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Governor Rejects Union's Men In Railway Probe

President Reminds Official Of Appeal On Co-operation

According to a statement from a Railway union official, the Acting Governor was alleged to have rejected the election of two political leaders in the persons of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mr H. O. Davies as members of the commission of inquiry into the Railway labour dispute, as demanded by one of the Railway unions.

The Officer Administering the Government of Nigeria, it was alleged, did not think it expedient to concede to the union's view to appoint the two political leaders as members of commission of inquiry since the matter was entirely on a labour issue.

The union official revealed that their interview with the Acting Governor was to appoint six men in which the two Africans should be included.

In their opinion those wanted by them are Messrs N. J. Brooke, H. F. Pallant, Mallam Bello Kano, Rev. S. I. Kale, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mr H. O. Davies.

Mr M. A. O. Imoudu, President of the Railway Workers Union, said that since the Government appealed for co-operation, it was essential that public opinion should be respected.

"If our demand is not granted I must make it known to the Government that the commission will be a failure," he said.

"Democracy should prevail," he contended.

Concluding his remarks, Imoudu said that the Government has already prejudiced the commission by publishing the name of a certain person who was never mentioned in the conference.

Railwaymen's Union Warns Government

A statement "from the Nigerian Union of Railwaymen has maintained that the critics of N.U.R., from Messrs Ernest Ikoli, Oladipo Ampo, A. Lacpan (alias Old Tony) down to that wonderful character commonly called Magnus Williams" have not been able to show to the public the reason why the choice of the N.U.R. should be disqualified on the Brooke Commission.

The union warns that "if by the writings of these few men who do not command public respect Government is swayed to believe that public opinion is against the N.U.R., then the Government will have itself to blame for any result that may attend such erroneous conception."

The N.U.R. pointed out to the Government that in 1945, the workers of this country under the auspices of Federation of Government and Municipal Non Clerical Workers' Union of Nigeria (then A.G.S.T.W.U. for short) passed a vote of no confidence on the Government, and ever since that time actions of the Government have always been suspected.

In order to restore that confidence of the workers in the Government, the N.U.R. stated that it would be advisable to include men who enjoy the widest possible confidence.

Government actually agreed to this and the N.U.R. consequently appointed the two men whom it represented.

The statement observed that Government is no doubt aware of the reputation of the critics of the N.U.R. and before Government can feel that Mr Magnus Williams' ravings express the feelings of the public, it is necessary to sound public opinion so as to know how "Maggie" is regarded in the community.

Government Promises Local Loans To Aid Ex-Servicemen

The Supreme Council of Ex-Servicemen, following last executive meeting, has stated that Government has agreed that the twenty-six schemes recommended for the employment of ex-servicemen (with the exception of the three large ones) may be executed by asking for loans from the local loans development boards and that the initiative for setting up organisation for the execution of such schemes must come from the ex-servicemen themselves.

The Supreme Council, after due consideration and consultation with most provincial headquarters, has agreed to this proposal.

But the question of having a responsible administration for the execution of the schemes has been under active consideration since June 7, this year.

However, in order to afford every ex-serviceman the opportunity of offering reasonable suggestions about the matter, a representative conference of all provincial delegates of member-unions of ex-servicemen throughout the country will take place at Enugu on August 6 and 7, when final decisions will be taken.

In the meantime ex-servicemen, particularly the unemployed, are advised to be patient until the conference shall have ended its session, after which preparation for operation of the schemes will commence. — (ANA)

Working on the Mines

Free Weekly Bioscope Show

18a(1) 499/2

The mention, in last week's article, of the free weekly bioscope show reminds us how your menfolk do so enjoy it, and perhaps you would like to read some more news about this form of entertainment.

The "pictures" as they are called began to be put on the market, so to speak, about forty years ago. They "took on" at once in Britain and America, and you may be sure that anything of a bright and interesting kind that does well in Britain and America will appeal to folk the world over. When the "pictures" came to South Africa this country was certainly no exception; it was soon clear that the new form of entertainment had come to stay in South Africa—and indeed today "pictures" may be said to be in the public eye from the Cape to the Zambesi.

Crowds Watch Formal Opening Of Kano Continental Bank

KANO.—Over 500 people watched the formal opening of the African Continental Bank, Kano branch, on Thursday, September 15.

Mr J J. Oduko, President of the Zikist Movement, local branch, introduced Mr G. E. France of the N.A. Works Accounts Department to the chair, supported by Messrs F. E. Okonkwo (President, Ibo Union, Kano), Chief D. O. Sanyaolu (Manager, Olude Stores), D. C. Obi, W. I. C. Onyejekwe of the Treasury Department, H. E. Okena, E. W. Egere, H. F. Hannid and O. Ibeneme.

Four workers of the bank were also introduced.

Next came the dedication of the building, during which Reverend M. A. Osanyi, Pastor, Holy Trinity (C.M.S.) Church invoked God's blessings on the establishment and the workers.

In his opening address, the chairman commended the bank to all Africans and urged the workers to vindicate African business.

He praised the business acumen of the proprietors in widening the scope of the bank to every corner of the country, thus hastening the economic independence of the country.

The local manager of the bank, Mr F. I. Osikoya, then gave a brief history of the bank, from 1937 to the present date.

Mr Osikoya committed the African Continental Bank to the patronage of the African and European community.

A group photograph was then taken, after which light refreshments were served.

Chief D. O. Sanyaolu, addressing the gathering, remarked that the opening of the bank in the heart of Sabongari was a golden opportunity to the petty traders.

It was his conviction that Nigeria needed more banks, but he warned that there should be less talking and more silent action as a safe path to Nigeria's goal.

After the vote of thanks moved by Dr M. A. Ogakwu of City Hospital and benediction said by Reverend T. B. George of St. Stephen's (C.M.S.) Church, business was opened for fifteen minutes.

Mr G. Umobi of the C.F.A.O. Motors first opened the savings account with £2, followed by Mr H. A. Onuorah of London and Kano Produce Department, who also deposited £2.

Beating the record was Mr M. E. Isimah of N.A. Works Roads Department who deposited £25.

Over £50 was netted within the short period.

Trade Unionists Call Up Mass Meeting Of Workers This Day

Maintaining that the leadership of the T.U.C. has dragged them into a life of perpetual servitude and subserviency, and resolving that only proved or time-tested labour leaders should rise to retrieve the dignity of African labour from weak-kneed or cringing officials, a committee of trade unionists has called up a mass meeting of workers which will take place in the Glover Memorial Hall today, Thursday, January 27, at 5 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr M. A. O. Imoudu, President, Railway Workers Union of Nigeria.

So far as is known the committee is composed of Messrs Michael Imoudu, F. O. Coker, of the Posts and Telegraphs workers; Ralph Aniedobe, the Rev. Umeanya, Okparagu, of the Marine Union; Agwu of the Elder Dempsters; Nwanze, of the Nurses Union, Onalaja, R. Aghedo and M. Kolagbodi, of the Public Utilities; Luke Emejulu, of the R.W.U.N.; P. O. Balonwu, of the Domestic Servants; S. Asemota, Medical and Health; Zaccheus Ayakoreme, of the Mills and Issuing Sawmill, and Okpareke, Deputy President of the Railway workers.

Mr Nduka Eze is the Secretary.

Important incidents and events in the rough history of trade unionism during the past few years will be discussed and a clear stand will be adopted on the issues which include the Soap Company affair and the weak-kneed T.U.C. leadership that disappointed the workers, the Miller Report and its recommendations, the Burutu incident, and the tear-gas affair.

A resolution will be taken on the U.A.C. combine menace and its wedlock with imperialism.

The forty-hour work demand will be probed while a "Nuremberg" by a workers' tribunal will handle the question of runaway leaders and misleaders during the 1945 General Strike.

It is a workers' day, and workers must choose between a new, worthy life or the drudgery of serfdom.—(ANA)

U. A. C. UNION OFFICIALS

While the Labour Department is still on the trade dispute declared recently by the Amalgamated Union of U.A.C. African Workers, two conflicting instructions are being circulated among the African workers. The union's General Secretary, Mr Nduka Eze (second from left), has asked the workers not to go on strike until the union gives the signal. Mr W. H. R. Porter, a high official of the U.A.C., on the other hand, has warned the workers that strike may mean loss of employment.

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£9 Million Profit Made On Cocoa In One Year

First Annual Report Tells Of Big Success And Plans Ahead

The first annual report of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board has just been published.

Divided into eight main sections, the report describes in detail the process of the formation of Board and it operations during the 1947|48 cocoa season, stated official sources yesterday.

The report begins by telling the story of the formation of the board by the passing by the Legislative Council of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance in August, 1947, which made the board the sole purchaser of all cocoa produced in Nigeria for export.

Preliminary arrangements had been made which enabled the board to commence its operations at the beginning of the 1947|48 cocoa season in October, 1947.

The main objects of the establishment of the board were:

(a) To keep prices to the cocoa farmers as stable as possible.

(b) To assist in the development of the cocoa industry.

The report shows how the board has approached these tasks.

PROFIT MADE

By the adoption of a prudent price policy and because of the unexpectedly high prices obtained from the sales of cocoa on the world's markets, the board made a net profit of £9,264,130 during its first year's operations.

In addition the board received a total of £8,320,096 as its share of the surplus on the cocoa operations of the West African Produce Control Board during the seasons 1939|40 — 1946|47.

After setting aside various reserves, the total of board's general reserve at September 30, 1947 was £16,352,677.

The strength of its financial position has enabled the board to pay much higher prices in Nigeria for cocoa during the current season and to guarantee a minimum price of £100 per ton for Grade 1 cocoa for the two following seasons.

This, as the report states, gives "the cocoa farmer an unprecedented security of return for his labours over a protracted period."

EXPENDITURE

The board was instrumental in the adoption of a new grading system which together with its deliberately designed price structure brought about a remarkable improvement in the quality of Nigerian cocoa.

More than 47 per cent of the total production in the 1947|48 season was of Grade I quality as compared with only 23 per cent in 1946|47.

On the development side, the board authorised in its first year expenditure totalling £850,000 on schemes all of which have a direct bearing on problems of future cocoa production.

Further development schemes are under consideration.

In the concluding section of its report, the board sounds a warning note.

It emphasises that it commenced its operations under exceptionally favourable selling conditions and that the testing time will come when world market conditions are less favourable or even adverse.

CO-OPERATION

The report gives full details of the system of purchase through licensed buying agents adopted by the board in Nigeria as well as of the organisation set up in London — the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited — to handle sales of Nigerian cocoa on the world's markets.

There is a full review of the season's operations.

The report is fully documented and includes copies of the audited accounts of the board.

The board concludes its report by claiming that it has related its policy to the greatness of the opportunity and that the successful conduct of the operations of both the board and its advisory committee has demonstrated the value of the co-operation of representative Nigerians in an undertaking of this magnitude.

Villagers Petition Council Over Land

IBADAN, March 9.— Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Second Lagos Member, today laid the petition of the elders of Amaeze Village, in Nsukka Division, before the Legislative Council.

He told the house that it became necessary for Government to establish offices there following the Okpoga rising and the consequent expedition sent.

For this purpose land was acquired by Government, presumably for public purposes; but there have been no compensation as set down by the Acquisition Ordinance for the land thus acquired.

Food and cash crops were destroyed when the said land was acquired and no compensation had been made as provided by the ordinance.

Further the United Africa Company Limited and Messrs John Holts and Company Limited had been given land on licence, presumably on a temporary basis, but no compensation had been made for food and cash crops on lands thus occupied.

Dr Azikiwe was not in a position to substantiate the allegations of the petitioners, but if the position was as stated he submitted that it deserved the sympathetic consideration of the house.

Adequate compensation should be retrospective from the date of the acquisition.

WAAC Will Train African Engineers

The maintenance and overhaul of aircraft and their many accessories have created a demand for engineering staff having a high degree of skill and specialised knowledge; and in order that every opportunity can be given to the West African colonies to take their full share in the future development of this aspect of air transport, the West African Airways Corporation has devised a training scheme specifically designed to teach by progressive stages the theory and practice of aircraft engineering to a number of selected trainees.

This was revealed in a recent statement from the corporation.

Entry to the scheme will be by open competition and the ability to pass an examination.

In the early stages, it will only be possible to consider applicants from the Lagos district, but as facilities increase, the whole of British West Africa will be included.

The scheme opens up to the successful trainee an absorbingly interesting career and bright prospects of obtaining ultimately a job of responsibility.

Not 'Pilot' But Weakness Caused Death Of T.U.C.

18a(1) West African Pilot 3-10-49 Lagos, Nigeria

Provincial Unionist Speaks

That the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria is known in the provinces as the most feeble organisation in this country, is the observation of Mr M. O. Ezuma, Western Regional President of the Amalgamated Union of U.A.C. African Workers, who recalls how, in 1945, the veiled hollowness of this curious organisation was torn asunder and it betrayed the hopes of thousands of workers who had otherwise looked on to it with hope and service.

Mr Ezuma continues:

Chances were given to the T.U.C. to reform, but the leaders could not see beyond their personal confines, and so the old and weak-kneed leadership continued to rear its head in the Congress.

In 1947, a crisis which resulted into strike occurred at Burutu.

Some lives were lost and others injured.

Here again the T.U.C. did not come up to expectation, not until the press had made some scathing remarks against it.

JUDGE'S STATEMENT

In a sort of bewilderment and heckling, it managed somehow to send a delegate to Burutu to investigate into the disturbances.

Was the T.U.C. not satisfied with the statement of Justice S. B. Rhode?

The greatest achievement the T.U.C. had over the matter was the empty resolution it passed and immediately dwindled into inactivity.

The Apapa Soap Company workers strike gave another example of the weak leadership of the T.U.C. and proved beyond doubt that the T.U.C. could never lead Nigerian workers.

In the face of these glaring facts and acts of weak leadership, the T.U.C. continued to misconduct its internal affairs and most strangely forgot that its function was to express the majority opinion of workers and to stand staunchly during labour travail to defend and protect their interest.

QUITTING N.C.N.C.

The withdrawal of the T.U.C. from the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons struck off the last ray of hope and caused this feeble organisation its demise.

It is most stupid to attribute the collapse of the T.U.C. to the West African Pilot.

The truth is that the withdrawal from the T.U.C. coupled with past events nailed the T.U.C. to death.

To issue out an appeal is senseless because nobody would pay heed to it.

The T.U.C. was given ample chance since 1945 to reform even though the confidence of the workers had almost fizzled out.

It continued to err and trifled with its immediate task and most strangely cut the string which gave it life—a hope for survival to regain workers' confidence.

The name T. U. C. has become abhorred.

To talk of salvaging this broken vessel is a mere dissipation of energy.

NO PROVINCIAL AID

The provincials are not prepared to give any moral and financial support to any organisation which has consistently dwarfed the achievements of workers' demands and which above all other blunders lacks virile leadership and driving force.

I am quite convinced that the working class of this country constitute the necessary force to solve our labour and other national issues.

What the country now needs is a virile and militant labour movement to be known as Nigerian National Federation of Labour.

It is needless to emphasise that the formation of this national federation is urgent.

MEN OF COURAGE

The leaders of this new organisation should be men of courage, men who would not cringe about, at the expense of the workers, men who would remain loyal to the cause of the working class, men who are acceptable to the workers and men who will not vamoose at the sight of crisis.

Let us hope that the new National Federation of Labour will satisfy the needs of the groaning proletariat of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Enquiring Body To Probe £1,000 Trade Union Fund

West African Pilot Nov 6-27-49

Government Non-Clerical Men Allege Said Amount Missing

There is a drama ahead in trade union circles, and this time the spotlight is focussed on the Federation of Government and Municipal Non-Clerical Workers' Unions.

A commission of inquiry headed by Mr. M. A. O. Imoudu as chairman, assisted by Messrs N. A. Cole and P. A. Porbeni, working with an auditor, will make a report. Lagos, Nigeria

They will report on the financial state of affairs of the federation with special reference to the alleged embezzlement of a sum of £1,000. 18a(1)

The money was drawn since December last by a union's high-up without the permission or knowledge of the federation, it was reported.

At a meeting of the federation last Thursday this fact was confirmed.

Certain members thought it was a matter for the police but the majority decided on a commission of inquiry.

A big shot of the federation was not available at the Thursday meeting, though he was twice sent for.

Stories were told by members of the existence of two savings bank books, one new and the other old.

On the old one, it was said, the missing £1,000 could be found in tact, while the new one registered the withdrawal.

The result apparently would be to present the old one to the union while the Post Office knew only of the new one since a loss of the former was reported.

Though the police authorities were said to have pulled up their nose at this £1,000 affair, they do not intend to take any action till after the commission had made a report.

Property Owners Have Grievances Over New Valuations

Sophiatown land owners interviewed by a "Bantu World" representative had many complaints against what they called excessive valuation on their properties by the Johannesburg City Council. Their chief complaint is that they are being taxed without representation, and are not even consulted when valuations are planned on their properties.

The Johannesburg City Council imposes a tax on properties within its area of jurisdiction; this tax is based on the value of each piece of land and last week, many African landlords at Sophiatown were shocked to find that their properties were valued at a higher level than in the past.

Saying that past valuation on his property had been placed at £200, Mr G. Samuels, a member of the Sophiatown Ratepayers' Association complained that the new valuation was now £350. This he regarded as excessive.

Difficulties Of Property Ownership

Replying to a question, Mr Samuels said that he could not press for a reduction because of certain difficulties. Explaining this, he said that if he pressed for a lower valuation on his property, he might find himself unable to sell for a higher price.

He added that many land owners in the area had already sold their properties or had these sold because of difficulties property ownership—heavy bonds and high rates.

Mr Samuels, like several interviewed, complained that a higher valuation on their property would lead to higher rates. A municipal rates card which he showed a "Bantu World" representative gave his half-yearly rates from January to June as £3. 2s. 6d. This means that in one year, he pays double that amount alone on rates which work out at 3¼d. per pound on ordinary rate and ½d. in the pound as a special road rate. Over and above this is the sanitary fee of £2. 7s. 6d. for the same period, or double that amount for the year. The total amount paid by himself over the half year for rates, sanitary fees and other charges is placed at £12. 11s. 0d. on the official municipal rates card.

Apart from this, Mr Samuels, like a number of other land owners, faces a bond, charges for water and light.

Answering a further question, he said that the new valuation which would mean higher rates would also lead to higher rents to tenants. But tenants, he added, were more of a liability than an asset as many were unreliable, did not pay their rental charges and often absconded still in debt.

Taxation Without Representation

Although valuation on his land had not been changed, Mr W. B. Mkasibe, who has no tenants, complained of what he regarded an unsatisfactory position affecting Sophiatown land owners.

"We are being taxed without any representation on the City Council. Like European land owners, we pay municipal rates, but unlike them again, we have no vote and no say in the City Council which administers Sophiatown," he complained.

Year after year, he went on, Sophiatown land owners receive municipal rate cards and when valuation on property in the township is made, they are not consulted and hardly given a chance to air their grievances.

"More than that, many streets in the township are unserviceable, yet we pay a special road tax. We have not even the advantage of services enjoyed by European rate payers, such as swimming baths, parks for our children, a library, a municipal public hall and other amenities."

Rock-Studded Streets

Pointing to a rock-studded street frontage skirting one side of his property, another land owner Mr Kitsa, said he could not understand why valuation on his property had been raised. He could make no use of the street in front of his main gate because of boulders embedded in it.

Replying to a question, he said that although increased valuation on properties would lead to higher rates, he was not certain that Sophiatown land owners would be allowed to raise their rent charges to tenants occupying dwellings on their properties. Like others, he was deeply disturbed by increased valuation of Sophiatown properties.

Domestic Workers Union Decides To Quit T.U.C.

Conference Feels Disappointed Over Break With N.C.N.C.

JOS. Jan. 14.—The conference of the Domestic Servants' Union in session here had decided to withdraw from the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria in the following resolution passed earlier in the week.

"Whereas the National Council is a country-wide organization, catering for the benefit of all, including workers;

"Whereas the Domestic Servants' Union is a member of th Trade Union Congress and also an affiliated member of the 'National Council;

"Whereas the Trade Union Congress has withdrawn its membership from the National Council;

"Be it resolved, and is hereby resolved, that this conference of Domestic Servants' Union, holden in Jos on this eleventh day of January, 1949, withdraws its membership from the Trade Union Congress, unless it reaffirms itself with the N.C.N.C.

"That other trade unions be advised to take similar decisions.

"That this decision be communicated to the T.U.C. and the Press."

Railway Station Workers Will Continue Strike

G.M.'s Change Of Plan Causes Break-Down In Negotiation

A statement from the Railway Station Staff Union of Nigeria reveals that preliminary negotiation between the Nigerian Railway management and the union, which commenced at 10 a.m. yesterday with all member-unions of the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen in attendance, broke down at 2 p.m.

During the discussions the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen sought the permission of the General Manager to allow them to have a short talk with the representatives of the Railway Station Staff Union, but on resumption of the normal meeting, the Acting Assistant General Manager informed the house that the General Manager had gone to the Nigerian Secretariat to confer with the Chief Secretary.

The Nigeria Union of Railwaymen put the following proposals to the representatives of the management and it was decided that it should be typed out and signed by both parties.

"It is agreed that the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen will recommend that the Station Staff Union call off the strike immediately on the following understanding:

"That the letter from the Station Staff Union to the Traffic Manager be now, subject to normal working being resumed, considered as placed before the General Manager.

"That the General Manager agrees to give all the points contained therein full consideration and to call a meeting with the Station Staff Union executive immediately after resumption of normal working."

The officers of the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen were shocked to learn later that the General Manager, who was then said to be in the Nigerian Secretariat, had submitted quite a different plan of procedure which was not acceptable.

The meeting broke down at 2 p.m. and at a mass meeting of all members of the Railway Station Staff Union, held at Ebute Metta, the members decided to continue the strike until all their demands should have been granted.

Calabar Shipping Strike Defies Lagos Mission

Heightening Hardship Stirs Local Leaders' Intervention

CALABAR, Jan. 13 (ANA).—The Elder Dempster workers are still holding out in the down-tools strike with which they took this coast town by storm on December 28.

The workers are reported to be determined not to resume work until Engineer Murphy is removed from Calabar.

On the other hand, the management of the Elder Dempster Lines is stated to be equally determined to defend principle, and, therefore, would not climb down a bit to meet the workers half way.

HIGHER LIVING COST

It is insisted that before the workers' demand of the removal of Mr Murphy could be considered, the workers must return to work.

The deadlock is causing great hardship to the public here, and although it has lent a boom to canoe transport and other small transport systems, the ingress to and across from Calabar have become extremely uncertain and difficult.

Cost of living has soared very high as a result of foodstuffs not flowing in adequately owing to the Elder Dempsters' launches being held up.

To save the situation, some leaders of this township intervened after four days of the "down-tools" strike and appealed to the workers to consider the untold hardship the strike action has caused the public.

The workers were said to have drawn attention to the fact that they were not fighting for living standards but against a boss whose sight they could no longer tolerate.

ON CONDITION

They agreed, however, to return to work and enter into negotiations with the management if only Mr Murphy could be kept away from the workshop at least for the duration of the negotiations.

When this was conveyed to the management, Mr Hodge, the local agent reaffirmed his stand for principle and said he could only pay wages to the workers in full for December 1948.

As for the removal of Mr Murphy, Mr Hodge said that that was outside his province as he had no directive from Liverpool where the workers directed their protest without passing same through him.

On Monday, January 3, Messrs M. B. Cole and W. B. B. George, president and secretary respectively of the Elder Dempster Lines Workers' Union, arrived from Lagos headquarters by plane to probe into the dispute.

The delegates have held several meetings with the workers without any result so far and are now returning to Lagos to report the failure of their mission.

NO CHARGES

The workers would not disclose their charges against Mr Murphy even to their Lagos leaders.

They merely produced a list of all the engineers and agents under whom they had worked in Calabar and against whom they had never passed any resolution as in this case.

All efforts to persuade the workers to adopt the constitutional method of returning to work before any other consideration could be given only aroused the suspicion of the workers as whether those advising them on such method were not hired agents from Lagos.

The strike, however, continues.

Mining Trouble Ends In Fines & Imprisonment

Seven Women & Three Men Are Convicted For Raiding Miners

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

IKEDURU.— In spite of apparently reassuring releases by Government about the security of Ikeduru mineral resources, the mining company has continued to harass the poor peasants of this community with unabated fury.

Operating from stations at Iho and Eke Atta School yard, this company has unremittingly flooded the countryside with contingents of workers — surveying and digging up samples of the blessed minerals.

At their inception, women from Umuawon and Umuori villages put up a courageous resistance front and proceeded to refill all experimental holes dug up by the company's workers.

Presently, the D. O. at Owerri swooped down on them with constables and arrested three school teachers and seven women who languished in the cell for two days before bail could be arranged.

On Monday, July 18, the Police repeated their raid and again arrested four others, including one old man from Umuawon.

Later they were tried and jailed one month each with option of £5 fine.

Consequent upon these events, the community briefed Mr Jaja Wachuku, Barrister-at-Law, to review the various cases.

Hearing will take place on Wednesday, August 10, at Owerri.

Oil Depot Workers Want Better Wages

It is understood that for quite a good length of time now, African workers of the Oil Storage Depot at Apapa have been feeling very much dissatisfied with their conditions of service and that a memorandum was submitted to the manager for improvement early in the year.

The memorandum reveals that workers who have put in some seventeen years of service are earning four shillings and six pence a day.

According to the workers, the filling factory work is considered most taxing and dangerous to the health, since certain classes of oil give off gas which is injurious to health.

Requests have therefore been put in their memorandum for a higher rate of pay and a provision of protective measures against the dangers of poisonous oils and gases.

800 Ordnance Depot Civilian Workers Are To Be Dismissed

Some 800 civilian workers of the Ordnance Depot who were locked out on Wednesday, August 24, by the military authorities because the workers wanted to stage a one day sit-down strike in protest against the arbitrary dismissal of two union officials, were again locked out yesterday when they reported for duty at the usual time.

These workers went on a peaceful procession to the military headquarters at Apapa on Wednesday, August 24.

Yesterday, the Assistant General Secretary of the Nigerian National Federation of Labour interviewed Lieutenant Colonel Parkinson, M.B.E., Chief Ordnance Officer, and reminded him that the civilian workers of the depot have a registered trade union with the rights of collective bargaining.

According to Mr Parkinson, the workers have broken their contract by staging a sit-down strike.

He added that "in consultation with the Nigerian Government it has been decided that the entire workers should be dismissed, and that starting from next week, they would be called upon section by section to receive their pay."

Accepting the challenge, the Nigerian National Federation of Labour has ordered the workers not to accept payments, but to report daily for duty and to stand by the federation to which the Ordnance Workers Union is affiliated. till the matter is resolved

MR S. I. BOSAH

Assistant Foreman of the Nigerian Railway, who was recently awarded Government scholarship. He has now become an Associate Member of the Institute of Works Managers (See page 1).

Railway Workers' Strike Paralyses Train Services

Stoppage Intended For Lagos Is Said To Extend In Area

The sit-down strike of Railway workers in the Lagos area which lasted till mid-night yesterday, paralysed railway transport throughout the period; the strike was a protest against Government's decision to ignore the nominees of the workers to the commission now looking into the causes of unrest in the Railway Department.

From the highest African to the lowest ranking worker, be he a technical man or a clerk, all folded arms against work and those in the Loco Yard went about it with enthusiasm.

The Kano train was the only engine that passed on the lines yesterday morning, arriving at Iddo at a late hour.

No trains left the Iddo Station yesterday and everything was at a standstill.

The Oshogbo train did not leave and as a result many intending passengers had to return to their homes after long hours of waiting in vain.

The Running Shed men, some gathered around the Ebute Metta yard earlier in the day, were enjoying meals, while some were feasting on palm wine.

Many of the strikers were alleged to have been threatened with some notices from the management and some were told that next month a day's pay will be deducted from the salary of each of the strikers.

Though the protest strike was limited only to Lagos area, reports from the provinces say that, over there, "nothing doing too."

New Law Planned In Gambia To Help Workers Out Of Debt

That the Legislative Council of Gambia has decided to enact an ordinance to render void all contracts for the repayment of money lent or goods supplied to junior civil servants, was an information brought to the notice of junior members of the Nigerian civil service when they met recently in St. Peter's Schoolroom to discuss the demand for salary increase.

Making this statement, a high union official, himself a junior civil servant, felt that a similar step here in Nigeria would be proper, since many civil servants were in debt and badly in need of higher salary.

The Gambia ordinance, he said, goes further and seeks to pay all debts which are proved to be due employees, on easy repayment terms.

What is more is that more thrift societies will be formed for the junior civil service.

Commending the proposed legislation, the "Gambia Echo" wrote:

"This is a much better solution than the old drill sergeant, one of dismissing anyone against whom judgment for debt is obtained in the courts.

"For when everyone in the regiment — from the sergeant-major himself to the last recruit — is in debt, you cannot disband the regiment, can you?"

The Gambia junior service applies to those whose salaries are not above thirty pounds per month. — (ANA)

The Nigerian footballers were televised by the B. B. C. for the first time when they played the Isthmian League. Thousands of people within a wide radius of London were thus able to watch the match at the same time as the spectators on the ground. Here the two captains are seen facing the television camera and microphone before the game started. (Photograph by courtesy of Kingsway Stores and U. A. C.).

Public Opinion

Clerical Assistants

By ONE INTERESTED

I should not be misunderstood as advocating equal pay for clerical assistants and third class clerks. 18a (1) West African Pilot Dat: 6-18-49

That is far from my mind because the one possesses a higher school certificate than the other. Nevertheless they perform the same duty with a comparative degree of efficiency, and, some clerical assistants perform duties of higher responsibilities. Lagos, Nigeria

In the light of this, I am therefore appealing most earnestly to Mr Scrivenor, the Civil Service Commissioner, to pity the poor struggling clerical assistants by recommending a chance in their present scales of salary.

In this respect, I would suggest the following amendment to scale "L," affecting clerical assistants, in comparison with scale "F" as at present modified.

PRESENT SCALES

	Clerical A.	3rd class
1st year	72	84
2nd ,,	78	84
3rd ,,	84	84
4th ,,	90	96
5th ,,	96	112
6th ,,	102	120
7th ,,	108	128

SUGGESTED SCALES

	Clerical A.	3rd class
1st year	72	84
2nd ,,	78	84
3rd ,,	84	84
4th ,,	96	96
5th ,,	108	112
6th ,,	114	120
7th ,,	120	128

It will be seen from the above that the present differences between the two scales are very unfair for two sets of clerks engaged on identical duties; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the suggested scale of salary for clerical assistants will no doubt receive their sympathetic consideration of the authorities.

LAGOS.

£500,000 Scheme Billed For Mechanised Farming

West African Pilot 18a (1) Dated 6-30-49

Farmers To Cultivate 30,000 Acres Under Customary Tenure

Lagos, Nigeria

The Colonial Development Corporation announces the successful completion of negotiations with the Nigerian Government with a view to their joint participation in pilot scheme for the development of mechanised mixed farming.

The corporation is now seeking the approval of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for its share of the proposed financial investment as required by the Act under which it was established.

Under the scheme, African farmers will be established in self-supporting village communities and will occupy land in accordance with their customary land tenure.

Modern mechanical equipment, fertilisers and scientific farm training and surpervision will be provided.

The scheme will operate on a crop sharing basis.

The pilot scheme proposes a capital investment of approximately £500,000 to be contributed equally by Governmet and the corporation.

The scheme will clear and put under cultivation around 30,000 acres of uncultivated "bush" in the Niger Province.

If this pilot scheme is successful, the intention is to extend the project over a wider area.

Employment Exchange

West African Pilot Dated: 5-17-49 18a (1)

The work on the new Employment Exchange in Alakoro is still incomplete and the opening is deferred until Monday, May 23, 1949. Lagos, Nigeria

LABOUR CARDS: There is no change in the conditions governing the issue of labour cards and persons who have already been refused registration should NOT apply again.

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT: Persons who have labour cards and want to register for employment (obtain "red cards") may attend on any day after Wednesday, May 18.

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION. Persons who already have "red cards" stamped with a date in March or April need not attend again to renew their registrations until June.

VACANCIES. Persons required for vacancies will receive a letter and should report immediately to the Exchange with the letter.

GENERAL. Do not go to the Exchange unless you MUST. If, when you get there, you find a large crowd, go away and try again the next day.

Commissioner Of Labour.

Progress Of UAC Labour Dispute Officially Traced

Labour Department Still Sees Possibility Of Settlement

A statement from the Labour Department on the dispute between the U.A.C. and its African workers reveals that, in order to obtain a clear picture of the dispute and of the repective stands of the two parties on the points at issue, an officer of the department conducted an exhaustive enquiry into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, 1941.

The report of the inquiry set out clearly the matters in dispute.

A copy of the report, including the Labour Officer's recommendations, was supplied to each of the two parties, and the same officer was formally appointed a conciliator under the ordinance.

At the first conciliation meeting held on March 29, the representative of the U.A.C. indicated that, owing to previous happenings which had affected the relationship between the company and two of the trade union representatives, it was not possible for him to agree to discuss the questions at issue in the presence of these two delegates.

As the Amalgamated Union of U.A.C. African Workers representatives could not agree to alter the personnel of their negotiating committee, a deadlock was reached and the representation of the company withdrawn.

The deadlock did not, however, prevent the conciliator from making further efforts at settlement.

A method entailing some difficulty and loss of time had to be adopted.

The conciliator was obliged to see the parties separately and successively.

Nevertheless, some progress was made and it has been possible for the two sides to reach agreement on several of the points in dispute.

On a number of other points, it is believed that the parties can reach and are in fact approaching agreement.

The Department of Labour is continuing its efforts to get both parties to reach final and mutually satisfactory agreement on the remaining issues and, particularly, to avoid the arising of circumstances in which the threatened resort to strike action might in fact occur.

Working on the Mines

Understanding One's Work

502/2

When you see men "getting on", that is, being promoted from one position to a higher one, it is of interest to enquire why. The explanation is simple. The promotions have been deserved, and are the results not of any triek, not of any favouritism, but of merit, that is, because the men have been good workers, have been the right qualities, because they have won respect, because they live clean decent lives. They have learned to control themselves, and therefore they can control others. In addition they must have a most important qualification. They must understand their work—they must know their job.

x x x

When any of your menfolk are promoted to a higher position they are worthy of promotion for the reasons given, and they are fortunate in this respect, that they are not suddenly pitchforked into duties stange to them; they had opportunities beforehand of seeing the details of work. Promotion—"getting on" in one's work—makes a man feels proud of himself, rightly so, and not only that, it also means an improvement in pay for him.

When your young menfolk are working on the Mines, if all goes well, the White baases recommend quick, intellegent, hard-working and reliable workers for entrance into what is known as the Boss-Boys' School. Here again you see what organisation means—method, system, discipline, orderly arrangement. In the Boss-Boys' School the canditates are taught the elements of Mining; they can see and hear for themselves the results of experience gained by other workers—and experience is indeed a most valuable teacher.

x

When any of your young menfolk are appointed Third-Class Boss-Boy they thus recieve proof that, as a fact, they are "getting on".

The next step, in the way of promotion, is Second-Class Boss-Boy; and when the First-Class Boss-Boy stage is reached, it is a happy day for the worker thus promoted.

These promotions mean better pay; the positions carry hard work but it is work that brings out the best in the workers, and when your menfolk who have received promotion come home on holiday you can tell that they are pleased with the results of their attention to duty.

NATAL FARMERS PROPOSE BETTER CONDITIONS FOR FARM LABOURERS

The first step towards the standardisation of farm labour wages and conditions in Natal has been taken by the Underberg Farmers' Association, which has approved in principle a list of conditions drawn up by its committee.

The list covers wages, food, leave, the quantity of land available to labourers, the number of cattle and horses they may graze and terms of dismissal.

Farmers are required to provide building material for their labourers' huts, and each woman is to be allowed an acre for mealie growing, or families three acres for planting

Ground To Be Available

The ground is to be ploughed and cultivated by the farmer. According to size, families will be allowed seven to 12 bags of shelled mealies. Single tenants are allowed six bags. Able-bodied men are expected to work fulltime if necessary, and will be allowed a month's leave on full pay each year.

Wages And Leave

Men's wages are fixed at £1.10s. to £1.15s. monthly, with extra allowances for tractor drivers and indunas. The pay for boys is 10s. to £1 monthly, and two months' leave yearly without pay.

Male domestic servants are to be paid £2.10s. a month, with two months' unpaid or one month's paid leave a year. Kraal heads will be allowed to graze six head of cattle and two horses, but no bulls will be allowed.

Monthly servants are to have three meals a day cooked by the farmer's cook boy. Should a Native farm tenant leave or be given notice adjoining farmers will not be allowed to take him on without the consent of the original employer.

Applauding the action of the association, Mr. J. D. Bartholomew, president of the Ladysmith and District Farmers' Association, said that, in his opinion, the move should be taken up and supported by every farmers' association in Natal, and that steps should be taken by the Natal Agricultural Union to obtain legislation to legalise it.

"If standardisation can be arrived at and combined with the enforcement of the Native Trust and Land Act and the Urban Areas Act there may be hope of an improvement in our farm labour," he said.

Farm labour, especially near towns, was becoming critical, and the position was deteriorating in outlying areas. The nation did not realise the immediate and future seriousness of the position.

18a(1) 1949

Treasures of Africa
Big Work for the West

Courier Journal

THE first specific proposals under President TRUMAN'S "bold new program" for improvement of backward world areas are now being considered in Washington. If approved, they may well produce revolutionary change in "Darkest Africa" within a single decade. The central idea, expounded to Congress by THOMAS K. FINLETTER, chief of the E.C.A. mission to the United Kingdom, is a multi-million dollar British-American plan to tap the latent resources of Britain's two million square miles of African colonies.

Much of this vast area is literally uncharted, and the initial plan is to explore and map more than one million square miles of jungles and mountains in Central and East Africa, known to contain deposits of strategically-important chrome, manganese, tin ore, cobalt, coal, copper, petroleum, and other minerals. A secondary project is a survey aimed at completing CECIL RHODES' old dream, the Cape-to-Cairo railway, with a thousand-mile link in rugged Central Africa. As Mr. FINLETTER put it, skilled American manpower—geologists, geodetic engineers, all kinds of technicians—as well as U.S. dollars would be used "to help unlock huge deposits of natural resources in the African colonies."

Enemies of Anglo-American co-operation will be quick to shout "imperialism" and "dollar diplomacy" and to charge that we intend to help Britain shoulder "the white man's burden." Congress can afford to ignore these cries and concentrate on the practical aspects of the advantages to be gained by us, by Britain, by Africa and by the world from a grandly-conceived program that would enrich all. Modern Britain has an excellent record in promoting the evolution of self-governing peoples, and Socialist Britain, in particular, has eased the way to complete independence of several lands once firmly under "the British yoke." There is no reason to believe that this tradition will weaken in the future, particularly in any undertaking in which the United States is a partner. There is every reason to believe that, without Anglo-American planning, the truly backward areas of a great continent will remain exactly that.

The "bold new program" the President enunciated in his inaugural address last month is, as we observed at the time, one to fire the imaginations of men and inspire them to miracles of construction for peace. That it can also, as is the prospect in Africa, strengthen both us and our allies for the enormous strain of possible war, gives it added value. Close Anglo-American co-operation is the foundation of our present efforts to insure the peace of the world, with a system of alliances powerful enough to dissuade Russia that World War III is "inevitable," or, in the Soviet lexicon, necessary.

Britain has already achieved a miraculous degree of recovery, as JOSEPH ALSOP reported in his column recently, and, "contrary to many predictions, she will be a great power again." As Mr. ALSOP observed, if the Anglo-American partnership is maintained, this means that we shall no longer have to deal with the world emergency single-handed, with all the resulting strain on our resources and our people," and the Anglo-American combination alone will be a formidable one to be challenged by any aggressor. Our contribution to African development now can speed the recovery of our strongest ally, and hence increase the total strength of the Western cause, devoted as it is to a free peace, but constrained, of gloomy necessity, to be prepared for war.

Urges Full Rights for Native Workers

CAPE TOWN, Monday.—The rights of Natives were discussed when the Industrial Legislation Commission resumed its sitting here today.

Miss Paulina Podbrey, secretary and spokesman of the Sweetworkers' Union, maintained that all Natives should be included under the definition of "employees", be allowed to form trade unions and given full and equal rights in industry with Europeans, Coloured persons and Indians.

Dr J. H. Botha, chairman of the commission, said that due regard must be had to the practices followed in dependent African territories where Native trade unions were recognised.

He quoted a number of cases from the legislature of the Gold Coast, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Kenya, Nigeria, Basutoland and Swaziland, which showed a marked measure of control over the finances and "fundamental rights" of Native trade unions in those territories.

He said that it was convincingly proved that these authorities, with years of experience, had deemed it wise and reasonable to have these definite measures of control of the Natives.

Miss Podbrey said the measures were unreasonable.

Miss Podbrey: "We should give a lead to those territories, not follow them."

Dr Botha: "But they are giving a lead to us! The Native has the right of collective bargaining, which he has not in this country."

Miss Podbrey said that that experience of industrial legislation was more important than experience in dealing with Natives.

Mr W. H. Windsor, a commissioner, said that the countries administering the territories had more industrial experience than South Africa.

Dr Botha: "Are the fundamental differences of education, social standards and standards of living, between European and Native to be ignored?"

Miss Podbrey: "Yes."

Mr Windsor stressed the importance of education in trade unionism.

No Background

The Native—even the educated Native—in South Africa had no industrial background such as the European trade unions had had for years.

Miss Podbrey opposed any separate recognition of Native trade unions, on the grounds that they might be worse off than they were today.

The chairman said that since the Native was in the majority in industry, the recognition of him as an employee might lead to his domination of trade unions to the detriment, or loss, of European interests.

Miss Podbrey: "It does not work out that way. In any case, were our proposals accepted, other racial groups would be free to form their own trade unions, though I do not think this would be in their interests."—"Friend."

The Problem of Farm Labour

While the Government is busy organising white public opinion for its apartheid policy, the farmers are urging the Government to "treat the shortage of Native farm labour as an urgent problem." It is a well known fact that during the general election, the Nationalists promised the farmers all the labour they required, if they were returned to power. And the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Jansen, three months ago stated that labour bureaux would be established throughout the country.

Now the farmers are evidently asking the Government to fulfil these promises, and we would not be surprised if legislation dealing with this burning question was introduced in this session of Parliament. There is no denying the fact that the shortage of farm labour is a serious handicap to the development of the agricultural resources of the country. But it must be pointed out that to a large extent farmers are responsible for this shortage.

If Africans are not willing to work on the farms the fault is not of their laziness, but of the treatment meted to them by most farmers. All over the country, there are complaints about the inadequacy of wages, unsatisfactory conditions of work, lack of proper housing accommodation, educational facilities for children and of abitrary evictions of farm labour tenants.

These complaints, no doubt, are known to the authorities and to the farmers themselves. But both the Government and the farmers have turned a deaf ear to them, because the farmers of South Africa, unlike the farmers of other countries, are a privileged class to whom the Government seems to have pledged its protection and help. If they are short of labour they appeal to the Government and not to their pockets; if their fields are invaded by locusts they run to the Government for assistance. When the late General Kemp was Minister of Agriculture in the Hertzog Cabinet, he had to lead an army of locust killers while the farmers drank their coffee and smoked their pipes on the verandahs of their homesteads. The time, in our opinion, has come when these spoiled children of the Government should be told to stand on their feet, and to do what other farmers in other countries are doing namely, to White civilisation. He, therefore, be expected to give his industry, like any other industry and that of his family free must pay for the labour of its right to live on somebody's employees.

The days of slavery, of free and simply because he has been d landless and homeless by cheap labour are passed, and the ho wield the sceptre of farmers of South Africa should n their hands. In other know this and not be encouraged s where there are no black to think that Africans were created rmers are not helped by in God's image to be the servants of legislation to obtain of the white race. As a people we what is wrongly called Western or

are willing to co-operate with our European fellow countrymen, not as slaves or servants, but as partners in the development of the commercial, agricultural and industrial resources of our beloved country. But it must be clearly understood that this co-operation cannot be secured by means of coercive measures.

In our opinion what is wanted is an investigation into the grievances of farm labourers with a view to improving the conditions of work on the farms. At the present, the farmers seem to be the only employers of African labour who are exempted from control and supervision by the authorities. This state of affairs, in our opinion, is not conducive to peaceful relations between the farmers and farm labourers. Africans are willing to work on farms, but under conditions that will enable them to live decently and happily. It is not coercive legislation which will solve the problem of the shortage of farm labour but the willingness of the farmers to live and let live.

25 Africans Hold Managerial Post With British Trade Unit

LAGOS, Nigeria—(ANP)— About 25 Africans, 20 of whom are native Nigerians, are holding managerial posts with the Messrs. John Holt and Co., Ltd., one of the largest English firms operating all over West Africa, it was disclosed here recently. The employment of Africans in responsible positions with the company is in line with a staff policy of "Africanization."

J. A. Holt, vice-chairman of the company, arrived on a tour of West Africa. He said he and directors of the company were following the Africanization policy because of a sacred trust handed down by his late grandfather and founder of the firm, John Holt, who had said:

"I owe everything I possess to the muscle and brawn of the African; you must never let him down."

BULK TRADING

In line with this, the young Holt said the aim of the firm was to revive the old system of trade with Africans-that of bulk trading. This sort of partnership trading would benefit the African greatly, he said

He also disclosed that a pension scheme had been in operation for some years now, whereby the company contributed an estimated $136,000 to the fund. Each employe makes a small contribution.

He noted that a canteen service had been established at workshops in Warri where over 300 men are employed. He said the workers had not been getting enough food and meat was scarce. To overcome this condition, the firm set up canteens for workers and the technical staff so that they would receive increased amounts of wholesome food and balanced diets.

U.S. TRADE GAINS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Imports at $450,000,000 for Year, a Rise of $28,000,000 Over 1947 Record

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—When a slump no longer could be denied, toward August, 1948, imports from the United States were arriving so fast and in so much volume as to challenge Britain's lead in trade with South Africa. In the matter of statistics this country remains belated, but it may be accepted that imports from America in the year now ending will represent a value of $450,000,000 at the least, an advance of $28,000,000 over 1947, which was a record year.

Now the boom has stopped. The adverse balance of trade is such that quotas have been imposed and years may pass before similar figures are reached again. In the interval, many things may happen, including competition from Japan under the recent agreement between the British Commonwealth and the Supreme Command in Tokyo.

South Africa, despite budding secondary industries, remains so dependent on products from overseas that as soon as trade routes were re-opened after the war orders were placed in the United States practically regardless of retailing possibilities here. Moreover, much of the retailing was done on credit.

For two years every article arriving from abroad was snapped up at any price, from bubble-gum to automobiles of the latest models. British, Swiss and French goods also found a ready market, but for many months American imports dominated, so much so that home manufacturers sought protection against "Yankee dumping of end-of-season lines with which it was impossible to compete."

In the first six months of 1948 South Africa took 27 per cent of America's exports of made-up textiles and household linen. In 1947 [illegible] bought automobiles, trucks and [illegible]s to the value of £15,930,000, [illegible]ared with £4,787,000 from [illegible]. The buying orgy reached [illegible]xtent that when currency [illegible] imposed in November [illegible] trade balance had [illegible]21,000,000 a month, excluding gold, South Africa's stand-by. In these conditions, and with relatively negligible exports, the drain on dollars had reached an extent that the country could not bear.

For at least a year to come, trade with America is likely to be reduced to a minimum and to be restricted to capital goods, principally machinery for mining and agriculture. This slump may well be prolonged.

STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

West African Pilot

Everyone who has the interests of Nigeria at heart has been gravely concerned during the past few weeks to see the reports of serious labour trouble at the Enugu Colliery, and we were all deeply shocked at the tragic loss of life which occurred on November 18. As we grieved that such events should mar the progress of Nigeria those of us in authority devoted all our efforts to restore the situation.

18a (2)

An announcement was at once made that an impartial Commission would be appointed to undertake a full public enquiry and I believe that it is widely accepted by the public that it is essential that such an enquiry should be given every support in order that the facts may be clearly established. As it has already been announced I have urgently undertaken consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to the Commission being appointed as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, the Government authorities at Enugu and the Colliery Board have been undertaking discussions with representatives of the miners and all others concerned in order to ensure public security and settle the labour dispute. I cannot speak too highly of the Chief Commissioner and all who have worked with him and, in particular, I wish to pay tribute to the admirable work in the public interest carried out by the Nigerian Members of the Colliery Board and by the members of the Native Authorities. As a result of these efforts it was hoped that work in the Colliery would be fully resumed and the danger of further disorder removed.

It is with the greatest concern, however, that I learnt last night that disturbances took place yesterday afternoon in Aba. All-responsible people will realise that further disorder can bring nothing but distress and suffering. It is therefore of paramount importance that everyone should exert his full influence to prevent further disturbances and bloodshed. I for my part will continue to give the Chief Commissioner and those who are co-operating with him my fullest support in maintaining law and order, and in seeking a solution of the difficulties which have given rise to the present situation. I feel that I have the right and duty to call on all Nigerians to assist in achieving those objects.

J. S. MACPHERSON
GOVERNOR.

November 24, 1949.

Statute Books To Substitute Word 'Nigerian' For 'Native'

Lagos, Nigeria
Daily Times
11/23/49

The word native might have been all right in 1917, but today it is all wrong, so said Dr F. A. Ibiam yesterday in moving a motion for an ordinance to amend the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) Ordinance, so that the obnoxious term may be deleted and Nigerian or African substituted.

After an amendment, by the First Member for the Eastern Provinces, that the law cannot be altered by a motion, but rather by a proposal that an ordinance be enacted to amend the existing ones the motion was adopted in accordance with the requirements of Dr Ibiam's motion.

FOR PRINCIPLES

In introducing this motion, the Hon. Dr F. A. Ibiam said he was fighting for principles and hoped for the support of the Attorney-General.

18a (2)

The mover felt the title and amendment were ambiguous since the term "Native Children" cannot be interpreted to mean children of the world.

He therefore asked that the title and amendment thereto be changed.

ESSIEN SUPPORTS

The Hon. Chief Nyong Essien seconded the motion and suggested the substitution of the word "Nigerian" for the term "native" in the sense that a man is not known by his place of birth but by his place of domicile.

Thus will it mean by its broader interpretations that even Europeans living in Nigeria would come within the meaning of the title "Nigerian," he concluded.

The First Member for the Eastern Provinces said he was in agreement with the principle of the motion, but he felt the ordinance in question could only be amended by another ordinance.

On this, the Attorney-General agreed and assured that another ordinance would be introduced later to amend the said ordinance

BALEWA FORGETS

After the mover had signified his approval to the amendment, the motion was unanimously passed.

At this stage, the Honourable Tafawa Balewa, Second Member for the Northern Provinces, asked to know from the Attorney-General, the legal implications of the proposed amendment.

When he was told that it was contrary to procedure for further discussions to be held on adopted motions, the Honourable Member confessed that he did not even know that the said motion had been passed!

Cocoa Farmers Protest Against Price Reduction

Object To £4,000,000 Grant To University College Council

ADEISO, Oct. 6.—Under the auspices of the Akim Abuakwa Farmers' Association and the Farmers' Committee of West Africa (Gold Coast branch), a mass meeting of farmers from various sections of the Gold Coast and Togoland under British trusteeship, which met here recently, despatched a telegram to the President of the Joint Provincial Counеil in session at Dodowa protesting against the cocoa price fixed by the marketing board, and demanding the dissolution of the Cocoa Marketing Board.

Expressing its faith in the leadership of the president, the mass meeting maintained that the reduction in the price of cocoa was a "clever price manipulation by monopolists who for years had sought to control the entire produce trade in West Africa."

Urging for the retention of last year's price of sixty-five shillings or an increase, the meeting also objected to the proposal of granting four million pounds sterling to the University College Council by the Gold Coast Marketing Board out of the funds it holds in trust for the farmers.

It was agreed by the meeting that the joint council should take immediate steps to stay the operations of the board on swollen shoot campaign, pending a thorough investigation into the scheme, and that a board of trustees should be formed to relieve the present marketing board of its functions.

On the matter of the marketing board, the farmers observed that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance of 1947, did not define "its legal position vis-a-vis the farmers of this country, who are the undisputed owners of the huge sums of money which it is called upon to administer.

"The absence of such clear definition in the said ordinance has made it possible, for the said Gold Coast Marketing Board to vote various sums of money which it holds in trust for the peasantry of this country, for the carrying on of such works not directly connected with farming."

The farmers then maintain that "it is deemed necessary for the peasantry to have proper voice in the Administration and control of the said funds."

"In view of the questionable manner in which the swollen shoot campaign is being carried on, especially in regard to the payment of the so-called rehabilitation grants, and in view of recent disclosures, as a result of prosecutions already made, and those now pending before the courts," the farmers registered their entire condemnation of the scheme, and called for immediate suspension of the whole scheme, "until such time as a thorough investigation shall have been made into payments already made, and defaulters brought to book."

German Miners Protest Against Enugu Killings

Disapprove Of Police Action In British African Colonies

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (R).—More than 200,000 East German miners have instructed their trade union to protest against what they described as "a blood terror imposed on striking miners in the British Crown Colony of Nigeria by the British colonial police," the East German News Agency reported.

The miners' resolution added "that what happens in Nigeria today might happen in Belgium and France tomorrow and in the Anglo-American colony of Western Germany the day after tomorrow."

Meanwhile in London, Mr Hector Hughes (Labour) urged in the House of Commons that some Africans should be appointed to the commission of inquiry which is to investigate the incident.

According to him, eighteen African miners were killed and thirty-one injured in the disturbances which followed the stay-in strike.

Mr Hughes said that the importance of having Africans on the commission should be impressed upon the Governor.

Mr David Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs, said that the Colonial Secretary was in communication on all these matters.

Mr Rees-Williams had earlier given details of the incident.

Americans Are To Study In Colonial Universities

U.S. Scholarships Also Planned For Africans: Budget Okayed

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—Plans to enable colonial students to pursue higher studies at American universities and technical colleges on post-graduate level have been approved by the Anglo-American Commission in London, responsible for operating the Fulbright Agreement — the American equivalent to the British Rhodes Trust.

According to an official statement issued here recently, all colonial governments of the British Empire have endorsed the scheme, which will entitle a certain number of Africans, West Indians and Asians from Malaya and Hong Kong universities to study in America at government expense from the million dollar fund derived from the sale of United States surplus war property in this country.

COLONIAL COMMITTEE

In order to link the colonial territories officially with the Fulbright Commission — composed of the American Ambassador in London and seven American and seven Britishers appointed by the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, a special colonial sub-committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir Raymond Priestley, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Birmingham University.

The other members of the committee are Sir Alexander [illegible] sity College at Ibadan, Nigeria; the University College of the [illegible] Makerere University College in Uganda Protectorate [illegible] East Africa; Malaya and Hong Kong universities; the Institute of Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur in Malaya and the West African Cocoa Research, Institute [illegible] Gold Coast.

BUDGET APPROVED

The London Commission has already approved the 1950 budget.

It envisages a total expenditure of the eqivalent of 87,900 dollars in sterling, 77,500 dollars in U.S. currency, enabling thirteen American professors and post-graduate students to study at colonial institutions.

The sum of 10,400 dollars has been earmarked for travel grants to thirteen British colonial citizens to enable them to study in America during 1950.

It is understood that three of these travel grants are applicable to colonial social workers, adult educationalists and other workers in the field of mass education who have obtained dollar support, but who would welcome financial assistance for travelling to the U.S.

American sociologists and anthropologists, anxious to extend their researches into the colonial field are taking advantage of this exchange arrangement to do advanced work in Africa.

Two American candidates have been granted scholarships for post-graduate work at Hong Kong University and two will proceed to Makerere in Uganda and another will undertake social research at the University College of the West Indies.

GRANT FOR PROFESSOR

One of the so-called colonial grants has been made to an English man, Professor Galloway, member of Makerere College staff.

He will do research in the field of Physical Anthropology at Chicago University.

The first colonial student to be awarded a Fulbright scholarship is Mr Yu Tung Po, a Chinese student of Hong Kong University, who will pursue a course of studies at Harvard University.

No awards have yet been made to Africans and West Indians.

Carr-Saunders, head of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and Mr Walter Adams, Vice-Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

COLONIAL COLLEGES

The Fulbright Commission has already drawn up a list of approved institutions of higher learning in the colonies, where American students may study.

The list has been forwarded to Washington for distribution among American universities.

The list includes the West Indian University College in Jamaica and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad; the West African Univer-

No. 540.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

NIGERIAN STUDENTS UNDERTAKING HIGHER STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

With reference to Government Notice No. 1458 published in Gazette No. 55 of October 27, 1949, and to the recent notice in the Press regarding the arrangements for Nigerian students proposing to undertake higher studies in the United States of America, the following further details are now published for general information:

(a) All students wishing to proceed to the United States of America for further studies should, in the first instance, apply in person or by letter to the Secretary of the local Committee for African Students in North America (C.A.S.N.A.), whose office is temporarily situated at 20, Broad Street, Lagos. The purpoee of the Committee is to make available to prospective students such information regarding education in the United States as they may require and to advise on suitable institutions and courses. It will also examine applications from prospective students and recommend whether or not the applicant should be granted dollar exchange.

(b) Prospective students are advised that, with effect from January 1, 1950, a grant of dollar exchange sufficient to cover their educational expenses and reasonable living and personal expenses will normally be considered by the Exchange Control Officer, Nigerian Secretariat, only in respect of students who have been recommended as suitable by the local C.A.S.N.A.

(c) In the meanwhile prospective students who have evidence of admission to American educational institutions in the term which is due to commence in January/February, 1950, should apply with their papers to the Exchange Control Officer, Nigerian Secretariat, who will make dollar exchange available in approved cases.

2. The question of the award of Government scholarships is still under consideration, as also is the question of possible financial assistance in cases of hardship arising from the recent change in the dollar-sterling exchange rate. A further announcement regarding these two matters will be made in due course.

Secretariat, Lagos,
November 25. 1949.

British Universities and Colonial Students

Advice On Seeking Admission

A memorandum has been issued by the Director of Colonial Scholars at the Colonial Office describing the present conditions affecting the admission of Colonial students to British Universities. It sets out for the benefit of students and those concerned with their selection the terms with which they must comply to obtain admission for the 1950-51 session and gives advice on the special difficulties with which Colonial students are often faced in settling down to courses of study in Britain.

The memorandum stresses the fact that most British universities and colleges are overcrowded and have placed a fixed limit on the number of overseas (including Colonial) students whom they are prepared to admit each year. Every effort will be made to secure as many places as possible for Colonial students but in order that the best use may be made of the places offered it is essential that all applications should be received by the Colonial Office not later than the 31st December, 1949, with full particulars of all students wishing to secure admission for the 1950-51 session. In the case of applicants for teacher training courses or scholarships provided under Colonial Development and Welfare schemes the final date is the 30th November, 1949. This means that applications from Basutoland for Overseas Scholarships in 1950 must be sent in to the Director of Education before the end of September, 1949.

It is appreciated that the submission of claims at these early dates will virtually exclude candidates who will take the Matriculation Examination in December, 1949, but it is pointed out that it is really to the advantage of the Colonial student to be delayed a year or two after matriculating before he seeks admission to a British university. The average student in Britain matriculates at the age of sixteen and does not go on to a university till he is eighteen, remaining meanwhile at school for two years of post-matriculation study. A Colonial student is in any case at a disadvantage owing to the strange surroundings and different way of life in Britain, and will be still more so if he has had one or two years' less study than the British students with whom he has to compete.

In special cases Colonial Governments may recommend candidates relying on examinations the results of which are not yet known. It is not considered desirable that either Colonial Governments or candidates themselves should make applications for admission direct to institutions in the United Kingdom.

Scholarship students will be under the supervision of the Director of Colonial Scholars while they are in Britain, and on arrival must report to him at the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office, where they will be given all possible assistance and advice. The Colonial Office will be responsible for all payments in connection with Government scholarships. The situation in regard to accommodation of students in Britain is difficult while every effort will be made to make satisfactory arrangements for them, students must be prepared to put up with austerity conditions. It is essential that full details about the arrival of students, including their names, ship, date and place of arrival, should be telegraphed as soon as possible, or they may suffer serious inconvenience.

When making application for admission to a course it is essential that a student should give as much information as possible about his aptitude and technical qualifications for that particular course. He must also supply at least two testimonials as to character, one of which must be from his headmaster or other school authority and should show what studies he has pursued since matriculating. It is useful to have some indication of proficiency at games and of other interests or hobbies. If any candidate has been in employment since leaving school testimonials from his employers must be submitted. Many universities and colleges like candidates to submit a short essay about themselves, their education and their reasons for choosing a particular subject or career. The more information there is to enable the authorities to evaluate the candidate's character and probable usefulness to the college community as well as his academic ability, the greater the chance of his being accepted for admission.

Violence Will Not Alter Management's Attitude

Women Storm Colliery Office Following Miners' 'Sit Down'

ENUGU, Nov. 18. — An official statement issued here reveals that on Tuesday, November 15, "hysterical women in the township tried to smash up the Colliery offices and house, in connection with the "go slow" strike started by the miners last week.

On Monday many of the coal hewers, against express orders and instructions, staged a "sit down" in the mine and their wives, under the mistaken impression that they were being kept there, demonstrated outside the Colliery office.

This performance was repeated on Tuesday when the women went to the length of breaking windows with stones and uprooting plants from the Colliery Manager's garden.

A similar attempt on the Secretariat garden was defeated by the gardener who, infuriated at the prospect of damage to his plants and trees, ordered the women away.

Police eventually dispersed the crowds without having to make any arrests.

In spite of this violent protest, however, it is insisted that the refusal of the Colliery management to pay any more money in salaries shall continue "until the output of coal is increased sufficiently to meet the men's demands."

The present dispute, the statement reveals, has already cost the Nigerian tax-payer thousands of pounds, and this increases daily as the men refuse to work.

In view of rumours that the true situation was never explained to the men, it can now be revealed that Eastern Nigerian members of the Coal Board last week sat up all night with the trade union leaders in an attempt to explain that, with increased salaries, the mines would have to run at a loss and thus further burden the tax-payers.

But in spite of this effort it seems doubtful that the true facts were ever explained to the hewers who are already the highest permanent daily paid labourers in the Eastern Provinces.

School Girls Riot Against Teachers

EAST LONDON (Cape Province), Oct. 24 (R). — More than 150 African students, mostly girls, rioted at Saint Matthews College near Keiskama Hoek, sixty miles north-west of here, stoning and setting fire to buildings and a car.

Three of the European staff including two women were assaulted, but not seriously hurt, before the police quelled the disturbance.

Several arrests were made.

National Library Wanted For Late H. Macaulay

Patriotic Organisations Urged To Acquire Collection On Sale

Nigeria's patriotic organisations should acquire the late Herbert Macaulay's great collection of books, now being advertised for sale by tender, and inaugurate a memorial library in his name, according to Mr E. Ayo Odufuwa of Baddelely Avenue, Yaba.

Appealing to national, tribal and political parties alike, Mr Odufuwa says:

"The books of the late Herbert Macaulay have been advertised for sale by tender.

"That the late 'H.M.' possessed one of the best and well-stocked libraries in West Africa is not disputed by those competent to express opinions on the point.

"Succeeding to some admirably rich legacy of exclusive historical records and books on West Africa and Nigeria in particular 'H.M.' excelled himself in adding considerably and improving the lot.

PROUD POSSESSION

"And the value of this proud possession is better judged by casting a quick retrospective glance over the writings, and lectures and speeches of the great man.

"On account of the rarity and national importance of many of these books and records, with especial reference to those having bearing on the historical and political growth of this country, may I suggest for the serious consideration of any of our national, tribal and or patriotic organisation the advisability of acquiring this invaluable collection intact; and of placing it in a public library and title it Herbert Macaulay's Library.

"It is one way of commemorating 'H.M.'s' memory: what is more, the mines of information that the collection will become forever available and to this succeeding generations.

"Toss up!

"Who wins?

"The N.C.N.C., the Egbe, the Nigeria National Democratic Party or the Lagos Aborigines Society?"

WHO WINS?

Dr H. M. Bond Lays Foundation Stone

ARO NDIZUOGU, Oct. 22.— When Dr Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University, arrived here on a visit during his tour of the country, he laid the foundation stone of the Iheme College here before a crowd of some 10,000 people.

The doctor was welcomed with an African official salute in form of gun firings, while Mazi C. Obioha read and presented a welcome address to which Dr Bond responded after an introduction by Mazi M. Ojike.

Speaking about the Iheme College, Dr Bond said it would remain as an everlasting monument of African achievement just as Lincoln University.

Group photographs were taken to mark the occasion after which native dances and refreshments were served till late in the day.

STUDENTS IN UNITED STATES

West African Pilot
Intr 15-25-47

During recent months the Government has reviewed the question of assistance to Nigerian students who undertake higher studies in the United States of America. In doing so it has had the advantage of considering a report on the subject made by an officer of the Colonial Office (Mr Ivor Cummings. O B.E.) and an officer of the U.S. Department of State (Dr Ruth C. Sloan) and also of discussions with Dr Sloan who visited Nigeria earlier this year. It is hoped to make an announcement soon regarding improved arrangements for giving assistance and guidance to Nigerian students wishing to pursue further studies in the United States. Before this announcement can be made it is necessary to continue discussions with the local branch of the Committee for African Students in North America, an organisation whose local branch is mainly composed of members of the public with experience of education in the U.S.A., and also with organisations interested in sending students to the U.S.A.

2. Meanwhile however it is already possible to announce

(a) that the Government is prepared to give financial assistance to the local C.A.S.N.A. Committee to enable the Committee to employ permanent secretariat staff and to maintain an office in Lagos,

(b) that the Government is seeking advice with a view to granting a number of Government scholarships for courses in U.S. Universities, and

(c) that the Government is urgently considering proposals whereby some financial assistance related to the recent change in the sterling – dollar exchange rates can be given to students now studying in the U.S.A. who are pursuing courses likely to enable them to be of service to Nigeria, who are unable to obtain such assistance from other sources and who without such assistance would be compelled by the change in exchange rates to abandon their studies.

Equality Of Man Is Aim Of American Education

Dr Bond Lists Achievements Of Negroes Under U.S. Plan

Basing his belief on the principle that in every human population there exists great talents susceptible of realisation; that confidence in the future spurs the development of genius; and that such genius will be successively released as popular education unlocks the door, Dr Horace Mann Bond, Negro-American President of Lincoln University who came here on a short visit, enthused a full-packed audience when he lectured on "Negro Education In The United States," last Wednesday, in the Glover Memorial Hall.

The goal of American education, he said, is based on the noble sentiment of the American constitution which holds that 'all men are created equal.'

With this as background, the lecturer likened the American educational system to a gold mining process in which the ore is human talent.

In this process, he assured, genius will out more certainly than murder.

Then he gave the following example of Negro achievement: Phyllis Wheatley — a girl born in Africa in 1775 and taken to the New England States at the age of nine, became a poet of note, thus proving genius in the native-born African, and education through kindly personal interest.

Frederick Douglas, born in Maryland was self-taught to read and write, in spite of opposing laws.

He became a great abolitionist, and a genius triumphant over bondage.

Booker T. Washington, the educationist, and George Washington Carver, the agricultural chemist, were geniuses liberated by the help of friends and by hope in a new day.

Mary Mcleod Bethune, the eleventh of a family of thirteen children pairs with Mrs Roosevelt as the two greatest women of America.

She emerges as a genius triumphant over poverty.

George Hastie, Percy Julian, Ralph Bunche, are all great names in American history, and products of assimilated culture and improved schooling conditions.

In 1863, Dr Bond revealed, ninety-five per cent of Negro Americans were illiterate.

Today, ninety-six per cent are literate — which is a fulfilment of the American creed that all men are created equal and that it is the duty of the state to unlock the hidden talents present in every man.

Turning to Nigeria, the lecturer asserted that there is great and infinite human genius in the people; that what the country needs are schools and literacy to unlock the door; that even with present handicaps, education is already unlocking a great flood of talent that is destined to enrich the world.

He praised the confidence Nigerians have in themselves as a sure guarantee of future greatness and sat down amidst thundering applause.

Among those who supported the chairman, Mr Harold Cooper, were:

Mr C. Porter Kuykendall, American Consul-General; Mr H. M. Foot, Chief Secretary to the Government; Mr and Mrs Wynter Shackleford; Mazis K. O. Mbadiwe and Mbonu Ojike.

Dr Bond flew back to the United States yesterday, Thursday, November 3.

16 Students To Sail To U.K. On Tuesday

The R.M.M.S. "Apapa" is due to leave Lagos for the United Kingdom on Tuesday, November 8, with 134 passengers.

These include sixteen African students, namely Messrs F. A. Akinwunmiju, D. O. Coker, M. O. Daramole, I. M. Fadina, D. Ogunbiyi. S A. Ogunkeye, F. O. Ojakovoh, G. A. Reffell, B. B. Savage, S. B. Adewumi and Mrs F. O. Oremule.

Misses A. O. O. Tejuosho, G H. Cole, B. Ekunseitan, E. F. Smith and D. O. Labinjoh.

Among other passengers are Doctor N. E. W. Anderson, Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services; Mrs F. K. Butler, Doctor W. Hunter, Senior Medical Officer and wife, Mr R. J Mason, Deputy Director of Education with wife, a nine-year-old son, and a daughter, aged two; Mr J. M Pryde, Principal Accountant, Accountant General's Office; Mr S. Pusey, Water Engineer, P.W.D.; Mr R. S. Shuel, Assistant Commissioner of Police and wife, and Mr K. S. Bradshaw, District Manager, John Holt's.

MR K. OZUOMBA MBADIWE
President of African Academy of Arts and Research, under whose auspices Dr Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University, is visiting Nigeria. Dr Bond is scheduled to arrive Lagos by air at 10 a.m. today.

Dr Bond Returns To Lecture In Lagos

After eleven days of a hurried but most interesting tour of Southern Nigeria, Dr Horace Mann Bond and Mazi K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe, together with the other members of the touring team, returned to Lagos on Friday night, October 28.

Dr Bond, it is understood, will deliver his first and only lecture in Nigeria either tomorrow, Tuesday or on Wednesday, November 2, before his departure on Thursday, November 3.

The subject of the lecture will be "Education of the Negro in North America."

In his lecture, he will analyse the educational system that produced such great American negroes as Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist; Booker T. Washington, the great educator; W. E. B. Du Bois, the scholar; George W. Carver, the great scientist; Mary McLeod Bethune, the great woman educator; Judge William Hastie, the Governor of Virgin Islands; Dr Ralph Bunche, Director of the Trusteeship Division, United Nations; Percy Julian, the great industrial chemist, and many others.

World Inquiry Wanted To Probe Enugu Massacre

Government Can't Protect And Hurt People At Same Time

At a mass meeting held last Tuesday evening in the Glover Memorial Hall under the auspices of the National Emergency Committee in connection with the recent colliery massacres at Enugu, a sum of £176 was voluntarily donated by those present to enable the committee pursue investigation of the issue until justice is obtained.

In his chairman's opening speech, Dr Akinola Maja described the occasion as solemn and grave.

The seriousness of the issue was such that leaders had to bury their political, economic and social differences to put their heads together into a united front.

LEGITIMATE DEMANDS

Our men, lamented the doctor, have been killed because of their legitimate demands; but whatever might be the cause, we shall exert pressure upon the Government, and see that the culprits responsible for this massacre are brought to book, he assured.

Continuing, the chairman said: We shall do all our best to see that Nigerians are safe in Nigeria. We shall also see that due justice is meted to the defendants of the unfortunate victims.

If a Nigerian can be shot for his legitimate demands, every other Nigerian is in danger.

The next speaker, Mr K. O. Mbadiwe, said anybody who failed to grasp the essence of that meeting would not understand the essence of the self-government we are clamouring for.

Any government, he asserted, that ostensibly exists to protect its people, and then settles its labour problems by shooting those people, has failed, and the people have the right to seek for better administration.

No outside enquiry, he insisted, would be allowed on this matter; and if at all, no European would be tolerated as chairman of such enquiry commission.

In his opinion, man who ordered the shooting, and the source of the order to shoot, must all be brought to book.

It would in fact be better, he concluded, if an international independent commission of enquiry were instituted.

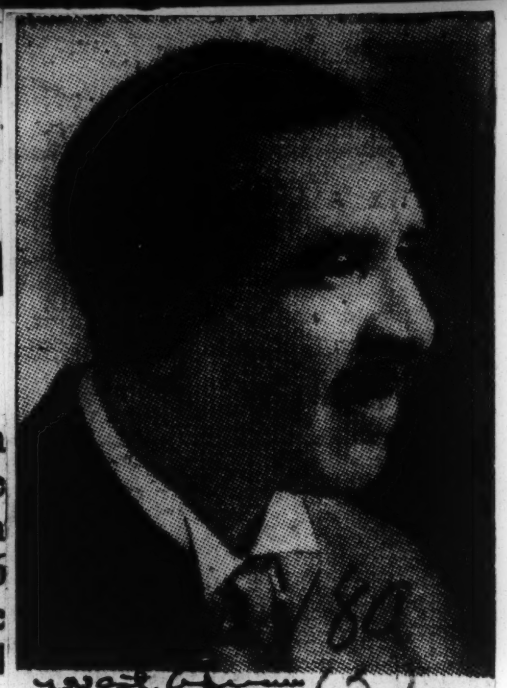
OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers included Messrs Mbonu Ojike, I. A. Fabiyi, A. K. Blankson, M. A. O. Imoudu and Adio-Moses.

Before the gathering dispersed a resolution was moved by Mr H. O. Davies, pledging the house to fight the issue to a logical conclusion.

Seconded by Mr A. Oshinewo, the motion was unanimously passed.

Donations are to continue to pour into the Secretariat of the N.E.C. from all well-wishers.



LATE DR G. CARVER, D.Sc.

One of the world celebrities produced by the Negroes of North America. Dr Horace Mann Bond will lecture Lagos this week on the educational system that produced Negroes of Dr Carver's stamp.

Thaba 'Nchu African Educational Fund Annual Report, 1948

Reviewing the work of the past years, the Association has made progress in its campaign for collecting and raising funds. The efforts to increase funds succeeded beyond all expectations. There is nevertheless much scope for financial expansion and achievements. The Association's primary object is to launch appeal for more funds in order to give the underprivileged children a chance of becoming useful citizens. It is pleasing to note that some sympathetic people, both black and white have responded well in supporting this worthy cause.

The Association has at present five students under training at the Moroka Training Institution. Three of these, viz Percy Montsi, Fanny Tau and Naumi Mokgeledi have written their final examinations, two having completed their different causes last year i.e. Irene Mokhotsoa and Norah Mocumi. Thus you can realise the desperate need to augment the finances of of the Association.

A sum of £15 was given to St. Augustine's Church to raise funds for the Association. Having organised a bazaar, the church brought us £16 : 16/- net profit. Local schools were also given £15 to raise funds. The schools brought £8 18s. 5½d. nett profit.

It is reported with pleasure that far from being alone in this struggle there are men of great standing who have thrown in their weight with us and are making every effort to see that we do not fail in our noble cause. By way of illustration we mention the names of Dr J. S. Moroka,—President and Chief Fenyang—the Trustee Treasurer. These men are the backbone of the Association. Mr S. E. M. Motshumi, one of the modern and progressive farmers in the Free State has donated a lot for the £5 10s. 3d.—trophy in promoting the interests of this Association and Mr J. M. Makgothi who has done a lot for the Association. Mr A. E. Noge the founder of the Association who is now the Secretary of the O.F.S. A.E.F.A. is ever remembered by this Association.

Hearty thanks are extended to the members of the Executive for collaborating and co-operating with the Chairman and his secretaries.

Address by Fr. Hardwick M.A. to the Teachers

Addressing the teachers at Hlotse on the occasion of their Refresher Course, Rev. W. Hardwick, M.A. mentioned his willingness to help the teachers whenever he could. This Course was held at the Controlled school on the 19th February.

He felt that South Africa was relieved from a terrific pressure— a sense of insecurity — which was apparent in Europe to-day, and consequently basking in a different atmosphere and perhaps a healthier climate. It was not too much to say that the world was in the throes of a rapid social revolution.

Man was striving for individual freedom which process had been going on for centuries. To illustrate this he mentioned that in Basutoland weaker tribal chieftainship first gave way to stronger chieftainship, and that to-day this very chieftainship was changing. The emergence of nationalism in Europe, which had replaced the universal brotherhood of all the European "nations" during the Middle Ages, the disintegration of feudalism, were all examples of the struggle for the emergence of the individual. In England the growth of Trade Unions raised the status of the individual; but the process was a gradual one, unlike in France where the French Revolution was a bloody and hasty upheaval.

In Russia, before the dawn of Bolschevism, serfdom had reigned supreme and "frozen the genial current of the soul." Even in the last War some Russians had never seen manufactured goods. It was Communism which came and swept away old traditions; the Church went, when the principle of Co-operation replaced that of Capitalism. This principle of Co-operation was baptized in the Russian first and second 5 year plans when Russia increased her literacy from 35 per cent in 1913 to 85 per cent in 1938. Russia suddenly rose from 8th Indutrial nation to 2nd or 3rd.

Such was the spectacular success of Communism. Father Hardwick maintained, however, that Communism was based on doctrines which would ultimately destroy it. There was and is no need for few doctrines based solely upon a philosophy of greed. Fascism, he said, with its horrible doctrine of the supremacy of the Herrenvolk died a natural death. In its naked form it was an extreme form of Capitalism.

On the other hand, Communism was based on a higher principal, the principle of co-operation. To millions of peoples who discover that a world order has arisen wherein there are grave inequalities, Communism offers hope and new encouragement. But the danger of Communism was that it destroyed the ultimate freedom of the individual. Freedom meant spontaneous and innocent slavery to an ideal. The Fascists were slaves to a man made ideal, the embodiment of the superman as represented in the person of Hitler Fascism had no room for Christianity, because it taught that men are equal and are brothers. German children were taught that they were supreme and their leader a god. Consequently, as it led people to worship themselves instead of God, it crushed. It had a measure of freedom, but it was a shackled freedom — obey OR concentration camp!

"To-day Communism is setting on fire the hearts of poor peoples as they struggle to emerge from their old environments and to embrace better standards of life as offered to them by the West." But, he mentioned, Communism destroyed individual and personal freedom. It was with purpose that God created each man with his OWN personality, his OWN individuality. In communistic controlled countries people are organised like a huge machine. Writers must produce works directed towards the deification of the state. Teachers must adhere strictly to their text books.

Christianity has no part in that scheme of life because it maintains that the true end of man is to serve God, and that he must be free to try, search out and follow the truth as far as he can.

"The true aim of Education," he said, "is not only to train the child to learn the 3 R's, but also to train his character and his soul which is spiritual, in the right direction."

"Communism is to-day, pressing upon the illiterate peoples of the world — a high and good principle viewed from a materialistic point. But the culture of the West, based on the doctrine of individual freedom and selve-assertion alone wives us courage to face the new wind which is spreading like wild fire,— a wind to which millions are being attracted."

"The greatest truth ever said is that "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him, must worship Him in SPIRIT and in Truth." Let the teachers not fix their attention only on materialistic things, but they should keep their conscious calm. They should adhere to those things which are above and serve Him Whose service is perfect freedom."

267 Youths Pass Cambridge School Certificate Examination In Lagos

According to the results of the Cambridge Senior School Certificate examination held las December, 267 candidates of the Lagos centre came out successful, including candidates who took supplementary subjects to qualify for exemption from London Matriculation.

One hundred and eighty-one passes came through the secondary schools of Lagos, while eighty-six were private candidates.

Baptist Academy, had twenty-two passes while C.M.S. Grammar School, secured thirty-one.

Eko Boys' High School bagged eleven while Methodist Boy High School gathered twenty-two.

Igbobi College secured eight passes and Kings College got thirty-one.

St Gregory's College, eighteen, Queens College, twenty-one.

C.M.S. Girls' High School, eleven, Methodist Girls' School, nine.

Out of the eighty-six private candidates, twenty-one students passed in supplementary papers, to qualify for exemption from London University Matriculation.

Only one candidate passed in Grade I and fourteen and fifty candidates in Grades II and II respectively.

The following are the names and the grades of the candidates who passed.

Grade I: Michael O. O. Ajayi.

Grade II: Liadi Alli Balogun, Mustapha A. Alasiri, Benjamin E. Alao, Gabisiyu J. Bolaji, Sunmola O. Buraimoh, Bennet K. Ike, Avo Jikiemi, Edward J. Otomewo, Festus T. Shoneyin, Benjamin A. K. Kofie, Charles A. Odedina, Bennet M. Okoye, Bandele O. Oladuji, Samuel T. Olemoh.

Grade III: John Wiltshire, Claudius A. Adekanmbi, Joseph A. Adeniran, Edward A. Aderin, Ikwuakam Diaku, Olufunmisho B. Eyedemi, Adamson O. Eyinfunjowo, Peter [illegible] Ezomwa, Henry Fajamirokun, Timothy A. Haastrup, John B. Holloway, Ayo Igagbula, Ojo K. Ilori, Omotayo Jegede, Isaac E. Johnson.

Adekunle O. Ladeinde, Ahmed J. I. Lawal, Emmanuel I. Nwosu, Patrick A. Obi, Ijebusomma Obiohio, Macaulay O. Ochei, Adenola Odueyungbo, Solomon O. Ogboru, Joseph O. Ogunsino, Benjamin O. Ojo, Geoffrey N. Okeke, Emmanuel I Okonguwu, Halim B. L. Okonweze.

Johnson U. Okorafor, Olaleye Olokeogun, Oseni Omosanya, Samson O. Omotesho, Nelson N. Onyebujoh, Richard U. Onyekwere, Richard A. Otu, Joseph O. A Otusi, Paul O. Oyekanmi James A. Pedro, Taiwo A. Savage.

Taslim O. Seriki Amida B. Shittu, Olatunji Shonibara, Christopher N. Unegbu, Effiong Uso, Olowale Bashiru Oyekan, Akinola J. Ibironke, Sonny J. B. Green, I. A. Adewole, Davies C. O. Bright, Miss Jumbo — the only girl who succeeded.

Supplementary Papers:

Credit English Language, Edwin C. Akpan, Sylvester J. S Braimoh, Rasack B. Dosunmu, Effiong Eno, Jimoh A. Gbadamosi also credit in Yoruba and Biology, Oluwole I. Odumosu, Oladipo O. Odumosu, Adewunmi Onasanya also credit in Latin; Fortunatus A. Williams also credit in Latin; Robert N. Onowu.

Pass in English Language: Akinsile Emanuel, Wahid A. Braimoh also credit in Yoruba, Ayorinde Coker, Rasac A. Danmole, Brasmus Iyamu, A. Olaitan Okuwobi, E. John Teye Teoku.

Akinola Rhief passed in Mathematics and had credit in Yoruba, Jonathan O. Palmer passed in Elementary Mathematics: Abolarinde E. Dawodu and E. A. Dawodu passed in Yoruba Language.

The number of the private candidates who took the Examination was about 500.—(ANA)

26 Nigerian Students Enter U.S. Colleges This Semester

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Eleven students from Nigeria, British West Africa, landed at La Guardia field aboard a Pan American airliner Saturday, Sept. 17, completing the first long leg of a journey to Lincoln university, Pa., a 96-year-old institution founded originally to provide leadership for Africans.

The students, educated in the colonial schools in Nigeria and graduates of high school and junior college, are under the sponsorship of the African Academy of Arts and Research and the Lincoln university scholarship committee. A total of $12,960 has been raised in Africa to care for these students in America during the coming year. All plan to return to Africa upon the completion of their work for the A.B. degree.

At the same time, K. Ozuomba, president of the African Academy of Arts and Research, has announced that in pursuance of one of the objectives of the academy, 18 Africans selected from a cross section of the Nigerian population have arrived in New York and have entered Syracuse university, Brooklyn college, City college, Howard, Defiance college, O., Wilberforce, Lincoln, Fort Valley, and Union college of Schenectady.

It was further announced that $20,000 had been cabled to the various universities sponsoring the students to cover the first year expenses for the students.

South Africans Like Same Type Books as Americans

Cape Town Library Expert Compares Two Lands

By PODINE SCHOENBERGER

In South Africa "people seem to like the same writers and best-sellers that they do in America."

"There is not much difference in reading habits in the two countries," said R. F. M. Immelman, director of the University of Cape Town school of librarianship and vice-president of the South African Library Association.

Immelman, who is making a tour of American libraries, said, "'Gone with the Wind' was every bit as popular in South Africa as it was in this country;" and that South Africans show the same fondness for Thornton Wilder and John Steinbeck "as you do."

"One thing which struck me since I've arrived," said the visitor, "is that everywhere we've been there seems to be a trend toward reading more serious books, more nonfiction. The same is true at home. It's due, of course, to the fact that people are becoming more aware of world problems. For instance they at last know South Africa exists. Twelve years ago they didn't know there was such a place, or if they did, they had the weirdest ideas about it."

Immelman, who received his library training at Columbia university in New York, said, "South Africa has been developing as a result of the war;" that the country is becoming industrialized at a very rapid rate and that the only thing that is holding her back is lack of sufficient capital.

"We have a tremendous amount of raw materials," explained the visitor, who speaks with a marked British accent. "Your country wants to buy this raw material. But there's the transportation problem involved in getting it down to the coast, because most of these raw materials are very far inland. Naturally capital is needed."

Both Immelman and his wife, who is accompanying him on the tour, have discovered a great similarity between New Orleans and Capetown. They said New Orleans seems to resemble their native city more than any other city in the United States.

Immelman said he and Mrs. Immelman have found the libraries of the South very interesting "from Baltimore downward, because they present problems similar to those of our own country.

"To begin with, you are not as wealthy down here, which is more like us. Some of the wealthy city libraries depressed us because we cannot hope to emulate them. We also have a similarity in race problems and in rural library problems."

Immelman said despite the lack of wealth in the South, he has been struck by the number of really modern public library branch buildings in Knoxville, Atlanta and New Orleans; that they are among the most modern

by your state depart-
he is supplied with
ery week, which he
the general public in
material every
services to the
South Africa.
charge of the American Informa-
tion library in Capetown, "which

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NON-EUROPEANS

(By Professor C. P. Dent)
(Principal of Fort Hare)

Eleven years were still to pass before the College was actually opened. Arrangements for Union among the four Colonies occupied the attention of the various Governments for a time and made their commitments uncertain. Consent, and a promise of support, had to be sought from the new Government of the Union. However, in January 1915, the Constitution of the College was finally adopted: Alexander Kerr was selected and appointed Principal; D. D. T. Jabavu was appointed to the staff and Miss E. Carmichael appointed Matron in charge of the Dining Hall and of the Women's Hostel.

On the 8th of February 1916 the South African Native College was formally declared open by General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union, who attended in person to perform this ceremony and to give the new College his blessing.

It may be of some interest to look at the College as it was then. The United Free Church of Scotland had given to the College about 400 acres of the Lovedale Farm and, using part of the capital collected, a property adjoining the site had been purchased. On this property there were a number of old houses, the earliest of which had been part country store, part house; this one provided dining and assembly hall, plus living quarters for the Matron and the one woman student. One of the others provided classrooms and the remainder, four in number, provided houses for the staff and hostels for the men students.

Classes were started on the 22nd of February with an enrolment of 20 students, of whom only one had passed the Junior Certificate Examination. The fee for Tuition, Board and Lodging, Laundry and Medical attendance, was £22 10.0. per annum, payable quarterly in advance—a total fee income of about £100 per quarter. The first Government Grant was £600 per annum.

Inaugural Meeting

Such was its small beginning, yet at the helm was a man of great wisdom and faith and courage, and it is interesting today to read the Principal's inaugural address delivered to the College, assembled in its Dining Hall. "This meeting," he said, "has a significance of its own for here is the first company of those who, as students and teachers, will constitute the South African Native College. I do not suppose that any of you, knowing the history of the movement which has resulted in the foundation of this College, came here prepared to enter magnificent halls. But in case the meagreness of our material provision should cause anyone to stumble, I should like to remind you what a College really is."

"I believe that a College or University would generally be defined today as an association of teachers and students engaged in the pursuit of learning, with practical aims. Therefore though you have not the numberless comforts, and even magnificences, which surround some seekers after knowledge, I hope you will realise that these things, however desirable, are not essential, and that you are members of a true College, labouring for the advancement of learning, engaged in making traditions that will be subjects of pride to generations in the future." This, if I may paraphrase, is what is meant: "We haven't much here yet, in the material sense, but what we have is that part which is essential to the existence of a College: staff and students, engaged in the pursuit of learning."

Character is Supreme Test

As he drew to a close there was this fine statement: "Finally, let me say that there will be one supreme test of the success of this College, and that test will be the characters of you men and women who spend some of the most impressionable years of your lives here. The public will demand much of you, for your opportunities have been greater than those of your fathers who, I know, must have made many sacrifices to enable you to be here tonight. I hope that you will hold your privileges dear. Much effort will be required of you. You will have weary disappointing days, I doubt not. We do not offer you a life of ease. You will have many discomforts to endure and much that is irksome to do. Your dormitories will not compare very favourably with those of your successors will inhabit. Your classrooms have been hastily improvised. You will probably never, as students, sit in the buildings that we hope to see on the hill behind us. But what of that. You have been honoured far more than you can estimate. Your names are the first to appear on the roll of this College and no man can deprive you of that distinction. But your responsibilities are likewise great. This is your College. You have its future in your hands. You are pioneers, stepping out into an unknown country, and no man can tell the number of feet that will follow in your trail."

Progress Made

That was the South African Native College in 1916, and that was a call to which any group of students could wisely attend. How much has been accomplished in the years that have passed? Let us look at the situation today which is just at the end of Dr. Kerr's tenure of the office of Principal of that College.

We should note, at this point that opportunities for Higher Education for Non-Europeans students are not confined to Fort Hare. In Capetown, Coloured students have probably been admitted in small numbers from the beginning, and there are more than 100 Non-European students, mainly Coloured and Indian, with a few Africans, attending classes there. The University of the Witwatersrand has admitted a number of Non-Europeans to its classes, and today there are more than 100 there too, including over 30 in the Medical Classes. I understand these are mainly Africans.

The University of Natal has a Non-European enrolment, mainly Indian and African, of about 220. In addition there were, in 1948, 489 Non-European students enrolled with the Department of External Studies of the University of South Africa. The majority of these students live either at their homes or in such quarters as they have been able to find. The Douglas Smit Residence connected with the University of the Witwatersrand, provides excellent accommodation for about 25 non-European Medical students, and arrangements are now being made to provide Hostels for non-European students in Natal. These are all important contributions to the Higher Education of the non-European peoples, but I trust I may be pardoned if I confine the rest of what I have to say to what has been done at Fort Hare.

Some figures may indicate the growth that has taken place. The site of old Fort Hare, which was bare in 1916, now carries a fine set of buildings, not yet complete, but designed and arranged as part of a long term plan. I think it is true that people visiting Fort Hare for the first time have always been surprised at the quality of our buildings and our equipment, though there should be no occasion for surprise.

Value of Properties

At a conservative estimate the value of the properties at the disposal of the College, including a special endowment for Health Training, is over £300.000, our total debts about £40,000, and our annual expenditure on educational work, apart from Hostel and Dining Halls, about £45,000.

The Union Government Grant for this year is estimated at £23,395. The Basutoland Administration has been contributing £300 per annum from the beginning; a few years ago the Bechuanaland Administration began to make an annual contribution of £100 per annum, and this year the Government of Southern Rhodesia has included in its estimates a contribution of £500 which, it is hoped, will be repeated annually.

There are now 44 members on the teaching and administrative staff, of whom 9 are Africans. Our enrolment has risen to 343 students, all but 7, whose homes are in Alice or Lovedale, being in residence; 347 students have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 143 for the degree of Bachelor of Science, and 36 for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hygiene).

We have been able to carry a few on to Honours and Masters Degrees, though few of our Departments are yet sufficiently staffed or equipped to provide regular classes for these higher degrees.

Forty-four have qualified at Fort Hare for the University Education Diploma, 283 for the College Education Diploma, a post-Matriculation certificate requiring at least three Degree courses and now discontinued, and 109 for other College certificates or Diplomas. Many of our past students have gone on to further studies, notably in Medicine in which 34 have qualified for Medical Degrees, others have qualified for the LL.B., some for second or senior degrees in other Universities, and one was recently awarded a Doctorate in Philosophy. It is a record of which the College has no reason to be ashamed.

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FROM FAR OFF—Nigeria comes Nnaemeka Akosa, 22, to study journalism at Compton college. He is shown being greeted by Compton fac ulty member, Mrs. Lucille Douglas.

Akosa is one of some 75 Nigerians studying in the U. S., most of them on scholarships. He hails from Onitsha, town of 15,000 standing on the riv er Niger. Homesick for Nigerian yams, which are as much as four feet long, require two days digging to unearth, Akosa inclines to U. S. college rooting sections and the "moving comics of mice" (Mick ey Mouse), and thinks Americans are not as enthusiastic about manual labor as Nigerians.

Foreign Students Enrolled

This photograph shows the four new foreign students who entered St. Augustine's College in September of this year. In the foreground are Miss Rachel Marshall, of Monrovia, Liberia, who completed nurse training in Africa; Leonard Allen, of Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa. In the rear are Albert C. Henry (left) of Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., and Permeshwardath Badri of Chaguanas, Trinidad. Both of Mr. Badri's parents are natives of India. A third African student, a native of Nigeria, is expected to enroll in January.

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Housing Problem Leads To Anti-British Feeling

W.A. 5-25-49

Colonial Office Plans Housing For African Students In UK

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON—The spread of left-wing ideas and other forms of "dangerous thoughts" among colonial students in this country, due largely to a revolt against colour bar practices of British landladies in refusing accomodation to coloured people is causing great alarm among colonial officials.

Recently, there has been considerable discussion of the problem in the press as well as in Parliament, in consequence of which the officials responsible for looking after the welfare of overseas students have approached the British Council and Victoria League to help working out plans to provide suitable living accommodation for some 3,500 students, most of whom are attending various institutions of higher learning in the metropolitan area of London and in provincial universities.

THOSE NOT AFFECTED

The problem does not affect students studying at Oxford and Cambridge, where these two ancient universities usually provide suitable accomodation in college halls, and among certain accredited local residents who specialise in catering for students from the colonies.

Since the Colonial Office closed down Nutford House, the best established students' hostel in London, most Africans and West Indians have had to move into slum areas, as landladies in the better class residential districts have refused to take in coloured lodgers.

Living under these unfavourable conditions, faced with difficulties of food and a climate to which they never get accustomed, many students are finding it difficult to concentrate on their studies.

Furthermore, forced to pay inflated rents in order to get decent accomodation, a number of students receiving government grants and scholarships are reduced to penury, living from hand to mouth, trying to make ends meet.

The problem requires the attention — sympathetic attention — not only of parents and the Director of Colonial Students at the Colonial Office, but the members of the legislative councils in the colonies from which these students come.

Too often these local politicians, while agitating for more scholarships and grants for colonial students out of territorial funds and Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, completely wash their hands off the welfare of students once they arrive in this country.

Students from the dominions — Indians, Pakistans, Ceylonese — are better cared for because they have their own High Commissioners resident in London to look after their housing accommodation and other material affairs.

In the case of students from Crown colonies and other dependent territories, they have to depend upon the welfare department of the colonial office, which is unable to cope with the problem because they have no money and must fight to extract every penny out of the treasury, which in turn has no special interest in coloured students, considering this the business of the Colonial Office.

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JC'S FOREIGN STUDENTS — Among the 700 students registered at Johnson C. Smith University for the winter semester, eight are foreign students. Left to right, first row, Emmanuel K. T. Seddoh, Alfred N. Yeboa; second row, Emmanuel T. Hushie-Skianartey, Miss Marie Adjahoe, Stephen K. Kwasikpui; third row, Godwill E. Faiwoo and Stephen O. Fagbewesa, all from West Africa, and Patrick C. Griffith, Barbados, British West Indies.

Members of Student Organization of the American Council on African Education meet with Dr A. A. Nwafor Orizu, founder and president of the A.C.A.E., in the International House, in New York City. Seated from left to right: N. Obi, C. Odeluga, E. Ogueri, Dr Orizu, C. Okeke, Ada Obi. Standing from left to right: E. Nnochiri, I. Ojji, O. Akwuba, I. Aroh, N. Egbuonu, C. Udokwu, P. Beatseze, U. Okoye, M. Ajuluchuku.

Nigerian Students Entertained In UK

LONDON, April 27.—Nigerian students met members of the staff of the Colonial Office at tea parties held at the Colonial Office, Church House, Westminster, on April 12 and 13.

A series of these informal parties is being held with the object of providing a "get-together' for colonial students and Colonial Office Staff.

Students who attended on April 12 included Mr. J. M. Garba, Mallam Shehu Kazaure, Miss E. Fashuyi, Messrs John Lewis, J, C. Anyaduba, M. A. Belo, C. O. T. Bickersteth, R. O. Coker, K. O. Dike, E. O. Fajemisin, G. E. Igwe, H. A. Lawal, G. A. Deko and T. F. Amos.

On the following day the attendance included Messrs H. O. Lucas, B F. Odunosu, A. S. Ogunmuyiwa, Miss O. Lucas Messrs A. A. Ademola, N. O. Aiyeola, S. L. Akintola, L. J. Dosunmu, M. E. Okorodudu, Mr and Mrs E. Koofreb, Messrs A. O. Agbebi and A. O. Obaseki.

Among those welcoming the guests were Sir Charles Jeffries, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Mr J. B. Williams, Superintending Assistant Secretary, the Right Honourable Sir Sidney Abrahams, Mr A. B. McNulty and J. A. Peck, Legal Assistants, and Mr F. D. Webber, of the West African Department.

The parties were organised by Major H. B. Shepheard, Liaison Officer for Nigerian students, his assistant, Mr J. S, Ogunnaike, and Mrs O. Coulson, Liaison Officer for West African women students.

U.K. Colleges Accused Of Rejecting Nigerians

Blocks And Stumps Placed On The Way Of Medical Students

By KOLA BALOGUN, Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 23.— Sad and disappointing as it is, the story has to be told — Britain no longer wants our boys here.

This is the shocking discovery made by a delegation of West African Students Union which met the Director of Colonial Scholars, Mr Keith, on Monday, January 10.

The purpose of the interview was to protest against the present discriminatory method of placing medical students, and other students into colleges.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints are rife about the difficulty usually experienced by medical students in particular, who intend to enter into hospitals.

The general defence for this difficulty held out by the Colonial Office is that most of the students are not well qualified.

But when it was revealed that some students after spending from two to three years in London, working to improve their stand in a polytechnic still find it impossible to get admission, the Colonial Office said that in any such case, they could not sponsor the applicant unless they found out from Nigeria whether he was capable to pay.

Of course, if qualification and financial ability were the only criterion required to get an applicant sponsored, no one would quarrel with the process.

THE REAL FACT

But the fact remains that the procedure is circuitous and embarrassing light is thrown on the whole situation when one ponders on the following points:

(1) No one can get admission from all universities, colleges, technical institutions and polytechnics, with the exception of the Inns of Courts, without getting educated before she can enjoy a self-governing status.

This is not true of any nation in the whole world — England not exempted.

PARTY OPINION

In the opinion of this party, it is a clear case of pretended partisanship in the political squabbles in this country not for Rev. Sorensen and Dr Hinden to have got a hint on the issue and to have dared to come to Nigeria notwithstanding.

Even though Rev. Sorensen and Dr Hinden disclaimed any attempt to draw up the constitution for the Nigerian Youth Movement, this party says that it would be wrong for them to throw any views on it in the light of their experiences as they expressed to do so.

Even Stafford Cripps, who went officially to India with proposals for the Government for which Indians were then claiming returned "a big failure," how much more persons like Rev. Sorensen and Dr Hinden who were not officially authorised.

This party, therefore, regards the visit of Rev. Sorensen and Dr Hinden to Nigeria at the present time as most tactless and indiscreet and one which savours of an attempt to make much more difficult an amicable settlement of an already difficult matter with a view to making firmer in Nigeria the stronghold of imperialism by "Divide and Rule" tactics.

Philanthropists Challenged To Aid North Secure Scholarships

Dr Nwafor Orizu, M.A., LL.D., threw a challenge to any philanthropist when on Monday last, June 27, in the course of a speech, he told Dr the Honourable Ibiyinka Olorun Nimbe that if there was any one ready to pay the transportation fee of any Northerner to the States, he declared an open pledge that in six months time the Northerner would be in the States.

Dr Olorun Nimbe was the chairman of the reception party and at one occasion, he charged the guest as the President of the A.C.A.E., that A.C.A.E's scholarships were not extended to the north.

Prince Orizu in reply told the Honourable Doctor that before he left for the States he had toured all parts of the north to get at any Northerner who would be ready to accept a full scholarship provided such person could guarantee his transportation fee.

There was no one to be found he said and there was a time that the A.C.A.E. thought of a scheme by which it could be better placed to help but the plan was not successful.

If there was any one ready to accept A.C.A.E's scholarship from the north, he was prepared to offer it, Orizu ended.

Dr Olorun Nimbe stood up and assured the house that he would move the Nigerian Government to pay for the fourth year's course of any student that might be awarded the scholarship.

It meant that instead of A.C.A.E. giving four years full scholarship minus transportation fee, it should give three years' full course.

This theory was not accepted and enlightening the house Dr Orizu said the idea of asking an alien to help us in the constitution of a nation is against the fundamental principles of horizontal education.—(ANA).

Catholic Teachers Honour Boss On Award Of Order By Pope

The Federal Association of Catholic Teachers, Lagos, held a social function on the premises of the Holy Cross School on Friday, June 17, in honour of Mr P. A. Afolabi, Headmaster, Holy Cross School, who was awarded the Order of St. Sylvester by Pope Pius XII.

The Right Reverend Leo H. Taylor, O.B.E., presided.

In his opening address, His Lordship expressed his great pleasure to honour a teacher of high distinction, the first and the only African to be awarded the Order in the whole of West Africa.

He hoped that his ambition to educate and his desire to learn will add more feathers to his plume.

His devotion to duty, eager perserverance, his spiritual ideal and his sense of understanding will ever remain a shining example for others to emulate.

An illuminated and artfully decorated address was read and presented to the guest of honour by Mr B. O. Olusola.

Mr Afolabi expressed his gratitude to those who had gathered to do him honour.

His mind was so full he could not find words sufficient to express his feelings.

He was aware of the great responsibility which rests on his shoulders to train children and educate them to turn out useful citizens for service to their country and race.

He was assigned to a great task and he hoped to discharge it to the best of his ability.

Other speeches were made by different speakers after which the function came to a close at 6.15 p.m.

Among those present were the Reverend Fathers J. Saul, M. O. Flynn, P. J. Dorrand and T. J. Moran.

Reverend Mothers Monica, Cecilia, Alloysius Camilus and Emad.

Messrs E. E. Esua, S. B. Kuku, A. F. Hooper, A. Akakpu, J. Ola Oridola.

Misses B. O. Nwanze, A. A. Ahabue, B. F. Martins, F. O. Kuka, E. Soluade and J. Asika.

VICTORY EVENING INSTITUTE

Opens at Cathedral Bethel School, Lagos, on Monday, January 31, 1949.

Entrance Examination: January 24, 1949, at 6 p.m.

Subjects: English, Mathematics, General Paper, Latin.

Staff: Certificated Teachers and Under Graduates

Vacancies: Middle I to IV.

Admission Forms: 1s. each.

Obtainable at 43, Idunmagbo Avenue, Lagos; 16, Balogun Street and African Church Cathedral School, Lagos.

J. S. OLU. AWOPEJU
Principal.

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First Negro President Of University Of Lincoln Arrives Nigeria Oct. 13

The local branch of the African Academy of Arts and Research announces that Dr Horace Mann Bond, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., educator and Rosenburger scholar, President of Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania, will arrive Nigeria on October 13.

In a cablegram to Mazi Ozuomba Mbadiwe, Dr Bond's message reads: "Arriving Accra October 8 arriving Lagos October 13, leaving Lagos November 1 only possible tentary.

Dr Bond rose to fame as the first Negro to aspire to the Presidency of Lincoln University since its founding nearly one hundred years ago.

The last white executive, Dr Walter Livingstone Wright, died late in 1944.

With the demise of Dr Wright there was yet another attempt to appoint a white head.

This move brought a hue and cry in the press of the nation, spurred by white Liberals and Negro intellectuals, that the Negro race has produced renowned scientists and educators even of more renown than some white presidents of various universities, and that time has come to give Negroes the opportunity to prove their leadership.

That there were ample scholars and executives among the Negroes was acknowledged without doubt, but their ability to raise money from the white millionaires and philanthropists, which was one of the major functions of a university executive, was doubted.

However, public opinion prevailed.

An array of Negro intellectual giants was lined up for the post

After prolonged newspaper comments and debates, the mantle of office fell on Dr Bond and he assumed office in 1945.

His first act was to pledge that high scholarship synonymous with Lincoln will be maintained and advanced.

He further made it clear that Lincoln University has produced eminent financiers, physicians, merchants, educators, ministers and others in all walks of life, and contributions out of their wealth is sufficient to give Lincoln funds with which to do the job without necessarily waiting for millionaires and philanthropists.

The alumni of Lincoln rose up to a man and contributed in one year of Dr Bond's tenure in office more money than was ever raised in the history of Lincoln by the alumni club.

Dr Bond, also for the first time, won a substantial grant for Lincoln from the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

With funds flowing into Lincoln from all sections where there are Lincoln men, including Africa, from Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, its most senior West African graduate, new buildings are coming up in rapid successions.

Thus in less than two years, Dr Bond destroyed the myth that Negro executives cannot raise funds for their universities.

Dr Bond achieved yet another distinction when many white professors in Lincoln University accepted his leadership and as a result not one resigned from office.

In the visit of Dr Bond, Nigerians all, will be called upon to welcome a friend, an eminent figure, a scholar and merchant of light.

Dr Bond is interested in seeing our secondary schools in operation.

More than that, he wants to know Nigeria, and renew acquaintance with some of her sons who have braved the Atlantic in quest of knowledge in the United States.

Lady Gives Library To Ibadan Varsity

18a(2) 23-9-49

LONDON, Sept. 22. — A library of standard books on West African history, anthropology, geography and other subjects has been presented to the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, by Mrs Allen Lane as a memorial to her father, the late Sir Charles Orr, Resident in Northern Nigeria from 1903 to 1911.

The library, which consists of about 120 books, was presented on the understanding that it should be transferred to the Nigerian National Library when established.

Thanks have been expressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr A. Creech Jones, and by the Governor of Nigeria, Sir John Macpherson.

DR NWAFOR ORIZU

President of the American Council on African Education, which has selected a citizen of Ikare in Ondo Province for an award of a scholarship to obtain a Diploma in Tailoring in the United States.

Adult Education To Be Discussed Today

18a(2) mon. 1-10-49

A community conference on adult education will take place today, Monday, January 10, at 5 p.m. in the C.M.S. Grammar School hall, under the chairmanship of Mr Harold Cooper, Public Relations Officer.

Mr M. A. Akapo, adult education organiser, will dilate on "Mass Literacy as a National Responsibility."

Mr P. Graham, Assistant Social Welfare Officer, will discuss "Mass Education at the Point of a Bayonet," while Mr Ade Ibikunle Akitoye will talk on "Education and Social Change."

Zaria Gives £800 To African Academy

18a(2) 12-49

ZARIA, Feb. 11 (ANA). — The historic city of Zaria made history as she supported the African Academy of Arts and Research campaign by donating £800, with the largest number of life members so far in Nigeria, earlier in the week.

Messrs S. W. Okereke, motor magnate, N. A. Onwosu of the Public Works, Obianagha, Charge Nurse, General Hospital; A. S. Uzodinma, Nigerian Railway, each donated £125 as life members.

The Ibo Union donated £25, Zaria Campaign Committee donated £26 while the Ibo Women's Association donated £30.

Donating £25 each, Adeline Epelle of Moonshine Hotel, F. K. Okoroji, A. T. Aduowo, Francis Ike Udaja, S. N. Okoye became patrons of the Academy.

Zaria community has promised to exceed the target of £1,000 within record time.

The community also welcomed "Greater Tomorrow" film's first showing which was opened by the Resident, Zaria, and the film was screened for Birnin residents at the Emir's palace, the Emir himself attending.

Mass Adult Education Week Starts In Lagos January Ten

A Mass Adult Education Week is being arranged to take place in Lagos between January 10 and 17 with the view to awakening public conscience on adult education, and in order to increase the interest and enlist the help of the educated public in the mass education scheme, stated official sources yesterday.

A comprehensive programme of lectures and rallies has also been announced fixing Monday, January 11 for a Lagos community conference on adult education at 5 p.m. in the C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos.

At this conference the chairman will be Mr Harold Cooper and selected speakers will deal with the subject "How To Combat Mass Illiteracy In Lagos.

The following day, Tuesday, January 12, there will be a rally for women at the Iga Oba Fatolu of Lagos at 4 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mrs H. M. Agbaje, M.B.E., to deal with the subject "Women and Mass Education Scheme."

The speakers at the rally will include Mr M. A. Akapo, Adult Education Organiser, Mrs C. O. Oluwa and Mr E. Oluwa.

Then on Wednesday there will be an "Each Find A Teacher" campaign in charge of voluntary groups and home instructors and primers will be distributed free to illiterates.

Friday, January 14, will be Enrolment Day at Adult Evening Classes.

Eight Out Of Sixteen Of Orizu Scholars Have Sailed For U.S.

According to its Lagos regional secretariat, the following student members of the American Council on African Education have been awarded scholarships by the Council, and the first eight have already sailed for the U.S.A.

The remaining eight to leave as soon as shipping accommodation is available.

Mr Olufemi Osibogun (Ijebu Ode) to obtain B.Sc. in Education.

Mr Ashimi Akesode (Lagos) to obtain B.Sc. in General Science.

Mr Chukweta Nwokedi (headquarters) to obtain B.Sc Pure Science.

Mr Chukwemeka Okonkwo (Jos) to obtain B.Sc. in Agriculture.

Mr Michael Ntuko (Onitsha) to obtain B Sc. in Agriculture.

Mr Patrick Akosa (headquarters) to obtain B.Sc. in Pure Science.

Mr Fini Nwika (Ogoni) to obtain B.Sc. in Education.

Mr Emanuel Okoye (headquarters) to obtain B.Sc. Natural Science.

Mr Odey (Ogoja) to obtain B.Sc. in Education.

Mr Michael Anene (Enugu) to study Vocational Education.

Mr Hillary Ozigbu (Port Harcourt) to obtain a degree in Education.

Mr Okuo (Calabar) to study Vocational Education.

Mr J. Anyagbunam (headquarters) to obtain a degree in Education.

Mr Ugwuzor (Aba) to study Vocational Education.

Mr Nwankwo Orizu (headquarters) to obtain B.Sc. in Automobile Engineering.

Miss Lily Ulasi (headquarters) to obtain a degree in Education.

The scholarship for vocational studies tenable in U.S.A. for two years has not yet been awarded.

Applications are invited from student members.

School Buildings In North On Hand

KADUNA.—The buildings for the Higher Elementary Training Centre at Katsina are now well advanced and those for the Elementary Training Centre at Maru in Sokoto Province have been started.

The latter have been delayed by the necessity for investigating the water supply on the site.

The extensions to the Toro Elementary Training Centre have made very good progress during the last quarter.

The buildings at the Roman Catholic Mission Secondary School for boys and girls here are now nearing completion.

The same mission's Training Centre at Kafanchan will be ready for opening in February.

Good progress has also been made with the new Training Centre at Minna.

US Official In Lagos To Study Problems Of African Students

Dr Ruth C. Sloan, Chief of United States Information Service having come from Accra, where States Information Service at the and public affairs officers.

Mrs Sloan is inspecting all operations in USI posts in Africa and has been on a wide tour of the continent.

She is taking advantage of this tour to study the educational conditions and needs of the African people because she is particularly interested in helping African students studying in the United States.

Living in these students' environment and contacting their families, Mrs Sloan believes, will afford her first-hand information about the kind of education and guidance they need.

Dr Sloan reveals that there has been an upward trend in the number of African students studying in the States.

In 1946 there were ninety-one students; in 1947 there were 136, and in 1948, 322 young men and women from twelve countries of Africa were registered

the African Bureau of the in Washington, is in Lagos she represented the United regional conference for consular

n 111 different institutions in he United States.

Students from Africa are admitted to all universities without discrimination.

They are enrolled in schools about equally divided between the north and the south.

Institutions at which Africans are enrolled, she says, include such large private universities as Harvard, Columbia, Northwestern, Brown, Cornell, Radcliffe, and the State Universities of California, Kentucky, Montana, Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

Forty different fields of specialization have been chosen by the African students with liberal arts, medicine, education, agriculture, and engineering ranking highest.

Education and home economics are the favourite fields of African women students.

In 1948 there were fifty-seven girls, thirty-five of whom came from Liberia.

Railway Printing & Surveying Feature In New Scholarships

Included in the seventy scholarships provisionally awarded this year to Nigerians by the Government from local funds wa one diploma course in Public Administration and anothe diploma course in Social Science, awarded respectively to S I. Mayaki of the Prince of Wales College, Asaba, and Mr T. O. Showunmi, Matron of the Colony Welfare Department

The following are details of the other awards:

Teachers Professional Certificate Or Similar Qualification: Mallam E. O. Abdu, Teacher, Grade III; Mallam A. Bidra, Teacher, Grade III; E. Efem, Government Visiting Teacher; P. A. I. Egbe, Teacher, Grade III; N. O. Ejiogu, Teacher, Grade III; F. E. Ezenwa, Grade III; S. J. O. Odubiyi, Headmaster, Wesley School, Iperu Ijebu Province; S. I. Okediadi, Principal, C.M.S. Preliminary Training Centre, Egbu, Owerri.

ACCOUNTANCY: A. B. Lagunju, Articled Clerk, Messrs Casstleton Elliott and Company — intermediate examination for Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors; I. A. Olagbaiye, Assistant Assessment Officer; and C. S. Sankey, Third Class Clerk.

Art Teacher's Training Course: Miss. C. Ugbodaga, Teacher, Sacred Heart Training College, Kaduna,

Course with British Railways: T. I. Awosika, Junior Engineering Assistant, Grade II; S. I. Bosah, Assistant Workshop Foreman, Grade II; B. E. Ekeng, Selected Staff-in-Training, Stores Department; J. A. O. Eyidi, Sub-Inspector, Grade II.

Domestic Science: Mrs J. E. Olaleye, Teacher, Anglican Girls' School, Ijebu Ode; and Mrs V. W. Orekoya, Headmistress, Anglican Girls' School, Ijebu Ode.

Employment Exchange Management: J. A. Agboola, Assistant Exchange Manager, Grade I.

Forestry: J. B. I. E. Ayewoh, Forest Supervisor; G. A. E. Ogbe, Forest Supervisor.

Infant Teachers' Training (Froebel Institute): Miss V. W. Olurin, United Missionary College, Ibadan.

NURSING: Miss A. E. Bassey, Midwife, Grade 1 — S.R.N., C.M.B.; Miss N. E. Duke, Pupil Midwife — S.R.N., C.M.B.; and Miss A. Osifodunrin, Third Class Nurse — S.R.N., C.M.B.

PRINTING: E. A. A. Phillips, Junior Technical Staff, Grade I, Railway Printer.

SURVEY: E. O. Adebiyi, Surveyor, Grade III; B. O. S. Adophy, Surveyor, Grade III; J. A. A. Brown, Surveyor, Grade III; and A. O. Morgan, Surveyor, Grade III.

Certain of the above mentioned candidates are being recommended for the award of scholarships from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

The names of those selected will be published as soon as notification of their acceptance is received from the Secretary of State.

Any who are not accepted will be awarded scholarships from local funds.

Awards have also been made under paragraph 33 of the Foot Commission Report to the following students who have already entered University College, Ibadan.

These awards are in all cases subject to review in the light of reports received from the university college authorities.

B. E. Bassey, undergraduate University College, Ibadan — Medicine; E. E. Bassey, undergraduate, University College Ibadan — Intermediate B.Sc.; B E. Idoniboye, undergraduate University College, Ibadan — B.Sc. (General); S. C. Nwoye undergraduate, University College, Ibadan — Intermediate B.A. M. I. Ogbeide, University College Ibadan — Medicine; Miss W Sodipo, undergraduate, University College, Ibadan — Intermediate B.Sc.

70 Scholarships Granted From Nigerian Funds

Professions Claim Highest With Engineering Prominent

An official statement issued yesterday revealed that the Government of Nigeria has approved seventy provisional awards of scholarships from local funds to Nigerians to enable them to take courses of studies in the University College, Ibadan, in October this year.

Where a desired course cannot be taken at Ibadan, it will be taken in a suitable educational institution in the United Kingdom in 1950, provided vacancies are available.

Twelve scholarship winners are to take general degree and educational courses, while twenty-three are to take professional degree courses.

Thirteen will read for the teachers professional certificates or similar qualifications, three for accountancy, four for a course with the British railways, two for domestic science, one each for employment exchange management and art teacher training course, three each for forestry and nursing, four for surveying and one for railway printing.

The following are details and names of scholarship winners:

GENERAL DEGREE COURSES followed by Diploma in Education: A. A. Babayemi, Teacher, St. Augustine's Teacher Training College, Akure — B.Sc. (Gen.); E. F. Briggs, Tutor, Kalabari National College, Buguma — B.A. (Gen.); C. A. Gomes, Third Class Clerk — B.Sc. (Gen.); M. Ifaturoti, Beacon Inspector, Grade III — B.Sc. (Gen.); G. E. Igwe, Assistant, School of Oriental and African Studies, London — B.A. (English), no diploma.

W. E. Iweama, Aeronautical Wireless Operator — B.A. (Maths.); C. O. Iwuchukwu, Teacher, Hussey College, Warri — B.A. (Gen.); I. Membu, Teacher, St. Patrick's College, Asaba — B.A. (Gen.); J. Meruya- Ikomi, Student, Government College, Ibadan — B.A., no diploma.

C. C. Momah, Student, Government College, Umuahia — B.A. (Gen.); B. A. Osunsade, Undergraduate, University College, Ibadan — B.A. (Gen.); A. A. Oyelami, Statistical Assistant — B.Sc. (Economics), no diploma.

PROFESSIONAL COURSES:

M. S. A. Abubulai, Engineering Assistant, Grade II — Intermediate, B.Sc.; D. W. I. Aluko, Junior Technical Staff, Grade III — B.Sc. (Civil Engineering); Z. A. Bello, Egineering Assistant, Grade III — B.Sc. (Civil Engineering); L. O. Ekpechi, former Science Teacher, Christ the King College, Onitsha — Medicine; J. C. Eme, Assistant Agricultural Officer, Grade III — B.Sc. (Gen.) followed by Diploma in Agriculture.

M. C. Feyide, Beacon Inspector, Grade III — B.Sc. (Mining Engineering); H. N. Iheukumere, undergraduate, University College, Ibadan — B.Sc. (Electrical Engineering); E. U. Isang Assistant Agricultural Officer

Grade III — B.Sc. (Agriculture) G. D. Jack, Lecturer, Pharmacy School — B. (Pharm.); C. F. A. Johnson, Meteorological Observer — Dental Surgery; P. A. Nwankwo, Engineering Assistant — B.Sc. (Civil Engineering).

I. O. Nwerri, Agricultural Assistant, Grade II — B.Sc. (Gen.) followed by Diploma in Agriculture; P. K. Nwobu, Colliery Electrician — B.Sc. (Electrical Engineering).

G. O Obembe, Engineer, Grade IV — B.Sc. (Civil Engineering); P. D. Ofili, Junior Engineering Assistant — B.Sc. (Civil Engineering); B. E. I. Ojinmah, Student, Government College, Umuahia — Medicine; E. U. Okon, Forest Assistant — B.Sc. (Gen.) followed by Diploma in Forestry; O. Olowu, Student, Government College, Ibadan — Intermediate B.Sc.; S. O. Olojede-Nelson, Junior Technical Assistant, Grade III — Intermediate B.Sc.; H. N. Omo, Temporary Teacher, C.M.S. Elementary School — Medicine; C. C. Omuta, Colliery Examiner-in-Training — B.Sc. (Mining Engineering); Mallam Bukar Shaib, Veterinary School, Vom — B.Sc. (Veterinary); E. N. Ukpoma, Engineer, Grade IV — B.Sc. (Civil Engineering).

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION: A. M. Laosebikan, Teacher, Baptist College, Iwo; E. B. Ndem, graduate, Manchester University; I. Ogunnaike, undergraduate, University College, Ibadan.

Schools In Colonies May Teach In Local Tongue

Representatives Of Colonial Powers Oppose Proposals

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 10.—The Special Committee for Examination of Information on Non-self-governing Territories has just completed a three-day discussion of the proposal of the Egyptian representative that the committee recommend the General Assembly to advise administering states to remove every discrimination in education against the native population and to teach subjects, at least in elementary and secondary schools, in the tongue of the indigenous population of the territory.

The representatives of the colonial powers, and above all, the representatives of Britain, France and Belgium, opposed these proposals.

They again reiterated the hackneyed assertions that neither the committee nor the General Assembly ostensibly had the right to make recommendations of this kind to administering powers which, as they asserted, were not at all responsible to the United Nations for their colonies.

BRITISH DELEGATE

The British representative, Fletcher-Cook, forced to admit the existence of discrimination in the British colonies, made the absurd statement that this discrimination was directed not against the indigenous population, but against the Europeans themselves (who, as is known, are the ones who carry it out).

Following in his footsteps, the French representative, Garreau, no less vauntingly alleged that the indigenous population of the colonies itself does not want teaching in local schools to be carried on in their native tongue.

A. Soldatov, the Soviet representative, who was supported by the Chinese and Indian representatives, spoke in favour of the Egyptian proposal.

COLONIAL POWERS

However, under the pressure of the colonial powers, the Egyptian proposal was referred to a specially established sub-committee for re-drafting.

The draft resolution, worked out by the sub-committee, seeking to satisfy the demands of the colonial powers and evading the word "discrimination," acknowledged the existence of "unequal treatment" and stipulated that the question concerning the teaching in native tongue be referred to U.N.E.S.C.O.

However, even this emasculated proposal did not suit the British and Belgian representatives.

The British representative declared that the committee should occupy itself exclusively with elaborating the methods and technique of transmitting information provided by the administering authorities.

The Soviet representative noted that the draft resolution drawn up by the sub-committee was considerably weaker than the original Egyptian proposal and that the Soviet delegation could not support it. He pointed out that the position of the British and Belgian representatives would not stand up to criticism inasmuch as the administering powers [illegible] out the obligations assumed and laid down in the United Nations Charter, in particular in Article 73.

Soldatov noted that the numerous amendments proposed to the sub-committee's draft further worsened it and had the purpose of distorting the true state of affairs in non-self-governing territories.

The U.S. representative spoke in favour of the draft worked out by the sub-committee.

The vote resulted in adoption by the committee of the sub-committee's draft resolution with insignificant alterations.

The Soviet representative abstained from voting.

Eyo Ita Hails Compulsory Education Enactment

Calls New Bill The Greatest Boom Of Twentieth Century

Describing the free compulsory education bill as "the greates boon of the twentieth century." Professor Eyo Ita, M.A., B.Sc. Princi pal of the West African Peoples Institute, Calabar, here commend the patriotic spirit and zeal of Dr Francis Akanni Ibiam, who ha been instrumental in the passage of the bill.

The Eastern educationist says: The thirtieth day of March, 1949, which saw the passing of the free compulsory education bill marked the end of an old order and the beginning of a new era in Nigeria.

We should ring joy bells and have general rejoicing and thanksgiving to celebrate this epoch-making step.

It is the greatest single step forward ever taken by the government of this country since the advent of British rule.

DR F. A. IBIAM

It is most significant that this bill was introduced by an educated African, a nationalist Nigerian who has eaten the fruits of the tree of knowledge and has felt the new life and strength which education can give.

The name of Dr F. A. Ibiam, the author of the new bill, will be written in letters of gold in the record of progress in West Africa.

The new free compulsory schools will set up his effigy prominently in their halls to enable posterity to see the image of one whose soul had burnt with the fire of creative patriotism.

I count it one of the greates privileges of my life to have sat i the gallery of the Western Hous of Assembly at Ibadan and liste to two noble speeches which, lik Emmanuel Kant's starry heave and moral law, filled the min with ever-increasing awe an admiration the longer and th more steadily I contemplate them.

AND ZIK TOO

The first was Dr Nnamd Azikiwe's celebrated speech in defence of the freedom of the press.

The second was Dr Ibiam's soul-stirring address in defence of our charter of liberty from the educational perspective.

It was a noble speech armed with a logic which was dynamic and irrefutable.

Any one who was present in that Assembly Hall that day and felt the fires of Doctors Azikiwe and Ibiam must have experienced a joyful emotion to watch renaissant Africans tearing the veil from the sky and ushering in the dawn of a new and better day.

FIGHT FOR EDUCATION

I ran down the gallery at the close of the session to cheer those two noble heroes, and to urge them to fight on.

Dr Azikiwe whom I met first assured me that they would leave no stone unturned to win victory for the education bill.

Dr Ibiam had already joined in an inter-session conference with the Director of Education and others on the bill and I could not meet him.

But I left my greetings with another friend.

Later on I met His Highness the Oni of Ife who was an old friend of mine and urged him to support the education bill and to secure the support of the other African rulers for the bill.

HISTORIC SESSION

That session of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, the presiding Governor, Sir John Macpherson, and all the chiefs and honourable members, that make it possible for Nigeria to have her educational charter of liberty have made a great history by the passing of this bill.

They have made an everlasting contribution to the progressive march of Nigeria in contemporary history.

They well deserve the gratitude of us all and of our posterity.

Those Nigerian children born in 1953 who will inherit the fruits of the new order in 1959 and all who will thereafter enjoy the benefits of free compulsory education will celebrate with joy and gratitude the memory of that Legislative Council Session and the noble act instituted by its members.

Kenya & Uganda Feature In ACAE Scholarships

President From USA Records Two M.A.s And One Ph.D

Asked what achievements the American Council on African Education has made so far, Dr Orizu, in an interview with a representative of this paper, said that the council has already provided two students with M.A. degrees from Columbia University.

Another student obtained the Ph.D. degree from New York University through the council.

From February 1947 to February 1949, he revealed, fifty-four Nigerians sailed to America and in the same period, the council has been able to collect many more students from various parts of the continent: five from the Gold Coast, one from the Cameroons, three from Kenya, three from Uganda, seven from Sierra Leone and one from United States.

Of all these, thirty-four students paid part of their expenses; whilst thirty-six contributed nothing except their transportation to America.

Of the thirty-four who paid part of their expenses, only fifteen paid about half of their expenses; the other nineteen paid one-quarter of the expenses.

This year, the council is sending seventy students to train in America.

That will cost 67,900 dollars (about £16,925).

Out of that figure, all the money contributed by the students themselves is 15,757 dollars (about £3,939: 5s).

The total contribution the council will make for the students is 52,143 dollars (about £13,035: 5s).

The council has also bought a house in New York City, for 25,000 dollars (£6,250).

From these figures, it will be seen that the students' contribution towards their education, taken as a whole, is not up to one-quarter of their total expenses.

This does not include the administrative organisation; nor the payment of the staff, not to mention the maintenance of the office etc., which will cost about 25,000 dollars in New York alone.

It also does not include the house rent in New York where the students will live; nor does it include the maintenance of our office at Port Harcourt.

On the whole the contribution made by the parents of these students is less than one-fifth of the entire expenditure per student.

Dr Orizu has heard much gossip spread by enemies and so-called friends to the effect that he has been taking money from African boys for his personal pleasure in America.

These gossipers, he hoped, time and truth will disillusion in the end.

NEW EXECUTIVE ELECTED AT T.A.T.A. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

MR TSHAKA BECOMES PRESIDENT BY ONE VOTE

(By a "Bantu World" Correspondent)

A complete change of control in the Transvaal African Teachers' Association came about at the recent forty-third annual session of the association when all executive seats were won by the Rand. Over 120 delegates attended the conference held at Bapong, Rustenburg district.

Mr. J. Lekhetha, who presided, delivered the presidential address in which he referred to the operation of the school-feeding scheme. He also referred to the Orlando train disaster in which the association sustained a loss through the death of Mr. Leslie Radebe. Also regretted was the the death of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, a former Deputy Premier.

In regard to resolutions passed at the last conference, the President said that none of these had received a favourable reply from the Education Department.

Resolutions

Several resolutions were taken. Among them were the following: that membership of the T.A.T.A. should be regarded as the strongest recommendation for a teaching post in the Transvaal; the establishment of a board of examiners for the Std. VI examinations; acceptance of mother-tongue instruction up to Std. II as at present.

Divergent views came to light in a discussion of the Eislen Commission of Enquiry. One view urged a boycott of the Commission and another that evidence should be given before the Commission against whose terms of reference and personnel, however, a strong protest should be made.

After much discussion, the latter view triumphed.

An unopposed motion was passed urging a telegram to the Minister of Transport, protesting against the imposition of restrictions on Africans and other non-Europeans in using certain public thoroughfares at the Johannesburg and Pretoria railway Stations.

Christian National Education Manifesto

Conference unanimously rejected Article 15 of the "Christian National Education" manifesto. Speaking earlier, Dr. J. Nhlapo explained the manifesto with reference to Article 15 which deals with the education of Africans. He spoke at length on Bantu languages.

Appointment of Teachers

The education Department was asked not to appoint qualified teachers on a temporary basis. It was further asked not to penalise students if, when sitting for an examination in any of the African lenguages, they made use of any dialect familiar to them.

The question of contribution towards the Witwatersrand Medical Scholarship Fund was accepted in principle only. Three methods were proposed by the conference. The one method recommended by the Resolutions Committee was that each member of the T.A.T.A. and each member of the African community be asked to contribute a sum not less than 2s. 6d. towards the fund.

Some members from the Witwatersrand had originally submitted that each member of the T.A.T.A. should be made to sign a 2s. 6d. Stop Order. Many technical difficulties that would result were disclosed in vain to this school of thought.

To meet the "Stop Order" school half-way some members proposed the raising of the membership subscription fee to 12s 6d. and the forwarding of 2s. 6d. from the allocations towards the fund. By 32 votes to 28 Conference agreed that each member of the T.A.T.A. must sign a stop order for 2s. 6d.

A resolution protesting against the curtailment of the feeding scheme was also adopted and the Government requested to increase the per caput grant from 1.1/5d. to 4d. per child.

New Executive

Feeling rose high as constitutional issues were being discussed at election time. The Witwatersrand district representing 954 members won all the seats on the Executive Committee.

The Platteland districts representing 2,107 members of the T.A.T.A. gained no seat. Voting in the first case was by ballot and Mr. R. Tshaka won the Presidency over Mr. E. Moloto by 61 votes to 60. Mr. A. Maqubela was declared Vice-President.

The result of the other elections were as follows:

Mr. B. Rajuile (sceretary) elected by a majority of 5; Mr. M. N. Ramokgopa (editor), elected by a majority of 4; Mr. J. J. Musi (treasurer), unopposed; Messrs E. Manyosi and Pashe (auditors), unopposed.

Methodist Conference To Better Ministers' Lot

Salaries Will Be Raised And Their Children Trained Free

After the opening devotional exercise the Methodist Synod continued its deliberations yesterday in the Methodist Girls' High School.

Business began with the reading of the minutes by the Journal Secretary and the expression of thanks of the Synod to the Rev. W. Roberts, B.A. who preached at the Synod Communion Service in Tinubu Methodist Church and the Rev. E. J. Jones, M.A. who delivered the charge at the ordination service held last evening in the Olowogbowo Chapel.

The most important matter dealt with at the morning session was the supply of ministers.

Like other sections of the Christian church the district has for a long time been faced with the problem of finding suitable candidates for the ministry.

Synod had read to it a memorial on the subject submitted by the Tinubu Circuit and then considered the recommendations of a special sub-committee that had given much thought to the matter.

The conversation which ensued gave the opportunity for the truth to be re-stated that the Christain ministry is not a service to which men can be called through the offering of bribes in any from.

It is above all vocation, and only those who are called by God can be satisfactory ministers.

While deprecating any attempt to brighten up conditions of service in order to attract to the ministry those who insist on security, Synod, nevertheless, realised the necessity in these days of rising costs for a more adequate provision to be made for the needs of those who have answered God's call to serve his church.

The sub-committee had suggested some additions to the minimum and maximum allowances of ministers, the provision of funds for the better furnishing of ministers' houses, fr primary and secondary educati for ministers' children and all cases where there is the need the provision of motor transport for superintending ministers.

All these suggestions were adopted by Synod.

During the afternoon session Synod discussed the request of the Methodists of Ilesha to be granted the status of a self supporting circuit.

Members were pleased to hear of the progress made in Ilesha since the circuit was given the 'B' status in 1942 and Synod agree to recommend to the conference that Ilesha should become an 'A' circuit from September 1949.

Poet's Nook

A Coloured Soldier's Prayer

(Dedicated to soldiers of African descent during the World War II)

Dear God, I'm asking you tonight
To keep me as I pray.
I'd like to feel that as I fight
You're with me all the way.

The call to arms I followed,
Because I thought it right.
The cause itself seemed hallowed
In all my people's sight.

Perhaps I'm just a fool
To risk my life again;
Maybe I'm ust a tool
For bigger, craftier men.

Maybe I'm cannon fodder
Some people say it's so,
They ask, "Why do you bother
When your glory will be woe?"

But I've a strong conviction
That this is our fight.
I'd give the lie to fiction
Two wrongs don't make a right.

Freedom will never be ours
If we stand idly by,
This is no time to cower
It's a case of "do or die."

And when this war is over
For myself I want no glory,
But, great God, I pray with fervour
That we'll have a different story.

That my people then may stand,
To face the rising sun,
In one great united band
And know a new day's begun.

That's why I fight, dear God
I hope that I'm not wrong;
And before I rest beneath the sod
May we all sing freedom's song.

AMEN.

By Miss CECILIA V. VIOLENES.
Columbia University,
New York, U.S.A.

MISS CECILIA V. VIOLENES

Young student of Journalism in Columbia University New York, U.S.A. Her poem "A Coloured Soldier's Prayer" published during the World War II is reproduced above on this page.

Vereeniging News

Laying of Foundation Stone

(From a Correspondent)

23rd January was a red letter day for A.M.E Church members at Meyerton when the corner stone of the Jane Selepe Memorial Hall, additional classrooms to the A M.E. School, was laid. The combined church choirs of Vereeniging and Meyerton under the baton of Pastor Rev. W. W. Lutumbu, singing "Fapang Jesus ka lithoko," left the main building in a procession followed by ministers, congregation and school children under the supervision of Mr H. C. T. Plaakie principal and staff, to the new building where the stone had to be laid. The Rev. P. M. Selepe P.E. and Superintendent of the school, announced the opening hymn and prayer offered by the Rev. L. N. Lehoba of Vredefort after which Rev. Selepe in a short but impressive words introduced the Rev. T. A. Mareka P.E. of Johannesburg who deputised for the Rev. E. H. Gow, D.D., General Superintendent who was unavoidably absent. The Rev. T. A. Mareka assisted by the Rev. A. G. Mokau P.E. in reading the necessary words from the prayer book, laid the corner stone. Immediately after this ceremony the procession returned to the main school building where the service was held.

Among the speakers for the day were Mr D. L. Sandamela, chairman of the school committee who welcomed all guests on behalf of the school committee. Mr A T Habedi B.A., Principal of Wilberforce Institute; Mr Mbata B.A., Principal of Vereeniging Bantu High School; and Chief Bureng Monyake of Basutoland. All emphasised in glowing terms the services of the Rev. P. N. Selepe P.E. in erecting a school for the Meyerton Community in the name of the church and hope was expressed that the people of Meyerton would avail themselves of this opportunity in educating their children. The Rev. T. A. Mareka P.E. on behalf of the Superintendent thanked all present and also for the sum of £41 collected.

Amongst those present were: Rev. T. A. Mareka P.E., Johannesburg; Rev. A G. Mokau P.E., Bloemfontein; Rev. & Mrs Lethoba, Vredefort; Rev Kumalo, Viljoensdrift; Mother M. M. Selepe President, Orangia Convention; Mr & Mrs Habedi; Mr & Mrs Demas; Mrs Opperman; Chief M. B. Monyake and many others.

New Nationalist Party Seeks To Inspect Oduduwa College

IFE, March 2.—The story has been told here of how recently the newly formed nationalist party here, the Egbe Omo Ibile Ife, recently paid a visit to the Principal, Oduduwa College, asking that they be allowed to inspect the school.

The Principal, surprised, refused the request saying that in his opinion a private organisation has no right to inspect schools in Nigeria, without a letter of authority either from the Director of Education or the Resident of the Province.

Moreso, because in his opinion it was no longer reasonable to regard the college as the private property of the Native Authority, because for several years back, Government, finding the work of the college good, had been paying the full expenses of the college all along and, what is more, the Development Board had only granted £30,000 to the college for improvements.

Expressing an opinion over the request that only Ife boys should be admitted into the college, the Principal has stated that such a state would be most unfortunate, as the partiality which must be solved would only lower the academic standard of the school.

Apart from that, leading children of Ife today had been educated in other parts of the country and it would be absolutely unfair for the Oduduwa College to close its gates against people from those places now, particularly so, when it is not being run exclusively at the expense of the Ife tax-payers.

WILBERFORCE CELEBRATES TWELVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

A colourful ceremony attended by a large number of friends from the Reef and Pretoria marked the twelfth annual Founders' Day celebrations of Wilberforce Institute.

The day's programme began at 10.45 a.m. with the dedication of two new classrooms of the High School Department by the Rt. Rev. I. H. Bonner, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Presiding Bishop of the A.M.E. Church in South Africa, assisted by Dr. F. H. Gow, D.D., General Superintendent of the Church and Presiding Elders Revs. J. L. Makhene of Potchefstroom (Superintendent of Wilberforce Institute), P. N. Selope (Vereeniging), Mokuena (Bethlehem) and N. B. Tantsi (Pretoria).

In a short, stirring address Bishop Bonner appealed to the African people to make Wilberforce Institute a great Institution. He said the Institute had great possibilities and a great future in the field of African progress. Africans should be ready to make sacrifices to help the Institute fulfil its mission.

Waning Racial Harmony

The "Founders' Day" ceremony proper began in the afternoon with a suitable quotation from the Apocrypha read by Mr. Charles Demas. Dr. Ellen Hellman, M.A., Ph.D., the guest speaker, said that South Africa had not yet fully exploited her resources both human and material. There is enough land and wealth for all sections of the Community to live with some measure of comfort.

"It was therefore, a sad thing to note that race relations are not what they should be and that the African was gradually losing the spirit of co-operation with the others as a result."

Wilberforce Institute, she said is a living testimonial of what the African can do. The Founders were men of high ideals, who had been fired by the spirit of self-help. She went on to say that although formal education was necessary, good character-building and the inculcation of moral values in the child should receive much more emphasis than appears to be the case.

Dr. Hellman further urged that it would be in the interests of African education if Principals of Primary schools endured that the beginners' classes were taught by the best trained kindergarten teachers and not by the least qualified or often uncertificated teachers as at present.

Dealing with the question of the difficulties encountered by Africans in their struggle for freedom generally, Dr. Hellman said she wished Africans would as a people read more history, for then they would realise that their difficulties are not unique but that similar hardships have confronted other peoples the world over.

Reading of history would also reveal how other peoples progressed in spite of these difficulties.

Mr. W. D. Oliphant unveiled, on behalf of the ex-students of Wilberforce, a picture of the late Rev. T. Magaya, B.A., B.D., who was Principal of Wilberforce Institute from 1917 to 1924. Mr. Oliphant was assisted in the unveiling by Miss Olga Demas, daughter of Mr. Charles Demas, a student of Wilberforce during Rev. Magaya's Principalship.

Better Approach To Teaching of History Plea

Rain cut short a rousing speech by Dr. F. H. Gow who urged the need for a new approach to teaching of the history of the Africans. **"Our ancestors," he said, "were** not bloodthirsty savages as we read in history books, but they were men who fought for their land, for their freedom, for the honour of their women-folk, for those things they held dear in their lives. If in doing this they were savages then those who fought in the recent world war were worse savages."

Among the guests were Mr. D. H. Darling, Miss Masenya, Mr. N. A. Mitchell all of St. Peter's Secondary School, Rosettenville, Mr and Mrs. S. P. Mqubuli, Mr. Ngubeni, Mr. Shomang, Mr . T. D Zulu, Mr J. Lekhetho, Mrs. J. S Mashupye, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ntja, Rev. Segwai (who was an able interpreter into Secwana throughout the day), Rev. Maarohanye, Rev. Sello, Rev. Khaile, Rev. P. Monnala, Rev. Morailane, Rev. and Mrs. A. T. Mareka, Dr. M. H. Vahed, Mr. S. M. Nathi, Mr. and Mrs. Seboni, Supervisor T. H Twala, and others.

A SURVEY OF NIGERIA'S NATIONAL ECONOMY

West African Pilot dtd. 8-19-49

By NWANKWO CHUKWUEMEKA, M.Sc

IN our previous discussions attention was called to the relationship between political franchise and national economic freedom.

These two are inseparable twins comprising the fundamental assets of any state.

The one is a necessary complement of the other.

It is therefore essential in the process of reviewing Nigeria's political constitution that strenuous efforts be made to maintain consistent equilibrium between politics and maximum national economy.

We must exert ourselves to avoid the dangers surrounding a political super-structure that will not guarantee an adequate economic basis for national freedom.

This basis we fear cannot be realized without a deliberate economic planning consisting of an integrated agricultural and industrial development.

For this purpose our present constitution is totally inadequate.

VISIBLE INCOME

As you have noticed, our national expenditures have risen quite considerably within the past three years.

Unfortunately our visible income — national revenue — has not progressed correspondingly.

A state like this is highly inflationary and often leads to drastic retrenchment and huge international debts.

It is true that wages and produce prices are considerably higher now than in pre-war years; and that farmers, especially cocoa producers, are assured of continued stable prices (at least for the present).

But we also recognize that these are purely artificial increases solely dependent upon current inflated and abnormal world trade.

There is no real stability or relative security in an economy that depends, as ours does, upon very sensitive and fluctuating outside demand for agricultural raw produce that can be produced elsewhere.

SYNTHETIC OILS

At the time of writing the British are investigating possibilities for cocoa plantations in her other colonial territories.

American scientists at last have succeeded in the development of synthetic substitute for palm oil.

All these should point to the fact that our pattern of economy is very superficial and unreliable.

Is it not also true that the cost of maintaining the stabilization fund and all of the other related functions are already costing more than is considered sensible economy?

Has it been considered seriously what will result if instead of the British treasury the surplus marketing fund for the alleged stabilization is invested in local industry, say cement or paper manufacture, and make the farmers and perhaps all those connected in cocoa trade substantial share holders?

The Colonial Office in response to the economic crisis confronting

MR NWANKWO CHUKWUEMEKA, M.Sc.

Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Howard University, United States of America. He continues his interesting survey of the possibilities of Nigeria's national economy on page 2 today.

England has summoned members of the commonwealth to join hands to fight a common danger.

No one in our country who is familiar with the important part the U.K. has played in the evolution of modern trade will minimize the seriousness of the British position and its effects on world trade.

Nevertheless, our own national interests compel us to re-examine the structure of world trade, during and immediately after the war and to determine how best we can aid the metropolitan country without seriously endangering our own progress.

Before World War II, two great nations — the U.K. and the U.S. — controlled the major part of international trade.

These two nations employed different systems of currency.

The pound sterling for the U.K., and the dollar in the U.S.

MUTUAL CURRENCY

Although the British cannot pay a man in the U.S. for his goods in sterling, just as the American cannot spend his dollars in England, the two nations, however, had mutual currency exchange agreement.

The dollar or the sterling was convertible.

So long as both countries maintained high national income, respected one another's currency, and enjoyed favourable balance of international payment, there could be no serious case for depression or alarm.

The British national income before the war was very high.

Apart from her earnings from heavy industrial productions, taxes etc., she received huge payments from foreign investments in the colonies and other countries such as Argentina, India, Australia, Egypt, North and South America, etc.

She also received money from her shipping services and films.

POLITICAL CONTROL

It is significant to remark that a number of countries, as a result of political control by England (Nigeria and the Gold Coast for example) or because of intimate commercial and financial associations either through heavy borrowing from England or through voluntary associations, tied their currencies with the British pounds sterling.

Naturally whatever gains or losses England incurred would concern these nations.

The more independent members within this family of economic associations would protect their national security.

The Anglo-Argentine trade agreement or the Indian and Ceylon monetary treatises of recent date with Britain are perhaps best examples of this type of protection.

STERLING BLOC

In order to proceed with the demands created by World War II, the nations associated with England in pounds sterling currency formed what is known as **the sterling bloc.**

This meant that the countries

nvolved agreed to hold their exchange reserves in the form of terling in the British treasury, at London.

These sterling countries also agreed to surrender their right for the convertibility of their sterling balances to the control board consisting of representatives from each of the participating member countries.

The colonies however are not directly represented and therefore have no voice.

The members also agreed to maintain a central dollar pool, from which they could draw, according to determined needs in each country, subject of course to stated principles of priority, for purchases in the dollar areas.

It is clear that some countries like Nigeria and Gold Coast could accumulate large surpluses of dollars because of our trade in cocoa, palm oil, bauxite and columbite.

But since we are not directly represented in the control board it is obvious that our urgent needs could be deliberately neglected.

Besides it is not even clear to some of the members what determines priority.

1939 WAR

When the war came in 1939, England had to sell out a good deal of her foreign investments that brought her reasonable income (the Indians for example made England settle some of British sterling debts to India by taking over some British investments in India.)

She also lost a considerable number of her shipping services.

As a result, England could not balance her payments with other countries particularly her dollar purchases.

Her industries on the other hand had been badly damaged and production and management were very low.

When the war was over it was necessary to return to peace-time production and rebuild damaged industries.

But England could not do these without borrowing from abroad

There are two ways open to a nation in this matter of borrowing.

She may negotiate a two-way trade with another nation: that is, exchange of goods or trade by barter.

COCOA FOR MACHINES

For example, Nigeria has cocoa but needs machines to speed up her industrial development.

She can request England or America to furnish her with necessary machines in exchange for equal value of cocoa.

This type of trade exchange is called bilateral trade agreement.

It has a dangerous effect in the general world trade system because it tends to narrow trade between other nations.

For its success, it has been found necessary for governments to regulate private economic relationships between its citizens and other nations.

University President Welcomes Enrolled Nigerian Student

CINCINNATI, (Ohio). — A former Nigerian Customs official by name of John Benedict Elumeze, of Ogwashi-Uku, has enrolled at the University of Cincinnati in order to pursue a pre-medical course.

He was welcomed by Dr Raymond Walters, President of the university, as the first Nigerian to be enrolled at Ci cinnati.

The Times-Star, a local daily newspaper published a photograph of Dr Walters and Mr Elumeze shaking hands, and reported the news of his enrolment at the University of Cincinnati in this wise:

John Benedict Elumeze is a native of Nigeria, an equatorial country, and he comes from a people physically accustomed to heat, but he commented: "I've never been so hot as here in Cincinnati."

He arrived here on June 7, just as Cincinnati went into its heat wave, but he declares: "Heat is the least of things that could deter me in reaching the goal I set years ago — that of being a doctor."

Elumeze came here to enter the University of Cincinnati as a pre-medical student.

Nigeria has, he said, a dangerous lack of physicians and a great need for medical cure.

It is Elumeze's purpose to put his weight to the battle to get that need.

In welcoming the Nigerian, Dr Raymond Walters, University of Cincinnati's President, remarked that his enrolment was a "great compliment to the University of Cincinnati," and he reminded him that "You have much hard work before you, but you know that, and that's why you are here."

At thirty-two, Elumeze admits he is starting out rather late to accomplish his purpose, since his study and internship may take [illegible] years.

He and his wife, Ifeanaw, who remained in Nigeria, have been saving as much from their earnings — his as a Customs employee in British service, and her's as a teacher — as possible for almost ten years.

Now, with that nest egg and what he is able to earn while he studies and what she is able to send him, Elumeze is sure he can "make their dream come true."

Elumeze is the first University of Cincinnati's student from Nigeria.

He now lives at 427 Hopkins Street.

He spent a school year at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, before deciding to come here.

Seven Academy Scholarship Winners Leave Lagos By Air

The first batch of seven Nigerian students sponsored by the African Academy of Arts and Research of New York, left the Ikeja airport at noon last Saturday, September 10, bound for the United States of America where they are to pursue university education.

Friends and well-wishers who had come from over ten Nigerian provincial towns joined the record crowd that accorded fifteen of the students a most rousing send-off in the Glover Memorial Hall last Thursday, under the chairmanship of Mr A. S. Wynter-Shackleford, Chairman of the Lagos Campaign Committee of the academy.

The function started at 5 p.m. prompt with the introduction of the chairman by Mr H. U. Kaine, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary of the Campaign Committee.

The chairman, after his opening address, presented the sixteen students individually to the audience, humorously reciting the educational qualification of each candidate who responded and assured the gathering of their earnest wish to contribute their quotas to the advancement of Nigeria as a whole.

Speaking next, Mazi Mbonu Ojike referred to the students as "our successors in the land of Uncle Sam."

It was their duty to continue the fight from which Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe has come to show the light.

Mazi Ozuomba M[illegible] recalled the departure in 1938 from 12, Market Street, Lagos, of eight students for the United States.

The present educational drive, he emphasised, is not for defence mechanism but for a grand offensive.

He predicted that seven years hence the voice of Nigeria will be heard in international world, that the academy is not prepared to encourage bankruptcy but to develop useful economy.

He then read the nine fundamental principles of the philosophy of the academy to the students and assured them that if they live up to expectations, as he hoped they would, they will be placed on the platform from which to operate.

The last speaker was Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, who said: "Argonauts in quest of the golden fleece, I have been called upon to charge you with the responsibility which your mission entails."

He made mention of the names of African pioneers who had braved the seven seas and returned laden with laurels, those who died after realising their dreams and before returning to the country of their birth, and those who were not heard of, and imagined as dead or missing.

"Heroes of the dawn, I admire your guts, showing what you have to do, you must remember that there is no penalty too severe and no sacrifice too great," the speaker urged.

"Among your own people you will be misunderstood, misrepresented, your views distorted, but courage brothers do not stumble."

He concluded by reciting the poem of William Colin Bryant, ending with the words, "But from the trumpet shall peal the blast of triumph from thy grave."

The function ended with three cheers to the students raised by Mazi Mbonu Ojike.—(ANA).

Hon. Yahaya Ilorin Asks That Scholarships Be Regionalised

IBADAN, March 17.—The Hon. Yahaya Ilorin in his budget speech on Tuesday last, March 15, thanked the Governor for steps taken to review the constitution and praised him for winning the affections of the people in his short stay of one year.

He wanted the Development Scheme to show more signs of life in Ilorin.

Attention, he said, should be given to the Oyo-Ilorin road which is long in need of repairs and tarring.

Water supply was of primary importance to Ilorin.

The excuse of shortage of materials was depressing, he told the house.

In 1947 the Hon. Member made this same request and today in 1949 he received the same answer given to him three years back.

Agriculture was important to the country and the ravages of soil erosion must be checked as soil recovery was vital.

The destructive work of erosion had a baneful effect in India; it must not be allowed to occur in Nigeria.

He also spoke of the destructive work of bush fires in the Middle East and asked that something be done to check them.

The Hon. Member repeated his suggestion to the Northern House of Assembly that scholarships be allocated on regional basis.

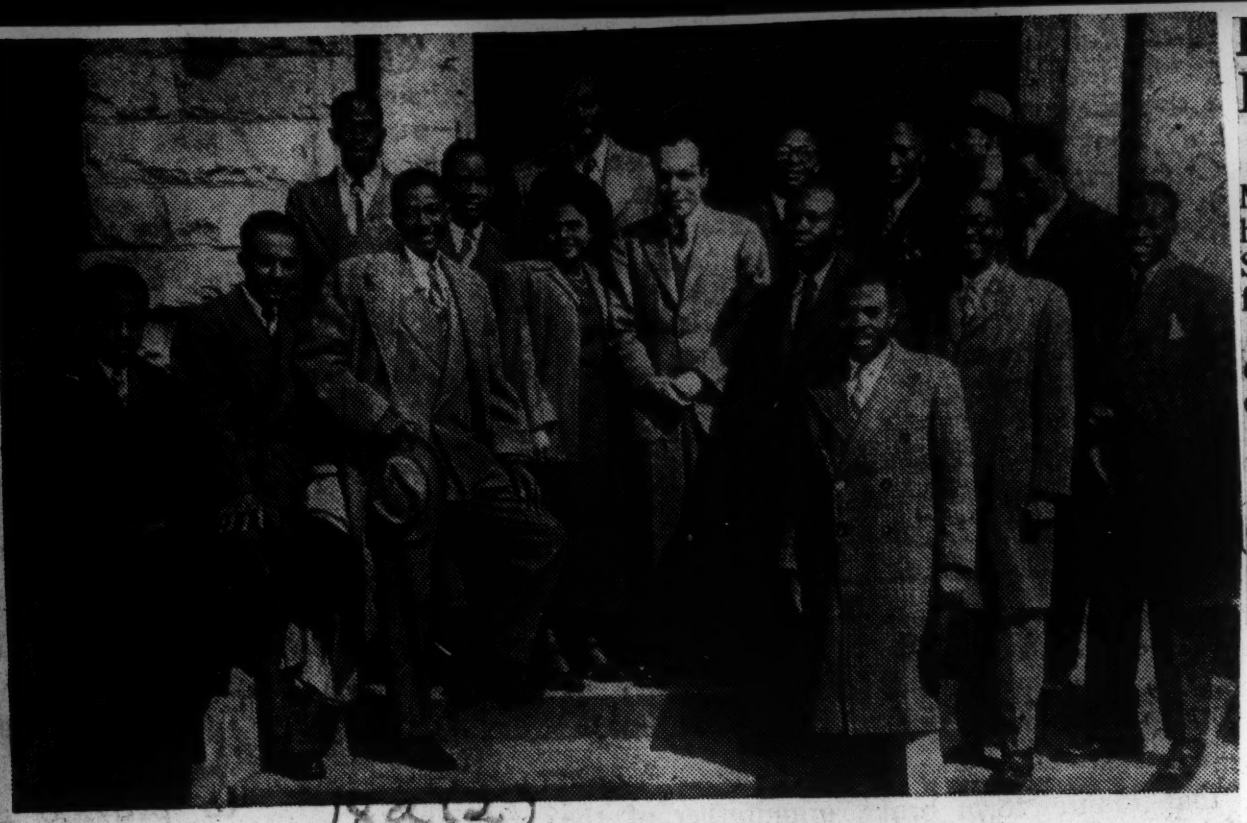
In the North, the Hon. Yahaya said, there was anxiety for senior service posts in accordance with the Nigerianisation scheme and he was sure that the right men could be found.—(ANA)

Nigerian Student Succumbs In London

The Qua elements at home (Calabar) and abroad are thrown into deep mourning by the premature death of Mr E. E. Nyong, B.A. (Inter), F.R.G.S., whose death occurred in London at the close of last week.

A cablegram announcing his death was received by the Qua community in Lagos on Sunday, July 24.

It will be remembered that Mr Nyong left Lagos barely eleven months ago on Church of Scotland scholarship to study General Education.



WEST AFRICAN STUDENTS IN THE U.S.A.

The above picture shows a group of West African students in the United States of America. On the right foreground can be seen Mr William Forcho, a British Cameroonian now studying Education there; while the man at the centre with the lightest complexion is Mr Ivor Commings of the Bristol Hotel incident in Lagos. An official of the U.S. State Department is now on a visit to Nigeria in the interest of the U.S. information service for prospective students. among others.

Law Student In U.S. Returns To Nigeria

A young Nigerian law student, Mr Aduaye A. Emeni, arrived here last Monday from the United States where he has been studying for some time.

He was attached as "junior official interne" to the Liberian delegation to the U.N.O. General Assembly which held in New York last May.

Mr Emeni is the son of Chief Emeni the Odoziaku of Kwale speaking peoples in Warri Province.

T. B. Osagie Passes B.Sc. In America

WASHINGTON D.C., Aug. 21 Mr T. Belo-Osagie, a Nigerian student who arrived here towards the end of 1947 has graduated with first class honours as Bachelor of Science of Howard University, and he has been awarded a partial scholarship to read for the M.Sc. degree.

Mr Osagie was one of the King's College students whose career was interrupted during the incident of 1944; it was as a private student that he sat to the Cambridge School Certificate examination which he passed in the first grade.

After a brief period of clerkship under Rev. S. I. Kale, who spoke of him as "a promising youngman of whom Africa will one day hear and be proud of," he was inspired by Dr I. L. Oluwole to study medicine.

At the end of his first quarter at Howard, he won a partial scholarship, and in October 1948, he was placed on the Dean's Honour Roll and given many other internal honours.

Recommending him to the McGill University at Canada, the Howard University authorities said that "Mr Osagie is cultured, well mannered, soft-spoken and unassuming student of apparently unusual scholastic ability."

Government Told Pressure In UK Colleges To Ease In 1950

According to an official statement, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified the Nigerian Government that although it is anticipated that the pressure upon universities and colleges in the United Kingdom will be somewhat less in 1950/51 than it has been in recent years, it is not expected that there will necessarily be any increase in the number of places available for colonial students.

There is, in general, a desire to reduce the over-all number of students in most institutions and to return to the normal pre-war conditions as soon as possible.

It is therefore most important that both government scholars and private students should take full advantage of the facilities offered by the University College, Ibadan, before submitting applications for pursuing their studies in the United Kingdom.

There is assurance, however, that the Secretary of State will make every effort to secure as many vacancies as possible in each faculty in every university and college throughout the United Kingdom for the session 1950-51.

And to render possible the accomplishment of the necessary arrangements, he has requested that full particulars of all students wishing to proceed to the United Kingdom in 1950, whether private or holders of government scholarships, should be forwarded through the Civil Service Commissioner to reach the Secretary of State before December 31, 1949, at the latest.

In the case of applications for teacher-training courses, for which the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education has to be obtained, full details should be forwarded to the Civil Service Commissioner in time to arrive in the United Kingdom by November 30, 1949.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that the situation in regard to accommodation of students is extremely difficult throughout the United Kingdom and while every effort will be made by the Director of Colonial Scholars, with the assistance of the Victoria League Students Bureau and other agencies, to obtain satisfactory accommodation for them, no guarantee can be given in this regard, and students must be prepared to put up with some inconvenience, particularly on first arrival.

Eighteenth Conference Of N.U.T. Opens At Benin

Secretary Says Responsibility Of His Union Pays Better

BENIN CITY, Jan. 12.—Mr Eyo Eyo Esua, M.B.E. General Secretary of the Nigeria Union of Taachers, in his introductory speech at the opening of the eighteenth annual conference of the union here early last week praised his union for having, in a responsible manner shown, that responsibility can be a better arm in the field of trade unionism than irresponsibility.

"The standing of education," he added, "must be raised to make the teaching profession become attractive to intelligent and cultured men and women."

After all had posed for a group photograph, the officers, the executive members and the delegates as well as certain leading personages in the local community assembled at the C.M.S. Girls' School Hall under the chairmanship of the Reverend I. O. Ransome Kuti, M.A., President of the union, for a formal opening and civic welcome of the delegates of the conference.

Mr E. E. Esua, M.B.E., then addressed the gathering and referred to the contact which Benin City had had with the Portuguese and with European civilisation many centuries ago, and to the early rulers of Benin who had held suzerian power over places like Lagos, the present capital of Nigeria.

Benin art, he said, is popular in the civilised world, and the Museum Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in U.S.A. has an important section devoted to Benin art.

RESPONSIBLE UNIONISM

The N.U.T. with 20,000 members, grouped into 156 branches, he went on, functions as a responsible organisation, and those in authority have to demonstrate that to function as a responsible organisation yields better results than to behave in an irresponsible manner.

The standing of education, he added, must be raised to make the teaching profession become attractive to intelligent and cultured men and women.

The teachers for their part must put forth sustained efforts and have an efficient professional organisation so as to reach and maintain high standards.

The development plans, Mr Esua continued, cannot be implemented without education and education cannot spread without the teachers, who must no longer be allowed to remain the Cinderalla of the Nigerian public servants, and to whom the door to the senior service must be thrown wide open, be they graduate or non-graduate teachers.

He stressed the importance of having the faculty of education at the University College at Ibadan as soon as possible.

FRIENDS OF NIGERIA

Introducing Mr I. F. W. Schofield, the Acting Resident of Benin Province, Mr Esua said that the political officers were playing an important role, and in the Northern Provinces perhaps too important a role, in education in Nigeria.

He hoped, however, that Mr Schofield would do all in his power to further the progress of education in his province, his interest in education having been amply shown when he was District Officer in Opobo District of Calabar Province.

Benin Province had won an enviable reputation in its keen interest in education and at one time was among the provinces that had the largest number of Government schools.

The greatest friends of Nigeria, Mr Esua declared, were those who spent money and time on education in this country without stint, but the Nigerians never regarded as their friend anybody who was indifferent to their educational progress, however grandiloquent his public and private utterances.

Mr Esua regretted the failure to grant a seat to an unofficial member for education on the Western House of Assembly as was the case in the Eastern House of Assembly, and hoped steps would be taken to remedy that defect.

OBA OF BENIN

Oba Akenzua II, C.M.G., Mr Esua said, was interested in educational progress of his land, and was reported to be helpful in making land available for educational purposes.

Mr Esua hoped that, as a member of the Western Regional Board of Education, the Oba would show keener interest than ever in education.

Mr Esua regretted the absence of His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop P. J. Kelly, D.D., who owing to the death of one of his priests the previous night could not attend.

The Rev. Father Drew with two other priests deputised for His Lordship, who subsequently sent a written message of greetings to conference.

The Hon. G. Obaseki too was unable to attend owing to ill-health but had sent a message of greetings too.

Other distinguished personages who attended to welcome the delegates and who were introduced to the conference were the Rev. D. K. Ashekun, Mr J. W. A. Thorborn, Principal, Edo College, and the Rev. E. Milford Howell of the American Baptist Mission.

Welcoming the delegates on behalf of Government, Mr Schofield, the Acting Resident, referred to the extreme importance of the teachers' work.

He regretted the poor standard of English among the school leavers and urged that the pupils should be made to read good literature and not merely newspapers, which, although useful in their own way, could never take the place of good literature.

Adequate library facilities should be made available.

Development, he felt, depended for its success upon private initiative and upon Government.

Mr Schofield regretted the fewness of women delegates at the conference, which he believed was due to girls' education not being regarded as important as that of the boys.

OBA SPEAKS

Addressing the conference, Oba Akenzua II, C.M.G., on behalf of the community, extended a warm welcome to the delegates.

He felt that the teachers were pre-eminent, since they were the producers of great men and of the leaders.

He hoped that the teaching profession would be accorded its due regard and dignity.

Other speakers who addressed the conference were the Reverend Ashekun, Mr Thorborn and the Reverend Howell.

Speaking next, the Reverend I. O. Ransome-Kuti, M.A. President, expressed appreciation for all that was being done for the good of the country.

Although no government, he said, was above criticism, he felt that the present administration was doing its best and deserved the co-operation of the people.

After a vote of thanks to the special guests by the Honourable A. Ikoku, the opening ceremony concluded.

Fire Razes Liberia College Building

MONROVIA, Feb. 9.—On Thursday night, January 27, at 9 p.m. the City of Monrovia was aroused by the flames coming from Liberia College, situated on Camp Johnson Road; in less than an hour, the building was no more.

A commission is investigating the cause of the fire, reports allege the fire to bad wiring of the building.

Students attending the college and without a stopping place in Monrovia, are permitted to live at the college.

It would seem that a short circuit started in one of the students room, and with poor wiring, soon took control of the room and building which was all of frame work.

Another version is that there was cooking upstairs and through carelessness the fire sprung.

Whatever might have been the cause, it is a national catastrophe, for all of the records of the college from 1862 are burnt.

The building is the property of the A.M.E. Church and was built by the late Bishop W. Sampson Brooks; it housed Monrovia College formerly, an A.M.E. school; and was let by Government for Liberia College.

The new college building already under construction is being rushed, but will not be able to meet this term of school.

Plans are being studied for the opening of the school in March.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No.

West African Cacao Research Institute Scholarship

It is hereby notified for general information that the Managing Committee of the West African Cacao Research Institute have made financial provision for the award of two scholarships to enable suitable persons of Gold Coast or Nigeria origin to obtain the qualifications necessary for appointment to the Senior Staff Scale A establishment of the Institute.

2. The scholarships, which will be on the same terms as those offered by the Gold Coast Government, will be tenable for five years. Three years will be spent at a university in the United Kingdom to enable the scholar to obtain the necessary Honours Degree in Natural Science. Two years will be spent on post-graduate work either at the same university or elsewhere. During this period the scholars' capacity for independent research will be tested.

The subjects taken in Natural Science must include Botany and Zoology; the third subject should be Geology, Chemistry or Physics. The content of the scholars' post-graduate studies will depend on the subjects to which the scholars appear most suited.

3. Satisfactory completion of the five years' study would be followed by appointment, on three years probation, to the Institute's staff at the initial point of Scale A. The scholars would be required to enter into Bond to serve the Institute for a period of not less than five years.

4. Applications are invited from male candidates who will be under twenty-six years of age on July 1, 1949, and who have passed an Intermediate Science Degree examination.

5. Applications, which should be submitted on the forms in use for Government scholarships and bursaries, should be addressed to the Director of Cacao Research, West African Cacao Research Institute, P. O. Box 8, Tafo, Gold Coast and must reach the Director on or before March 12, 1949.

£1 Million To Be Spent On Education

ACCRA, Jan. 7 (R).—Sir Gerald H. Creasy, Governor of the Gold Coast, told the sixteenth annual conference of the Gold Coast Teachers Union here yesterday that his administration was receiving "substantial help" from Colonial Development Funds for education in the Gold Coast.

The Governor disclosed that expenditure on education had greatly increased in the last six years.

Expenditure voted for education in 1942 to 1943 was £241,282 and in 1948 to 1949 it would be £1,360,000.

To this would be added expenditures on Achimota School, Achimota Training Teachers' College, and also on scholarships scheme for training staff for the Government service.

Expenditure on education would grow with the economic development of Gold Coast, he added.

Enquiry To Be Demanded Into King's College

Reasons Must Be Found For Strikes Of 1944 And 1948

IBADAN, March 13 (ANA).—The demand for a public commission of inquiry into the internal affairs and administration of King's College, Lagos, is the subject of a motion to be brought before the present session of the Legislative Council by the Second Lagos Member, Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, who will insist that the public be let into the real reasons for the strikes of 1944 and at the tail end of 1948.

Text of the motion is as below:

"Whereas King's College, Lagos, was founded in order to make secondary education available and accessible to the children of the tax-payers in the various communities of this country:

"And whereas King's College, Lagos, in the past, had opened its door to such students, who had intellectual aptitude and good character, without prejudice:

"And whereas King's College, Lagos, by means of entrance examinations and scholarship awards, thereby encouraged secondary education and the cultivation of a spirit of oneness among the indigenes of this country, irrespective of tribe or station of life:

"And whereas King's College, Lagos, in recent years, has been the scene of a number of strikes or other embarrassing incidents which tend to create a detour in its educational mission:

"And whereas King's College, Lagos, is creating an impression on the minds of a section of the tax-payers of this country that, its noble aims are being stultified, due to factors of mal-administration, intensified by contemporary social forces:

"Be it resolved by this Honourable House that the present administration of King's College, Lagos, has created a situation in the history of education in this country that, a commission of inquiry should be appointed by His Excellency the Governor in order to investigate the remote and immediate causes of this wave of strikes together with the resultant disciplinary measure, among the student body of that institution, so as to restore confidence in the administration of that college."

Two Orizu Scholars Leave For U.S.A.

Two Orizu scholarship students left for the United States of America yesterday, Sunday, January 9, by the S.S. "Del Viento."

They are Ejike Anene who will study Vocational Education in Fiorida State and Hillary Ozigbu who will pursue a degree course in Education.

1,305 West Africans Studying In Britain

West African Pilot Thu. 3-18-49

Director Of Scholars Denies Charge Of Discrimination

LONDON.—There are at least 1,305 West African students in the United Kingdom at present—at least so many because that is the number of which the Colonial Office Welfare Department has a record; of this known total 446 are on scholarships and the other 859 are private students.

These figures were revealed by Mr J. L. Keith when he received the Honorary Secretary of W.A.S.U., and two of his friends, in London recently.

Mr Keith said he thought the West African total of 1,305 students compared favourably with the total from all colonies of 3,477.

NO DISCRIMINATION

He did not think that in view of these figures there could be any grounds for saying there was any discrimination against West African students in the allocation of places — indeed, quite the contrary, there was a sustained effort by his department to gain admission to universities for all suitably qualified candidates sponsored by the West African Governments.

Owing to keen competition for places, and shortage of staff and accommodation, most United Kingdom universities and colleges refer applications from West Africa and other territories overseas to the Director of Colonial Scholars.

They wish to be assured as to qualification, finance and suitability.

This practice has been employed by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, and by the Inter-University Council.

COMPETITION REMAINS

The Director of Colonial Scholars does not sponsor students unless they are guaranteed by the authorities in the colonies.

It was correct that the pressure on places in British Universities from ex-servicemen had eased, and colonial governments had been informed of this fact, but shortage of places and competition remains, so that most universities and colleges will not consider direct applications but look to the Director of Colonial Scholars for sponsorship.

Mr Keith went on to say that he had a first duty towards scholarship students as it was essential that the candidates put forward by the colonial governments should receive the training necessary for their future careers in the public service and other branches of public life.

West African Pilot Thu. 3-18-49

But his department gave assistance to private students and had placed some 1,500 private students in universities and colleges — he omitted law students, most of whom were able to act their own.

NO QUOTA SYSTEM

He denied that there was any disadvantage to colonial students owing to the existence of his department.

Without the help of such a special agency colonial private students would find themselves "squeezed out."

There was no "quota" system for the allocation of places.

Universities and colleges were appealed to take as many overseas students as possible.

Some institutions gave a definite number of places, but others would not commit themselves and left admissions to negotiations in regard to individual cases.

POLYTECHNICS

Mr Keith concluded on saying that many polytechnics and technical schools were flooded with applications from overseas so they, too, looked to his department to help them to obtain information and financial guarantees by reference to West Africa etc., but he had not asked them to refer to him as a matter of course.

He gave the instance of Cardiff Technical College to which many West African students had applied and had been accepted then only three had turned up.

This college now referred all their applications to the department.

80 Nigerians Enter Senior Service In 18 Months

West African Pilot Tue. 1-20-49

Chief Secretary Makes First Of Fortnightly Broadcasts

That among the 157 candidates that have been put forward to "the Central Scholarship Selection Board and, subject to finding places for them in the universities and training courses, we hope that more than seventy of them will get scholarships to start this year — about forty in England and thirty at Ibadan," — was one of the disclosures of Hon. H. M. Foot, O.B.E., Chief Secretary to the Nigerian Government when he started his fortnightly broadcast last Monday, January 17.

Mr Foot had earlier described the difficulties of Nigerian students in England as he saw them recently, but was happy that despite the difficulties in their ways they are making good and doing their work well.

Then he spoke about scholarships, and after expressing the hope that room would be found for seventy students as already stated he went on to hope that "more than forty other awards of training courses to start in 1949 will be made, bringing the total to well over 100. . ."

Mr Foot then returned to the often repeated ideal of the Government, while discussing the establishment of Public Service Boards, that it has always been the policy of Government to associate Nigerians with every phase of Government activities.

And then he added: "Indeed, I would go so far as to say that however good our Government projects may be they will succeed only to the extent which we enable Nigerians to take part in them."

Then the Chief Secretary spoke about the civil service, happy to reveal that within the last few months no less than twenty promotions of Nigerians had been made to the senior service, bringing the total number to over eighty within the last fifteen months.

He then talked about Whitley Councils and their progress and disclosed just before he left the microphone that he recently went to Sudan to study the constitutional advances recently made in that part of the Commonwealth and also the Cezira irrigation scheme there.

Nigerians Enlightened About School Of Applied Arts In U.S.

UTICA, N. Y.—According to Mr Chukwuemeka Okoye, by instruction of the Registrar of the New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, "a number of applications from Nigerian students continue to reach us for admission to this Institute. Mon. 5-9-49

"It would appear that most of the applicants are not aware of the courses offered by the institute, nor do they understand the financial obligations on their part to meet cost of tuition and board.

"This letter is written with the hope that such conditions will be clarified to Nigerian students through the medium of your widely read journal.

"The institute offers a two-year technical education in retail business management, mechanical, textile, and electrical technology, to high school graduates of exceptional ability, who for one reason or another could not afford to take the full college four-year course in these subjects.

"It has well equipped laboratories for practical work, but is not a factory running apprenticeship. 18a (2)

"Courses are not offered in the liberal arts and medicine.

"Cost of tuition is 100 dollars (£25) per term for out-of state students.

"There are no on-campus arrangements but students may live in homes in the city where cost of maintenance and board may be between forty and sixty dollars (£10 to £15) per month.

"No scholarships are awarded out-of state students.

"It would be wise of students before they register for any of the courses to make a choice in the type of profession they have the best aptitude for, and also to make sure they can afford the cost of maintenance and board."

Mass Education Drive Explained By Official

Lot Of Teachers Likely To Be Bettered In Near Future

That increase in the new scholarship scheme and reasonable pension scheme to certificated and experienced and uncertificated teachers of merit and revision of Harragin salary scales for teachers employed under voluntary agencies are being planned for the nearest future were the expressions of Mr L. J. Lister, Colony Education Officer, when interviewed by a representative of the African News Agency, on Wednesday last.

When better schemes for scholarships are due, Mr Lister further said, selections would be made according to the value of applications which would not be limited.

Asked what had been responsible for the exodus of teachers in the country, particularly with reference to the recent occurrence in the Ansar-ud-Deen schools, the Colony Education Officer said that, generally speaking he hoped the situation would be rectified with the plans ahead.

On the plans by Government to improve adult education in Nigeria, Mr Lister said that in July, 1948, the mass education officers arranged for two organisers to be employed in full-time work; one for Lagos and Badagry and the other for Ikeja and Epe.

"Mr M. A. Akapo, who works in the Colony office and is in charge of the first area mentioned appears to have achieved very good results," stated Mr Lister.

"Lagos has now eight centres but the value of work cannot really be measured in terms of classes so much as the new spirit of enthusiasm of which there are very healthy signs.

"A course of instructions," he continued. "was being held at Agege by Mr J. O. Ogunlesi, the Mass Education Officer, and Mr N. Ipaye who is the organiser for Ikeja and Epe districts has got twenty-four centres organised, most of which are doing well."

In conclusion, Mr Lister said that the organisation of centres and classes, the enrolment of regular helpers, the "each-one-find-a-teacher" approach and the very considerable amount of literature (booklets, etc.) now printed, all seem to show that adult education has come to stay as a permanent part of educational development in Nigeria.—(ANA)

Face Of Veterinary Students

By AN AFFECTED

For a considerable length of time now the Veterinary Department has been excluded from active criticism not because there exist no faults but because that department has been given enough scope to make a change and it seems at present that things are worsening, and unless the attention of the Director is drawn through the medium of the press things might still grow worse.

Those most affected in this department is the Veterinary School and before one is allowed to enter the Veterinary School he must have passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination in Grade II or must possess the London Matriculation certificate. Mon. 5-16-49

While in school these boys have no subsistence allowance of any sort.

It is true they are fed and boarded but one can imagine how difficult it would be for them to have money to purchase some shirts and shorts for work.

After much agitation a disgracefully meagre monthly allowance of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five shillings have been instituted according to the number of years one has stayed in the school.

This is just the opposite of what happens in other departments, for example, the Pharmacy School, the Posts and Telegraphs School, the P.W.D. School where the same standard of education is required.

The school at present has two Gold Coast students who are directly cared for by the Gold Coast Government.

These boys have twenty-one yards of khaki each sent them yearly for equipment for field works, and yet our Nigerian students there have to produce their own dress.

Several representations have been made to the head of department as regards all these inconsistencies but so far no useful purpose has been achieved.

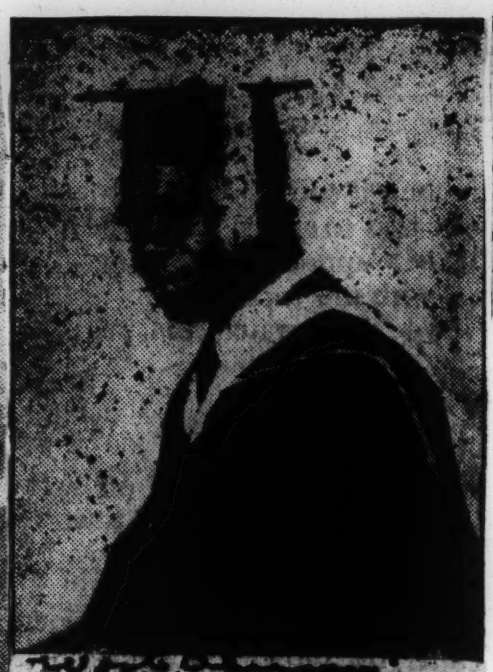
Worse of all is the discriminatory salary on qualification and here are students who have been toiling through four difficult years without subsistence coming out to be replaced at £120 per annum whereas the Pharmacy students who have toiled through three years with £63 per annum as subsistence, are placed on £144 per annum

Is this not discrimination?

JOS.

BUILDINGS OF THE WEST AFRICAN PEOPLES INSTITUTE, CALABAR

The dreams of Professor Eyo Ita are becoming a reality in the success of his protege, Mr B. I. Ekaluo, who has obtained the M.Sc. degree in Atlanta University, Georgia. Mr Ekaluo was Science Master at WAPI before he was sent to the United States for higher studies, in 1946.



MR KANU C. OKORO

Nigerian student now in the United States of America. He was recently conferred the degree of Master of Arts by Atlanta University, Georgia, in the field of Political Science. His Professor has addressed a letter to the "Pilot" testifying in glowing terms to the ability of Mr Okoro.

Nigeria Claims Eight Full Passes In December Bar Finals

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Council of Legal Education has released the awards in the Bar examinations done here in December last, and the list shows that Nigeria has eight full passes and one reference in the final examinations.

Mr M. E. R. Okorodu placed second class, no awards having been made in the first class at all.

Mrs A. Adebiyi, Messrs O. Johnson and E. A. Uranta passed their referred subjects.

The other passes, in third class, were Messrs A. M. Akinloye, O. George and G. S. Sowemimo.

Mr J. N. Odogwu was referred in one subject.

Mr J. Smith also passed.

Nigerians showed up also in the Part 1 of the examinations.

In Roman Law, Miss H. M. Akingbehin passed (third class).

In Constitutional Law and Legal History, Mr E. A. Ekeruche placed in second class; while the following students passed in third class: Messrs L. E. V. Adesanya, E. A. Cole, C. O. H. Obafemi and J. A. Olaloye.

Contract and Tort has the following passes, all in third class: Messrs M. Adekunle, D. O. Arikpo, E. A. Cole, E. A. Ekeruche and M. O. Obisanya.

In Real Property, Mr B. F. O. Odumosu came out with a second class pass.

In third class were the following students: Messrs M. Adekunle, A. Alli-Balogun, G. B. Daniel-Kalio, D. O. Ibekwe, A. O. O. Ogunsanya and M. C. Onwunyi.

In Roman-Dutch Law, Mr J. A. Adefarasin was the lone-star having been placed in third class.

Then there was the Criminal Law where all the passes in Nigeria were in third class.

The names are: Mrs A. Adebiyi, Messrs S. O. Adebo, M. Adekunle, T. A. S. Adewale, R. U. Aguta, K. Balogun, B. F. O. Odumosu, A. O. O. Ogunsanya and T. A. B. Oki.

Juvenile Body To Start Girls' Classes

A meeting of the Lagos Juvenile Advisory Committee recently heard that its request for the establishment of Vocational Training classes for girls was likely to be met in April when Evening Classes in Cookery, Dressmaking, Upholdstery, Mothercraft and Home Management would begin, it was officially announced yesterday.

Schemes for vocational guidance and industrial supervision and after-care were approved, and the publication of a very useful survey of occupations was discussed.

Criticisms of school-leavers included reference to their apparent inability to compose applications for employment, and to the generally poor standard of handwriting.

The committee thought that the advisability of giving all relevant details concisely but avoiding irrelevancies in applications for employment, and the importance of good handwriting should be more generally realised.

Baptist Mission Imposes New 'Maintenance Levy' On Pupils

Miss E. Guest, Principal, Reagan Memorial Baptist Girls' School, Yaba, has sent out a general circular letter intimating all parents and guardians that a maintenance levy of three shillings will be added to the school bill of each child in all Baptist schools throughout Nigeria.

The present finances of the proprietors are stated to be unequal to meet the rising cost of living and the consequent difficulty of retaining the services of qualified teachers.

The circular letter dated May 10, 1949, reads as follows:

TO MAINTAIN TEACHERS

"The Nigerian Baptist Convention, Proprietor of our Baptist schools, voted in its recent meeting in Benin City to pay house allowance to the teachers in our schools, because of the rising cost of living and the consequent difficulty of holding qualified teachers.

"The convention also stated that to offset this additional expense to the schools which none of them are able to meet from their present finances, the cost of this allowance should be passed on to the pupils through a maintenance levy.

"We regret very much the necessity of increasing the expenses at all and thus putting a greater burden on you for educating your children, but we are sure that you want us to maintain the highest possible standard of education and to have the best teachers we can get to teach your children.

PARENTS' CO-OPERATION

"We feel confident that you will understand and co operate in this measure which is necessary to keep up our present standards and in some cases imperative if we keep the school open at all.

"Therefore, we hereby notify you that beginning with next quarter, third quarter, 1949, the maintenance levy of three shillings will be added to the school bill of each child.

"This is the smallest possible amount that we can charge and care for this additional cost to the schools.

"I trust that we may count on your complete and cheerful co-operation in this matter."—(ANA).

40 Typists Cost Nigeria £18,225

IBADAN.—There are forty expatriate Secretary-Typists in the Civil Service of Nigeria, and each of them has a good general education and has passed tests in shorthand at a minimum of 120 words per minute and typing at a minimum of sixty words per minute.

The total cost of their emoluments, in addition to passages and expatriation pay is £18,225.—(ANA)

Abribas Raise £8,000 In Aid Of Education

ABIRIBA, Feb. 15.—The target of £10,000 in aid of education set by the Abiriba Communal Improvement Union was almost hit here when last week, at the close of the education week celebrations, the sum of £8,233: 19: 4d was announced as having been raised.

Topping the list of hundreds of donors was Mr Igwe Kalu who alone contributed £400 followed by Messrs Ikwan Onwuka, £300; Nwokocha Onwuchekwa, C. E Anagoa and Isaac Okoro each of whom donated £200.

Behind these is a train of donors contributing various sums, in guineas.

Only 91 Out Of 450 Calls For Teachers Answered By C.M.S.

There were 450 applications from different districts of the Lagos Diocese for trained teachers in 1948 but only ninety-one were available for distribution, it was revealed during the sitting of the second session of the Tenth Annual Synod in the C.M.S. Grammar School Hall last Wednesday, May 4.

It was further disclosed that there was a total of 806 of assisted and unassisted schools in the diocese with 4,958 teachers of all grades and 99,884 pupils.

This year, the report continues, more schools will be placed on the assisted schools list which already has numbered 106 and with the existing training facilities it is extremely difficult to find a good number of certificated teachers for all the schools.

In the junior primary schools it is hoped to get about seventy-five trained teachers from the three existing elementary training centres of the diocese; but these cannot satisfy the need of the diocese and the newly opened elementary training centre in the North cannot as yet provide a trained teacher.

The Diocesan Archdeaconry had so far relied upon the two elementary training centres and two colleges of the C.M.S. in the past for their trained teachers but it has now been ruled that they must be directly responsible for their own trained teachers.

Continuing it was also revealed that there were in 1948 six secondary schools with twelve graduates, forty-eight certificated, twenty-six uncertificated and seven vocational teachers with a total of 1,361 pupils.

In the three teachers' training institutes there were a total of thirteen tutors with seventy-five students; and the Government grants to all the schools and institutions amounted to £99,484: 2: 7d. — (ANA)

Woman Wins Prize Of Engineering Body

LONDON, May 1 (R).— Mrs Marsen Chatterton of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has become the first woman to win the British Institution of Structural Engineers prize, by scoring the highest aggregate marks in the Institution's examination for its Associate Membership.

21 Africans Leave To Study In U.K.

Of the one hundred and twenty-four passengers sailing by the R.M.M.S. "Apapa" today, Tuesday, January 18, for the United Kingdom, twenty-one are Africans who are proceeding for further studies.

Of this number, three who are on Government scholarships are Messrs R. A. Amerot (Medical student), S. A. Ladeinde (Medical student) and Miss Theresa Chima.

The boat carries away a total of 134 passengers, ten being for Takoradi and Freetown.

The passengers include Messrs P. E. Archibong, I. Olukotun, O. O. Adedokun, F. A. Adebisi, J. B. Adewuyi, M. Adio-Balogun, Miss M. Dalley, Messrs J. B. Fashola, B. John, L. T. Ogidan, O. A. Oguntoye, Misses M. R. Macfoy, M. O. Oluniga, O. Odeinde, L. A. Osije, Messrs K. O. Sosan, A. Tella and S. A. Yerokun.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs L. Campton with six years old son, Mr and Mrs F. G. Downing with a son fifteen years old, Mr and Mrs D. W. Ferguson, P.W.D. with a two-year old daughter, Messrs H. Grizi (Lebanese) D. L. Binder, Audit, Mr and Mrs J. T. Hardy, Mr and Mrs H. A. S. Johnson and daughter two years old, Mr and Mrs J. Jones and two sons, Doctor and Mrs J. D. Manning with two children and J. E. Milne, Commerce and Industry.—(ANA

Illiteracy Centre To Be Opened At Agege

The Caravan Movement of Nigeria and the Cameroons, has been granted permission to use the Bishop Oluwole Memorial School near the Agricultural Department at Agege for their illiteracy centre at Agege.

The illiterate public at Agege and district, including Ikeja are thereby asked to attend classes at the above named centre.

All proposed adults coming to this centre are to report with their writing materials, and instructions will be given free by the members of the movement.

3,481 Africans Study In England, Eire

LONDON (ANP) — There are 3,481 Africans pursuing courses of study in higher institutions of learning in the United Kingdom and Eire, according to D. R. Rees-Williams, parliamentary under-secretary of state for the colonies. The secretary was guest speaker at the annual dinner of the International Language Club at Croydon recently.

Of the 3,481 students, 1,396 are scholarship holders and 2,085 are private students, taking such courses as arts, accounting, agriculture, dentistry, engineering, law, medicine, science and teacher and nurse training.

"SJAMBOK" ON:

AFRICAN EDUCATION IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA

At a time when the Government has appointed an African Education Commission, it should be of great interest to hear how the French, educate Africans in West Africa. A good friend of mine has been able to get me the following facts from a French missionary who has actually laboured in West Africa.

I call upon Africans as well as members of the above-mentioned commission to read these facts carefully.

French Education Aim

The French aim of African education is to build strong personalities who are to lead their people on the road of civilisation, and to lift the whole community to a higher level of general development.

In French West Africa, both white and black children may attend the same schools, though in areas where the population is practically all black there are exclusively African primary schools, with a sprinkling of white children.

In secondary schools both black and white attend together.

These mixed schools, generally speaking, have a harmonising effect on race relations.

The French language is the African "lingua franca" in West Africa, though an African language is used when it is spoken by an important tribe.

The multiplicity of African dialects in French West Africa makes the use of the mother-tongue as a medium of instruction impracticable.

It is in Madagascar that the mother-tongue and French are both taught because, on that large island, there is only one important indigenous language.

French As Home Language

Most educated Africans in French West Africa tend to speak French at their homes, to the extent that their children do not even know the vernacular.

Apart from primary schools, French West Africa has teacher training colleges, technical colleges where all the different trades are taught, and secondary colleges leading to something higher than matriculation. From the secondary colleges, students can go for medicine either at Dakar or in France.

French No Handicap

It does not seem that the teaching of Africans through the medium of French in primary schools handicaps them in the least in their acquisition of knowledge. Black pupils compare very favourably with French pupils all through their training.

Over 300 Africans from French West Africa go to France for university education, and earn degrees in law, medium literature and history.

The vast majority return to their home country after obtaining their university education while a few do settle in France.

Black M.P's

Half of the members of Parliament who are sent to Paris by French West Africa are black. These black M.P's are highly educated men holding university degrees.

For example, Mr. Lamine Gueye, a black man, holds a degree equivalent to M.A., and is the Mayor of Dakar and an M.P. for Senegal. He writes poetry in French.

No "Apartheid"

The French policy is, as you can see, not "apartheid" but one that gives all races equal opportunities

It is good for us in South Africa to know how Africans in other parts of the continent live and learn, and the French colonial policy is of particular interest to us

FROM KITCHEN TO UNIVERSITY GOWN

Among the large number of students "capped" at the Witwatersrand University Summer graduation ceremony at the Johannesburg City-Hall recently was Mr. B. M. Masipha, who received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University. He was the only African graduating on that occasion.

The last child of a family of eight, Mr. Masipha was born in the Platteland in the Northern Transvaal, 39 years ago. After completing his primary school education, and having lost his father three years before, he left home for a "Kitchen" job in Johannesburg, in 1927.

Enrolment At Kilnerton

Having saved enough to pay the initial fees at a training institution he enrolled as a student of Kilnerton in August 1928. In 1931, he was among the eight at that Institution to obtain a "first class" pass in the Lower Teachers' certificate examination.

He became a teacher in the "Great-North" and paid off the balance of his fees. For this amount of consideration he has great admiration for Kilnerton

Testament of a South African. By Roy Macnab. 1947. (London: The Fortune Press. 6/-)

A South African poet injects a hopeful note into the rather ominous record of strife emphasized in the political books. The theme of the title poem is that

". . . too long have we nursed
Grievance and hatred, it is we,
Who all these years have been blind;
Hatred and bitterness have darkened our mind."

This slim sheaf of poems was written largely during World War II and they are cries of protest against man's inhumanity to man and of nostalgia for the wide veld. As poetry they may not be particularly distinguished, but they are sensitive and give utterance to a strain of optimism which is as true to the South African nature as is bitter contention. To a foreigner, they reveal the existence of an attitude of mind from which true union can be forged—in this, or any other, land.

Margaret Hubbard

When Smuts Goes, by Arthur Keppel-Jones. (Cape Town: The African Bookman. 12/6.)

This is a controversial piece of political writing of the "It Can't Happen Here" variety. It is also prophetic in part, for the author was sensitive enough to the trends in his country to imagine events which (since the book was published) before the 1948 election by which the Nationalist Party, under Dr. D. F. Malan, overthrew the United Party of General Smuts, have become a reality.

This imaginary history of South Africa is laid in the second half of the present century and begins when the United Party faces a General Election. Nationalist sentiment, inflamed by a fictitious Van Riebeeck Tercentenary Celebration, defeats the seesawing United Party and gives the Nationalists, under a fictional Jukskei, a majority of 10 in the House of Assembly.

Jukskei is not an extreme Nationalist but a man who, like the late Prime Minister Hertzog, professed race cooperation and opposed the firebrands in his own party. Yet for all their professions of moderation, his government took measures which, step by step, paved the way for the extremists under Bu[illegible]

First, the Nationalists release those convicted for treason during the war (almost the first official act of the present government); abolish non-European representation in Parliament (this has been threatened); and grant permission to members of the government services to join the Ossewabrandwag and the Broederbond (this has been done); virtually suppress trade unions and so load the rural constituencies that further Nationalist victories are assured.

Bult, impatient for a republic "in our time," is not satisfied with the go-slow tactics of Jukshei and in 1962 his Christian National Republicans win the General Election. Further Afrikanerizing of the country then is forced by means of censorship and secret political trials. When the oath of allegiance and the Union Jack are abolished, capital and English-speaking citizens flee the country and the great migration to Britain, Rhodesia and Australia takes place.

"Everyone," Mr. Keppel-Jones has written, "must hope it will not work out this way. But let the reader think well before saying 'It Can't Happen Here.' Let him ask whether such a judgment is based on reason or misplaced faith. It must not be thought that these revelations concern merely the Nationalist Party. They concern deep-rooted tendencies in South African politics and thought."

Mr. Keppel-Jones' book is both a dramatized warning and a slanted reflection on the forces at work in his country.

MAYS

African Students Should Be Trained To the Maximum Of Their Abilities

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

A FEW DAYS ago I sat and talked with an important gentleman about the urgent need of providing more opportunities for African students to study in this country. I was telling him of the letters I receive almost weekly from African students begging for a chance to come to this country for study. He said he had a similar experience. We both agreed that it is heart breaking to receive such letters because in most instances there is nothing we can do about it just now. This is true because most of the African students who write need full financial assistance and also because it is not easy to equate their academic training with ours. We both agreed, though, that something must be done to which we did not agree. He assist worthy African students, felt that a study should

Dr. Mays

tell it would be frustrating to train an African beyond his African opportunities.

On this point, we did not see eye to eye. Unless such a study was designed to enlarge the African's vocational and professional opportunities, it would probably be better that no such study were made. Who are we to place a limit on the development of the mind? Who are we to decide what kind of work an African should be trained to do? Who are we to say to an African student that he should be trained only to fit into the existing pattern?

Sat 6-11-49

I AGREE THAT we should train people for the jobs that are now open to them. But I stubbornly insist that people should be trained for jobs that are not now open to them, but which may become open to them in the immediate or remote future. Let us take a hypothetical case. Suppose there are no African engineers in certain areas in Africa! But suppose a brilliant African student comes to America with the ambition to be an engineer! Suppose there is no doubt about his engineering ability! Should he be denied the opportunity to study engineering just because there are now no opportunities for African engineers in his native section of Africa? Nothing would be so cruel to an African as to try to shape his mind to do only the jobs that are now available.

I suppose I reacted almost instinctively to this point of view because at one time something similar was advocated for the Negro in America. Many well-meaning white people believed that the Negro should be trained only in farming and in the industrial arts. Certainly no wise person would object to a student becoming skilled in farming and in the trades.

But to say that he should aspire only in these areas is to assume the role of omnipotence. Many American Negroes graduating from Northern high schools have been advised not to go to college and not to aspire to enter certain professions or vocations because there were no openings for Negroes in those areas. But time and experience have proved that new opportunities have come to Negroes because they were prepared in advance of the openings. All peoples, irrespective of race, must be trained beyond present opportunities. This is especially true of racial and cultural groups that have been kept down and exploited.

• • •

IT IS SO EASY to get into a vicious circle; to say that one need not train for a certain job because he cannot get in and then turn around and say you cannot get in because you are not trained. Let us see to it that African students who came to this country are not caught in this trap. Let them be trained acccording to their ability and in keeping with their ambition.

I believe at one time, Percy Julian was advised not to enter the chemical field because there was no opening for Negroes in chemistry except teaching in Negro schools. Suppose Percy Julian had heeded that advice!

Negro chemists are now being accepted in industry and they can teach in both Negro and white colleges. Some one might have advised Ralph Bunche not to become efficient in political science and not to study colonial problems on the theory that there would never be an opening for a Negro in diplomatic circles. But it is clear that Bunche was called to high service because he was prepared. If training the African's mind frustrates him a bit and makes him dissatisfied with his lot to the end that he seeks to improve it, that is all to the good. This is the way men become free.

NIGERIAN STUDENTS IN A DAZE AT CITY

New York Times

Here to Attend College, They Ask: Does Everybody Own Cars? Why Run So Fast?

Wed. 9-14-49

Seven Nigerian students who arrived in this country yesterday to attend Lincoln University in Pennsylvania admitted to being "confounded, confused and all mixed up" with New York City. The students were brought here by the African Academy of Arts and Research, 459 West 140th Street, to study medicine, economics and education.

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Speaking perfect English, U. I. Ukoha, 25 years old, the only married man in the group, who said his "wife and baby will now have a five-year holiday for me," began asking questions instead of answering them.

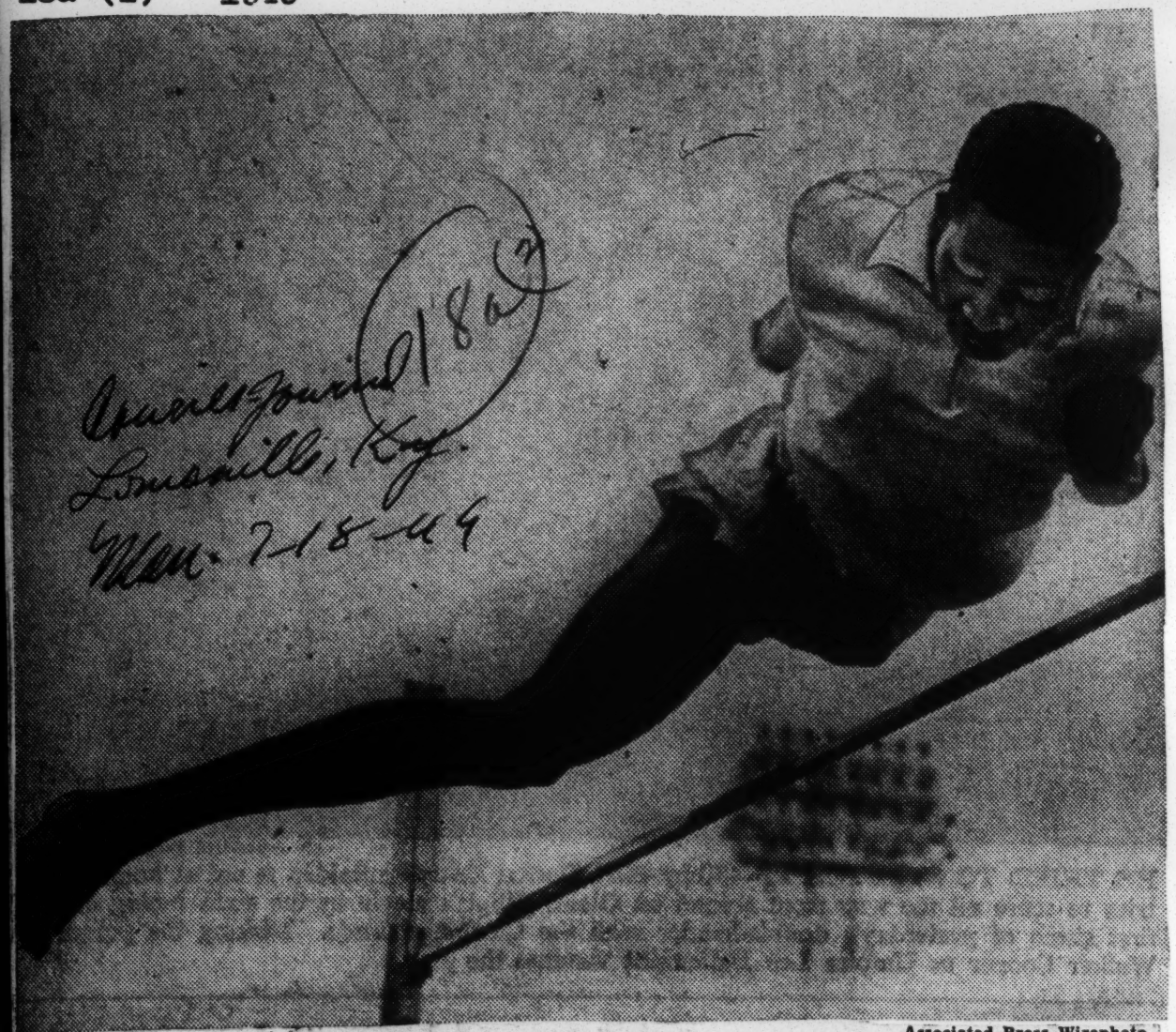
"Does everyone in New York have a car? Why does everybody run around so fast? How can you cross the streets with this two-way traffic? Don't you miss the sun with those big buildings blocking it out?" were among the questions he wanted answered.

E. O. Aura, 27, who will study economics at the university, spoke seriously about the future.

"We're here for a definite purpose. We want to learn all we can in medicine, science, education and economics so we can return to Nigeria and transfer some of that knowledge to our people," he said.

The youngest of the group, 18-year-old D. N. Uwah, who wants to be a doctor, explained that the educational system in Nigeria was limited while in this country it was "broad and one can learn many things to bring help and benefit to peoples of more or less backward countries."

The other students here for an education are: E. B. Okoroafor, 21; P. I. Mebadiwe, 20; C. N. Lemeh, 22, and N. Uha, 26. The students were chosen on the basis of scholarship and represent a cross-section of their nation. All have had the equivalent of a high school education under the colonial school system in their country, which is a British Colony and protectorate.


Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Mem. 7-18-49

Associated Press Wirephoto.

MISSING LEG MYSTERY—Prince A. F. Adedoyin really has two legs, but the camera angle fails to show it as the Nigerian clears the bar during the qualifying round of a track meet at London. The prince is a member of a Nigerian tribe studying law at Queens University at Belfast Ireland.

School, Students 6,000 Miles Away, But Degrees Can Be Given

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—Theological students in Ogbomosho, Nigeria, West Africa, can now receive a degree in theology from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary here. The arrangement was made possible through Dr. V. L. Seats, white Kansas City minister, who has spent six of the past eight years in the Nigerian seminary.

A former student of the seminary, Dr. Seats said, "there isn't a college or university in Nigeria to confer degrees and award diplomas to our graduates. Now our students follow the same curriculum and receive the same degrees as graduates from Southern Baptist seminary."

The seminary has 63 native students enrolled, the first group of which will be graduated in December.

Government Cuts School Rations In South Africa

Meals Of European School Children Are Unaffected

LONDON.— According to the Church Times, new restrictions on the provision of meals in native schools in Natal were announced by the South African Government recently.

The reduction of the state grant from two pence to a fraction over a penny per meal is likely to stop the provision of food altogether in some areas.

The instructions do not apply to European schools, where free school feeding will continue.

CHILDREN FAINT

In Durban, one school, which has 600 pupils, provided no meals during August.

Parents have met in some centres to be told by the teachers that unless they contribute towards the expenses of the meals, their children will have to go hungry.

The government states that their grant must be used only for purchasing food and not for other expenses such as cooking, fuel, transport and utensils.

At a time when it is not uncommon for native children to faint in school through actual hunger or, at best, to fail to do justice to their lessons, the states orders that in future the meal must consist of vegetables.

TOO EXPENSIVE

"Meat and bread," it stipulates, "being expensive foods, must not form a regular part of the diet."

In fact, no bread and meat were allowed throughout the month of August.

No further payment will be made by the Government for the purchase of equipment.

Schools that want to buy equipment must raise their own money.

Schools providing meals to the children must have proper storerooms and kitchens, provided by contributions from the parents without any help from State funds.

VOLUNTARY LABOUR

Schools that have no feeding schemes may not start feeding now, or in the future.

The Government has informed schools that want to continue providing meals to arrange either for voluntary labour to cook meals, chop wood and transport stores, or collect a monthly subscription from the native parents—themselves the poorest people in South Africa – to pay for these services.

The Archdeacon of Western Zululand, the Venerable V. A. Hoddinott, told a South African press correspondent last week that although the Government was forced by public opinion to change its former intention of abolishing the meals scheme altogether, it has no intention to abandoning its policy of refusing to feed native school children.

LOOKING ON

"The conditions under which they have to be fed," he said, "are quite different from those applying to the children of any other of our racial groups.

"Hungry children over the age of fourteen have to look on while their young brothers and sisters are eating.

"The children have to be fed on a little over one penny a head, which is quite ridiculous."

Dr Ikejiani Sails For Advanced Research

Dr Okechuku Ikejiani, D.Sc., M.D., Ch.M., Lecturer in Pathology at the University College, Ibadan, will sail today on board the M.V. Apapa, bound for Liverpool, en route to Canada, on a study leave.

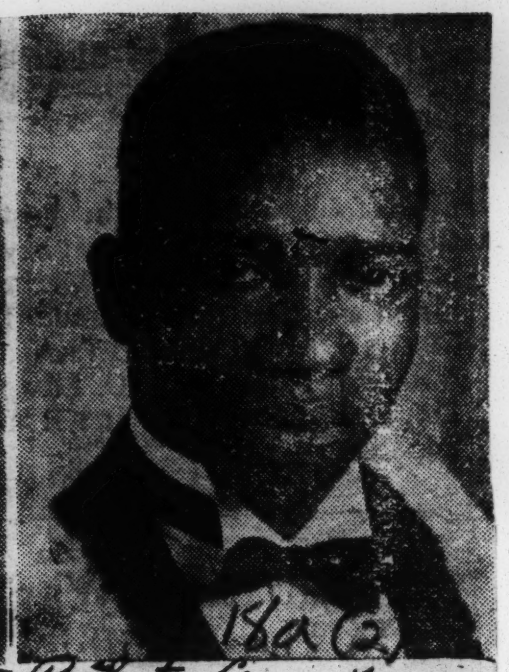
Whilst in Canada, Dr Ikejiani will continue research in bacteriology and parasitology at the Banting Institute of Bacteriology of the University of Toronto.

After nine months' study, Dr Ikejiani will proceed to the London School of Tropical Medicine, and finally to Hebrew University in Jerusalem to observe the development of their bacteriology before returning to Nigeria.

Mrs Ikejiani and their baby daughter flew from Ikeja last Wednesday for Toronto, via London and Montreal, and arrived on Saturday.

Dr Ikejiani is accompanied by Mr W. C. Eze, a student at the University College, Ibadan, who will enrol at the University of Toronto for studies in medicine, specialising in physiology.

Mr Eze already holds the intermediate bachelor of science from London University.



MRS MIRIAM IKEJIANI DR OKECHUKU IKEJIANI

Dr Ikejiani, Senior Lecturer in Pathology at the Ibadan University College, leaves by the "Apapa" today for Canada, where he hopes to do nine months further research work before proceeding to Jerusalem for more advanced observations. Mrs Ikejiani and their baby girl have already left by air for Canada.

British Council To Care For Students

LONDON, Dec. 30. — According to an official announcement, on January 1, 1950, the British Council will undertake responsibilities for the welfare of colonial students in the United Kingdom.

The council, the Secretary of State has pointed, will receive the co-operation of the section of the Colonial Office which had all the time been in charge of student welfare.

18a(2) 1949

No. 422.

AWARD OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES 1950-51

In accordance with the approved recommendations of the Report of the Nigerianisation Commission Government proposes to offer (subject to the provision of necessary funds by Legislative Council) further bursaries and scholarships to become available in the years 1950 and 1951. The bursaries will be tenable at the University College, Ibadan, for courses beginning in October, 1950; the scholarships will be tenable at Colleges and Institutions overseas for courses beginning in 1951.

2. The courses for which awards will be made will include
   (i) education and general degree courses, including Teacher Training courses.
   (ii) professional courses (e.g. Agricultural, Engineering, Forestry, Medical and Veterinary degrees).

It is also proposed to make awards to suitable candidates to enable them to obtain qualifications overseas for nursing, librarianship, domestic science, physical training and certain other specialist appointments. Of these awards not less than ten will be reserved for women.

3. Scholarship and bursary awards are primarily intended to equip Nigerians with the professional qualifications necessary for appointment to Senior Posts in the Public Service. Up to seven additional scholarships may, however, be awarded to non-Government candidates who wish to obtain a higher education but who do not propose to enter the Public Service.

4. Applications for scholarships or bursaries may be made by candidates of either sex, of whatever profession, calling or occupation, preference being given to those not over thirty years of age. Candidates for scholarships to undertake education and general degree courses and professional courses will be expected to have completed a full Secondary Course or a recognised Teachers' Training Course and must possess the minimum educational qualifications required by the Institution at which the course will be taken. In all cases awards will only be made if candidates of suitable character and educational attainments are forthcoming, and they will also be dependent on the acceptance of the successful candidates by an appropriate College or Institution. A medical examination will also be necessary.

5. Applications for the training courses recommended in paragraph 29 (c) of the Nigerianisation Commission's Report should NOT be made under this Notice. Training courses are reserved exclusively for Junior officers already in the Public Service and will be awarded by the Central Public Service Board on the recommendation of Departmental Selection Boards set up in accordance with paragraph 25 of the Report. Individual applications for these courses should NOT be made.

6. Since the majority of the awards will be to the University College, Ibadan, intending candidates should acquaint themselves with the conditions for entry to the University College which have already been published. All candidates must therefore apply independently to sit for the examination in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the College Authorities, and will not be eligible for the award of a bursary unless they have been accepted for entry into the University College after taking the entrance examination.

7. All awards will be made by the Governor on the recommendation of the Central Public Service Board.

8. All applications for scholarships and bursaries must be completed in duplicate on the prescribed form (which can be obtained from all Residents in charge of Provinces and from Public Relations Offices in Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna and Enugu) and forwarded to the Civil Service Commissioner, Nigerian Secretariat, Lagos, in the case of Government servants through Heads of Departments, so as to reach him not later than November 30, 1949. The envelope should be marked in block capitals "SCHOLARSHIP SELECTION 1950" in the top left-hand corner. After the necessary reports have been obtained all applications will be referred for consideration in the first instance by the appropriate Regional Public Service Board.

9. Failure to comply with any of these instructions may result in rejection of a candidate's application.

(Sgd) D. H. Griffiths
for Acting Civil Service Commissioner.

Nigerian Students In UK Pass Law & Medical Examinations

LONDON, July 31. Here are some news about Nigerian students in Britain.

Mr D. C. Osadebay, LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law, has sailed for Nigeria on board the "Apapa."

Mr Moses Balonwu, B.A. (London), was successful at the London LL.B. final gaining second class honours.

Mr Gibson Nzegwu has completed his medical studies at Edinburgh University with the M.B., Ch.B.

Mr Michael Uzo Anisiobi has succeeded in the LL.B. final at Bristol University.

Mr Isaac N. Asiobi has passed the M.B. and Ch.B. at Glasgow University.

Mr D. W. Emuchay has obtained the M.B. and Ch.B. at the University of St. Andrews.

Mr Ernest T. Dublin Green has been awarded the L.D.S. and R.F.P.S. at the University of Glasgow where he is studying dentistry.

Phelp Stokes May Aid African Colleges

NEW HAVEN (Connecticut), Aug. 9 (R).- The Dean of Yale University Divinity School, Dr Liston Pope, alleged that 60,000 Madagascars were killed last year in the revolt against French colonial administration.

He added that racial tensions were a bitter complex pattern, with Malan's programme in South Africa seeming to aggravate it.

He was impressed by universities at Achimota on the Gold Coast and Ibadan in Nigeria.

It is understood he may recommend to the Phelps-Stoke's Fund to make more grants to universities in British West Africa.

More Academy Boys Go By Air To U.S.

According to an announcement from the African Academy of Arts and Research, the remaining Academy-sponsored students left yesterday by air for the United States, via Accra, Gold Coast.

At Accra they will board the Pan-American Service plane No. 153 for a non-stop flight, reaching New York today, Friday, September 16, at 7.45 p.m.

One student failed to travel on medical grounds.

The academy also revealed that the president distributed, through the departing students, valuable gifts to various individuals in the United States, who have heroically supported the academy during its most trying and formative years.

Mrs Roosevelt is to receive an ostrich egg weighing several pounds; Dr George Cannon, M.D., a brass fish boul; Dr P. M. Savory, M.D., a modern Benin carved head.

Many other prominent Americans received gifts of various description.

The last farewell reception given to the students was that of a very elaborate party given by Mr and Mrs Wynter Shackleford at their home at 3, Ibadan Street and "okro soup" dinner given by the staff of the African Academy at its headquarters at 15, Montgomery Road, Yaba.

At the party of the Shacklefords, Chief W. H. Biney received each student as they were introduced.

Hon. E. E. Dadzie, member of the Gold Coast Legislative Council, Rev. C. B. Doherty of Jos, and Mazi Mbonu Ojike spoke and paid tribute to Mr and Mrs Shackleford for their interest, and charged the students to bring back the golden fleece.

Scholarship Plan For Unions Recalled

In a letter to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government dated July 26, 1949, the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria has reminded Government that "it is now many months since notification was given that six scholarships would be awarded for training in the United Kingdom of six trade unionists to be selected by the trade unions themselves.

"Suggestions were even rife," the letter continues, "that the selected candidates would be required to leave these shores not too late for the opening of the college in England in September, 1948.

"But none of the candidates has yet sailed and in fact nothing has been heard for a long time now by, or about, the selected candidates."

The letter concludes with the hope that government would redeem its pledge.

Mr T. O. Elias Wins Ph.D. Degree In Law

LONDON.— A brilliant record by a West African in the field of legal studies has been created by a Nigerian, Mr Tesilimi O. Elias, who has won the degree of Ph.D. in London University.

Dr Elias had his Intermediate B.A., and LL B., about five years ago before he proceeded to the United Kingdom.

About a year ago, he had his LL.M.

He is a native of Lagos, brother of Mr W. A. Elias, formerly of the ffrm of Messrs G.B. Ollivant and Company, Marina, Lagos.

He received his early education under the able principalship of Mr A. R. Disu in the Moslem Boys' High School, and later, his secondary education at the Igbobi College, Yaba.

He worked in the Railway as a clerk, which post he resigned in 1946.

He is a contemporary of Mr A. K. Disu, M Sc., now in New York City, U.S.A.

700,000 Women Get Into U.S. Colleges

WASHINGTON (D. C.).—The United States of America is forging ahead in the sphere of higher education and information from reliable sources tend to justify this claim, as follows:

There are 1,788 colleges and universities in the United States.

Nearly 700,000 women enrolled in American colleges and universities in the academic year which ended in June 1949.

American colleges and universities conferred a record total of 430,000 degrees during the academic year ended June 30, 1949, according to the United States Office of Education.

The 1949 total includes 375,000 bachelor's or first professional degrees (a thirty-eight per cent increase over 1948) and 55,000 advanced degrees (representing a twenty per cent gain in master's and a twenty-nine per cent increase in doctor's degrees).

Nigerian Gets M.Sc. Degree In Atlanta

ATLANTA (Georgia) July 31.—Among the students who were conferred degrees by Atlanta University of this city was Mr Benjamin I. Ekaluo of Nigeria who was awarded the M.Sc.

Mr Ekaluo who is Science Master at the West African Peoples Institute, Calabar, Nigeria, was sent here for higher studies by Professor Eyo Ita, a graduate of Columbia University.

MR DENNIS C. OSADEBAY, LL.B. (London)—He has sailed for Nigeria on board the Apapa which is due here next week, and is now a full-fledged barrister-at-law.

Denominational Schools

WRITING RECENTLY to a columnist of this paper, a correspondent from Ilorin alleged that his boy was being threatened with dismissal from the United Mission School because he happened not to be a member of that denomination's church. Also from the Cameroons come reports that non-Catholic students of St. Joseph's College are subjected to virtual religious inquisition; and that whilst they remain non-conformists, victimisation proceeds apace until the week-minded among them embrace the crucifix or fall out in desperation!

It is possible that these stories have been much exaggerated in transit to be anything but absolute truths. But they contain enough of material evidence to raise righteous fears about the educational future of this country, especially when the declared policy of Government has been to shift its burden of educating the people — to missions and other voluntary agencies.

Should non-conformists in certain denominational schools be subjected to religious persecution or should they enjoy religious as well as academic freedom? This question, government must answer objectively in order to justify the heavy grants it pays to these institutions.

For our part, we feel that if missionaries are to run schools with public funds, they would be unfair to discriminate against any sections of the public on basis of religious belief. The Education Department should therefore investigate these reports and take measures to rectify what might otherwise precipitate a very awkward situation.

Teachers To Honour Scholarship Winner

Under the auspices of the Lagos Anglican Teachers' Association, Mr J. L. Akin Ibitoye, District Supervisor of Anglican Schools, Lagos and District, will be accorded a fitting send-off today, Friday, September 2, at 5.30 p.m. at the C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos, in honour of his impending departure to the United Kingdom on Government scholarship for the Teachers' Professional Certificate.

Colonial Office's Advice Sought On Enugu Crisis

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria
Thursday 11/24/49

Government Is Not Certain Of Number On Casuality List

The Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr H. M. Foot, revealed yesterday at a press conference held in the Public Relations Office that His Excellency the Governor, Sir John S. Macpherson is in consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the matter of setting up a public inquiry into the Enugu colliery incident.

An announcement will be made as soon as possible in regard to the composition of that body.

According to Mr Foot the certified number of deaths, officially known so far, is nineteen and there is a hopeless case among others now at the hospital, but there have been difficulties in checking up the figures.

In the opinion of Mr Foot, the event of November 18 which culminated in loss of lives. has been confused with the women demonstrations of November 14 and 15.

Whereas no women were concerned, injured or killed in the incident of November 18, when lives were lost, they were with the demonstrations of November 14 and 15.

Concluding, the Chief Secretary said that the need for a public inquiry is beyond doubt and that the Government has the matter fully in hand but that it would be unwise to prejudge the issue before the full facts, as only an independent inquiry, can reveal, are available.

Asked as to why the police were armed with rifles, tear gas and batons in the course of removing explosives, Mr Foot replied that the situation was a dangerous one requiring all precaution since the miners were also armed and feelings had run high.

In reply to a question as to whether it was the miners or the police who first attacked one another, the Chief Secretary said that according to information from Enugu, it was the miners who did and that the Police were ordered to fire to avoid an overwhelming crowd.

He could not tell the rank of the police officer who gave the order for the shooting, but he was definite that no member of the Police Force was killed.

Federation Of Labour Decries Government's Discrimination

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria Tues. 11/6/49

The Nigerian Government was carrying out a policy of persistent discrimination against the Nigerian National Federation of Labour, the Assistant General Secretary of the federation said yesterday.

The issue was that of representation in the proposed rent committee on which the Federation of Labour is claiming a seat by virtue of the fact that it represents a major part of the working class who are rent payers.

A communication from the Chief Secretary's office, the assistant secretary said, was to the effect that Mr P. O. Porbeni, General Secretary of the Public Utility Union which is a member union of the federation, has been appointed to sit on the committee.

The Chief Secretary feels that this is enough representation and at the same time, the correspondence stated that all sections of the public will be free to give evidence and that the federation could seize the opportunity.

But, said the secretary, the proper thing would have been to ask the N.N.F.L. to nominate a representative as was done in the case of the sick man of Nigerian labour — the T.U.C. — which nominated Mr A. A. Moses.

The executive council of the federation, it was disclosed, has decided to write to the Chief Secretary to the Government, and tell him that his excuse for the slight is not tenable.

The Federation of Labour feels that this is an instance of the studied discriminatory policy of Government towards it.

The incident of the Lagos Conference was recalled, and it was said that the N.N.F.L. was not invited even though it was generally known that it represented a much more larger body of workers than the Trade Union Congress which sent representatives.

Enugu Zikists Say Forty Coalmen Dead

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria Tues. 11/22/49

That about forty people died from the Enugu shootings of last Friday was the information relayed by the Enugu branch of the Zikist Movement to several leaders of various classes in Lagos last Sunday morning.

This was in the form of a telegram which reads as follows:

SOS. tear gas and batons on Colliery Workers wives.

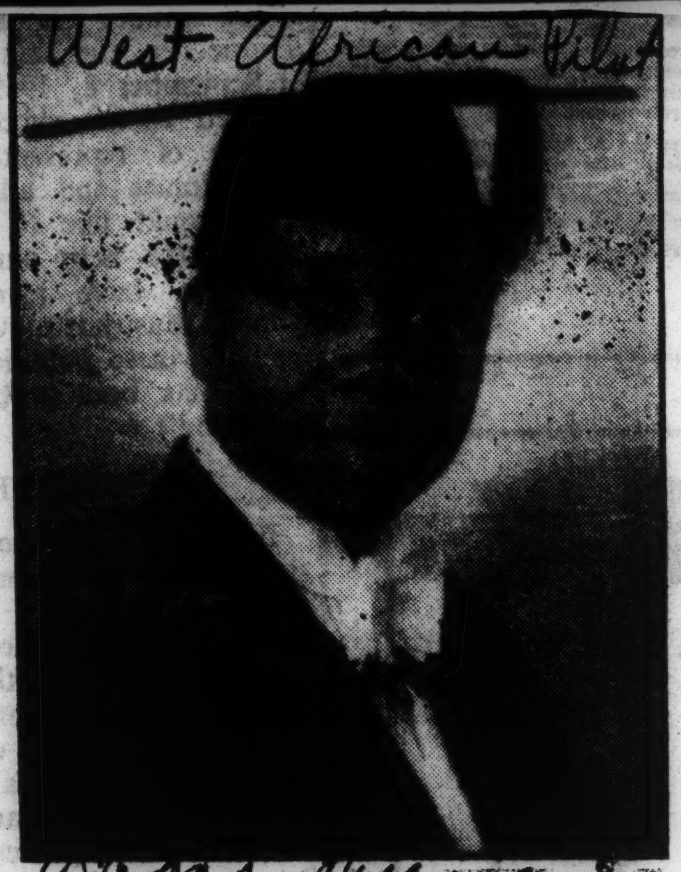
"Fire opened on unarmed miners meeting without provocations yesterday.

"So far about forty dead.

"Many wounded in hospitals, others lying undiscovered in bushes.

Peaceful demonstrations of 10,000 citizens dispersed by tear gas and batons.

"Brutal attrocities continue on citizens, women and children alike—condition critical."



MAZI CHIMA N. OJI, M.A., Diploma Ed.

Founder and first President General of all Atani (Arochuku) Welfare Union in Nigeria. Mazi Oji was the Head Master of C. S. M. School, Itu, till 1944 when he left for the United Kingdom for the golden fleece.

He arrived in town yesterday, November 23, by "Tarkwa" and it is understood that his people all over the country are planning grand receptions for him.

21 Nigerians Sail Away Today For Higher Studies Overseas

Twenty-one African students, eight of whom are Government scholars are among the 177 passengers who leave by the R.H.M.S. "Apapa," today.

They are: Messrs E. O. Akinkugbe, F. Ariyo. H. N. Alagoa, O. E. Asu-uo, A. I. Mfon, J. W. McEwan, K. P. Mensah, J. E. A. Wey, O. O. Ogunyemi, D. O. Ogisi, A. O. Adeniran-Giwa, D. E. Y. Aghowa, J. O. O. Akinwunmi, S. L. Durosaro, G. O. Orafiya, Miss C A Odunayo, Mrs Sita Odufonwa F. S. Giwa-Osagie, A. Soyemi and S. O. Sogbetun.

Other passengers included Dr Okechuku Ikejiani of the Ibadan University College, C. Eze; T. V W. Finlay, Commissioner of Police who is going on retirement; Miss A. O. Johnson, H. E Iheme, Trader, R. C. C. Jarrett, Immigration Office Superintendent.

Mr Donald Chisholm, Editorial Adviser, T. B. Bowell-Jones, Senior Administrative Officer, Mrs M. A. Barnett who is on visit to her son Mr Barnett of the Audit Department.

T. Mc Ilwain, Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, the Rev. R. B. Parker, C.M.S. and Dr J. F. Soreley, Specialist, Medical Department.

18a(3) 1949

More Opportunities To Run Bus Services

General satisfaction has been expressed at the decision of the Government, announced by the Minister of Education, Dr. Stals, to continue school-feeding in both rural and urban areas, except in farm schools.

According to information supplied to the "Bantu World" from different sources, school-feeding has not been entirely stopped on the Reef. But feeding has been carried on in varying amounts. In certain schools children have, and still are, receiving meals at 2d. while in others, due to exhaustion of funds allocated for feeding purposes, the scheme has been carried out on an attenuated scale.

Speaking in the Senate, Dr Stals said:

"We must try to maintain healthy relations between Europeans and non-Europeans and we must, therefore, be cautious in not restricting Native education but also in not allowing it to develop beyond the carrying means of the taxpayer."

The Minister went on to say that unfortunately it was not possible to meet the proposals of the Advisory Committee for Native Education because of the general restriction on expenditure this year for all services, but no services had been curtailed.

Referring to the feeding scheme, the Minister said he had come to the conclusion that its application to the towns only was not justified and that it would be continued in primary schools except in the case of farm schools.

NEW DIET

The Minister said there was also a conference between officials of the Departments of Health and Agriculture on the new provision and distribution of food whose nutritional value would be considerably higher. The new food contained a mixture of maize, soya bean, skimmed milk and other ingredients and was very filling.

The present arrangements would continue until the present diet could be replaced by the new one, which provided 4oz. of food at a cost of 1.5d.

MORE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUS SERVICES

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Sauer, has announced, that as a result of recommendations made to him by the National Transport Commission, following investigation into Durban transport difficulties he intended to amend the Motor Carrier Transportation Act.

This amendment may be introduced during the present session of Parliament. It will safeguard existing services where they are satisfactory but will give the National Transport Commission discretion to issue certificates for new services in competition with existing services.

The amending legislation will not apply only to the Durban area but will be of general application throughout the Union and will make it possible to give effect to the Government's policy of enabling Africans to obtain a greater share in the provision of road transporation for their own areas.

It is the intention that transportation boards should, in cases of transportation of African passengers within, to or from a predominantly Native area, give more opportunities to an African applicant provided he has the resources and ability to give a sufficient and satisfactory service and no other applicant has for any special reasons a prior claim.

Ibadan Nurses Instruct Their Headquarters To Quit T.U.C.

IBADAN, Jan. 4.—Fire is hanging in trade union circles here over the recent decision of the T.U.C. Congress-in-Session just ended in the issue of the withdrawal of its affiliation from the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

The Ibadan branch of the Nigeria Union of Nurses, it is learnt has communicated its parent body at Lagos urging it to withdraw immediately its membership from the T.U.C.

Further, the branch, it is also alleged strongly urges the expulsion of the newly engaged paid Secretary, Mr N. A. Cole, who is incidentally the President of the T.U.C.

Lepers Alleged Dying In Great Numbers

ITU, June 20.—Patients in the Itu Leper Colony are reported to be dying in great numbers, every day.

Some of them are alleged to be tied hand and foot and beaten every night.

Although it cannot as yet be confirmed, it is urgently demanded that a commission of enquiry should be set-up to investigate.

Removal Of Leper Colony Is Opposed

OMU ARAN, Feb. 28.—The people of Oke, Oko, and Ola, are protesting against the contemplated removal of the Sudan Interior Mission leper colony at Oke Igba, Omu Aran to Osa River Bank.

The River Osa flows through the above towns and the townsmen do not want it contaminated since it is their drinking water.

With the subsidy the colony receives from Government, it is felt that the colony can be removed to a more secluded part.

Strike Of Health Workers Is Averted

The conciliation meeting between the Health Workers Union and the Medical Department, concluded on Monday, May 16, has succeded in averting the threatened strike by the union.

Dr R. L. Cheverton, Acting Director of Medical Services, told representatives of the union that on the issue of gratuity he would ask the Accountant-General what measures he could take to speed up the granting of gratuities on retirement and the possibility of paying a proportion of any gratuity due at once to retired workers.

Mr M. A. Tokunboh who represented the Commissioner of Labour, advised the union that the question of promotion should be referred to the Federation of Labour and the Whitley Council.

The union asked that attendants, mosquito scouts, etc., with Middle II certificate and two year's service be considered for the post of nurse, sanitary attendant and clerical assistant.—(ANA).

Ikorodu College Is Dedicated Before A Crowd Of 10,000

IKORODU, May 30. — A crowd numbered over 10,000 comprising the Ikorodu community and visitors from Lagos and the neighbouring towns and villages were present at the formal opening of Ikorodu College which took place last Saturday, May 28.

Precisely at 3.30 p.m, the surging crowd assembled at Ajina Square with His Highness, Ayangburin of Ikorodu, in the chair.

Oba Ogunlewe of Obogbo also arrived a few minutes later.

The function opened with a prayer by Chief Olisa of Ikorodu.

Mr T. O. S. Benson, Barrister-at-Law who outlined the object of the gathering, recalled the enthusiastic struggle of the working committee whose efforts had come to a successful end with Governments' approval for the opening of the Oriwu College.

Mr C. O. F. Odesanya, Honorary Secretary made a brief report of the work so far done, after which the Oba rose and demonstrated a traditional dance to the tune of (Gbedu) the state royal drum.

After cheers from all sides had died down, the crowd moved on in a procession through Itunla street turning to the right angled street of Itamuto, thence to the temporary building of the new college.

There, His Highness the Oba Ayangburin opened the front door while His Highness the Oba Ogunwele opened the back door.

The chiefs then entered, followed by the crowd.

Prayers were offered by their Highnesses the Oba of Ikorodu and the Oba of Gbogbo.

Mr S. O. Adekinwonsa of 5 Docemu Street, Lagos, presented a fifteen - guinea wall clock to the college.

Ceremonies in connection with the opening came to an end at 7.30 p.m., and the crowd dispersed to split up into different groups some of which continued to make merry till the following morning. — (ANA)

Nigerian In Cornell University Praises Albert Schweitzer

ITHACA (By Mail). — A Nigerian pastor who is studying at Cornell University, here, was given publicity in the Addison Advertiser in this manner:

"I visited Albert Schweitzer's hospital but he wasn't home," Nigerian Albert Chinedoze Anonye said in an interview; "but I hope I may meet him while in this country."

The African theologian who has been staying in the Addison vicinity recently, told of his admiration for the famed Alsatian philosopher who gave up an unusual career in Europe to become a medical missionary in darkest Africa.

Schweitzer has been prominent in the news because of his recent speech at Aspen, Colorado, where the Goethe festival was held.

"To imagine a man forsaking everything to devote his life to others," Anonye continued, "I think he is a wonderful man."

As a Nigerian, Mr Anonye lives but seventy-five miles between his former Ndian Estate Cameroons Parsonage and French Equatorial Africa.

When asked if he aimed to duplicate Schweitzer's life work, he replied in the negative.

Mr Anonye will return to Nigeria as a theologian, although his practical interest in another field, agriculture, might be compared with Schweitzer's other interest, medicine.

Speaking of his home land, Mr Anonye noted that the population is 400 blacks to one white man.

"We have many nationalities represented," he said, "including in the North, a large Mohammedan population.

"But we all live harmoniously and with no racial discrimination."

A commanding figure, the visitor impresses strangers first because of his unusual beard.

Upon meeting him and hearing his precise and faultless English speech, and upon noting his vital personality, a westerner is apt to marvel that he should have had the benefit of only a mission school education.

He says that his schooling was not obtained in Europe, but solely in Nigeria.

Still, his English speech is almost Oxonian, and he speaks six other languages as well.

A young man, Mr Anonye has travelled extensively in Europe, Iceland, Greenland and in the United States during the past eight months.

At present he is a special student at Cornell University where he is improving his knowledge of agriculture.

As guest of the Rev. Carl Reppert of the Addison Methodist Church, he attended the annual dairy field day programme at the Hadlock farm on Friday.

In his deep voice, he told the assembly of farmers that the United States has long been a model for the rest of the world and that the people of his continent would continue to look to this country for their lessons.

UNDERGRADUATES AT IBADAN

Above is the academic procession of the University College, Ibadan, on the occasion of the formal opening of the college. Some of the students who took part in the procession were sent away from the college at the end of the first academic year. The authorities have blamed the secondary schools for necessitating such a step.

Parents' Ignorance Hinders Pre-School Feeding In Western Areas

Failure to differentiate between two feeding schemes in operation in Johannesburg for African children, suspicion founded on complete misunderstanding of the aims of the African Children's Feeding Scheme, have led to many pre-school children losing valuable feeding services in the Johannesburg area.

In 1945, following a public meeting called to bring to public notice the pressing need of providing essential food to African children, a representative committee was formed.

Among its aims were to assist in co-ordinating the work of voluntary agencies engaged in supplying supplementary meals to African school children during the holidays; to create the necessary organisation to feed these children where no other provision had been made; to arrange for the feeding of secondary school children during term-time and holidays; to consider ways and means of supplying supplementary meals to children not attending school; to make representations to the appropriate authorities to ensure that adequate feeding facilities for all African children are made available; to consider the wider question of causing steps to be taken whereby the necessary food will be made available to African people at a cost within their means.

In the picture above is shown some of the children being fed by the African Children's Feeding Scheme Committee.

EXTENT OF WORK DONE

In July that year, following the first meeting of the Committee four feeding centres were opened at Sophiatown, Newclare, Alexandra and Orlando, 2,300 children on an average being fed daily.

During successive holidays, other centres were opened, 8,000 children being fed daily with soup and bread at twelve centres during December 1947 and July 1948 school holidays.

Under the African Children's Feeding Scheme, a new permanent feeding centre has been opened near the Nokuphila Hospital. Here many have been fed with half a pint of milk, bread and peanut butter, something which they receive from a benevolent group of Europeans moved to pity by the fact that although school-going children receive food provided by the Government, these pre-school children are ignored.

A HITCH

The need to charge a small fee of ½d. a day for each child has led to a fall off in numbers. As many as 3,000 children attended when feeding was free, but the number has now dwindled to something far smaller than that.

Interviewed by a "Bantu World" representative, several parents gave an impression of confusion in their minds between the Government-sponsored feeding scheme which allowed 2d. a day for each child, and the voluntarily sponsored African Children's Feeding Scheme Committee which is not government-controlled, but carries on its work with the help of funds from the public.

Not understanding the difference between the two feeding schemes, many who betrayed a deep sense of suspicion thought that it was incorrect to charge ½d. for pre-school children when others at school were being fed free of charge.

Talk of suspension of the school feeding scheme earlier in the year still lurks on their minds. From this, also, stems the impression that the government now sought to make Africans pay for feeding of their children.

SCHEME APPRECIATED

A number of parents interviewed by the "Bantu World" representative failed to comprehend the harm to which they exposed their ill-fed small children by withholding the benefit of a meal for one half-penny.

Some, however, fully appreciated the scheme and deprecated the short-sightedness of those parents who would not support it. The scheme operated by the African Children's Feeding Committee, is not in anyway linked with the government. Doing a valuable service for African children, most of whom have nothing to eat all day long, it deserves support by parents in its fight against rampant malnutrition.

FEEDING GRANT REDUCED

On the other hand, a setback has come about in the government-sponsored feeding scheme for school-going children. The 2d. per day allowed for each child has been reduced to a penny and a fifth.

THE NDWANDWE QUADS FIRST BIRTHDAY

Bantu World Dat. 8-13-49 Johannesburg South Africa

In these pictures you can see how the Ndwandwe Quads enjoyed their first birthday party. Now they have to leave Bridgman Hospital where they have been so splendidly cared for. European friends have collected over £400 for Siphiwe Tiny, Sibonakele Beauty, Sibonile Daphne and Thamsanqa Boy.

What have we done for these children? Let us help to make sure that their second birthday is as happy as the first.

Please send a donation to:
The Ndwandwe Quads Fund, c/o Bantu World, Box 6663, Johannesburg.

Health Workers Go Out Of The T.U.C.

West African Pilot

The Medical and Health Department Workers Union in a letter from its Secretary to the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria has withdrawn from the Congress.

The decision was arrived at at an emergency executive council meeting of the union held at 17, Oke Suna Street, Lagos, on March 8. Tri. 3-11-49

For its reasons the union has among other things:

Lagos Nigeria

"That democracy is far from being in existence from the official side of the T.U.C. to the masses who are the main tools of the T.U.C. and that feelings and the interest of these same workers are not in any way protected in trouble or peace.

"That considering the tremendous ill-luck that has befallen several member unions under the T.U.C. it gives no encouragement for one to remain an affiliated member of the T.U.C."

The union also deplored the resolution taken at the last meeting of the Congress to withdraw the membership of the T.U.C from the N.C.N.C.

Leprosy Survey To Start In The North

KADUNA, Jan. 25.— It is proposed shortly to commence a leporsy survey in the Northern Provinces, it has been officially announced here. Wad. 1-26-49

The survey will be started this month in Bornu Province under the leadership of Dr C. M. Ross, who has already carried out similar survey in the Gambia.

Representatives of native authorities will be attached to the survey team in all its operational areas. Lagos Nigeria

The object of the survey is to ascertain an index of the prevalence of leprosy in the Northern Provinces.

Nigerian Doctors To Study Radiology

IBADAN, March 10.— Dr the Hon. Ibiyinka Olorun Nimbe told the House that the answer of the Hon. Director of Medical Services, Dr the Hon. G. B. Walker, C.B.E., that suitable radiographers could not be found despite efforts made, was wrong in so far as his question was concerned. West African

"What efforts had been made by the Hon. Director of Medical Services to recruit competent radiologists to the General Hospitals in Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Enugu and Port Harcourt?" Tri. 3-11-49

Dr Nimbe said radiologists were distinct from radiographers who were merely "glorified photographers." Lagos, Nigeria

As there were no qualified Nigerians the Hon. the First Lagos Member sought an assurance that Nigerian doctors would be sent abroad on scholarship to study radiology.

This was agreed to by the Hon. Director of Medical Services.— (ANA)

X-Ray & Isolation Can & Does Cure Tuberculosis

TB & VD Are Claiming More Nigerians: Dr Ikejiani Appeals

The audience that crowded into Tom Jones' Hall last Saturday were apparently dazed for some seconds when the lecturer announced that "Nigeria's greatest enemies" were not political but tuberculosis and venereal disease.

Dr Okechukwu Ikejiani, Senior Lecturer in Pathology, University College, Ibadan, was lecturing, and the Lagos public, used to hearing exciting political talks, had thought that "Nigeria's Greatest Enemies" would furnish the month's explosion.

When the lecturer was done, nobody regretted because he had spoken on T.B. and V.D.

Dr K. A. Abayomi, M.D., private medical practitioner and eye-specialist, presided as chairman.

NO MEDICAL CARE

Towns and villages in the country had one thing in common, that was inadequate medical care or in some cases, there was no medical treatment whatever.

This was particularly so, Dr Ikejiani said, because only a small fraction of the budget is apportioned for medical care.

Private practitioners were doing their best, but were handicapped by the lack of encouragement from the Government.

Nigeria was a country where public health and medical care could be described as nil and where the social services were low.

The incidence of tuberculosis was a great problem constituting one of the social diseases in all age-groups, among all sexes the world over.

T. B. STATISTICS

The T.B. incidence from world statistics showed that Ireland and Portugal, two countries having high percentage of the disease registered 120 and 162 per cent, per thousand of the population.

Great Britain hit a percentage of sixty-nine, but with the introduction of Bevan's social services, this disease, he opined, would be exterminated in five years in Britain.

The common belief in Nigeria was that tuberculosis was caused by poisoning, which was false, as T.B. germs were discovered in Germany in 1882.

This social disease, the lecturer said, was governed by certain conditions of environment.

Previous to the advent of the western world, the disease was unknown.

So too in Canada and America where T. B. hitherto unknown among Red Indians, began to formulate a character after they changed into a new environment of living in reserves and barracks.

NOT INCURABLE

The idea was erroneous that the disease was incurable.

It can be caused by overcrowding, poor salaries which give rise to poor food and malnutrition, he said, bad housing inclusive.

There was bound to be an increase of T. B. in population where poor salaries are accompanied by high costs of living.

Cases were not infrequently found in hospitals where patients had no other illness than malnutrition.

Tuberculosis could be arrested in its advance by mass x-raying and compulsory isolation.

PREVENTION

To prevent T. B., both the Government and private medical practitioners should embrace a mass education of the people on the dangers of the disease.

Part of the function of the Department of Public Health was to isolate cases of T. B.; every such case should be reported, he said.

There was no excuse whatever for the authorities concerned that in a country talking of independence, there was not a single sanatorium for T. B. sufferers.

Twenty per cent of specimens sent for analysis at Ibadan showed T. B.; the disease, he said, was spreading.

One sanatorium for sufferers, he was sure, was not beyond this country.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The incidence of venereal disease was also high.

Twenty-five per cent of expectant mothers at Ibadan when examined, were found to have V.D. of one kind or the other.

"I am not preaching morality at all; I am not a moralist."

Dr Ikejiani then went on to explain the dangers, the cure and prevention of this disease.

Clinics for V.D. must be established everywhere possible.

In other countries the government gave a certain amount of penicillin and other drugs to private practitioners who are paid to treat V. D. patients free.

In order to preserve the race, leaders must see to it that the Government provide a sanatorium and clinics to arrest the spread of these diseases. —(ANA).

Yaba-Trained Doctors Enter For The M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P.

IBADAN, March 20 (ANA) — Yaba trained doctors are making use of opportunity provided by the conjoint examining board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London enabling them to enter for their diplomas or the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Second Lagos Member has been officially told.

Three Yaba men were sent on departmental scholarship two years ago to study for the diplomas in public health, anaesthetics and psychological medicine and one for the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

The only result officially at hand so far indicates that the D.P.H. candidate was successful whereas a private information has it that the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. student also made good.

Four Yaba men are in addition taking a specially arranged revision course in anatomy and physiology at Yaba with a view to entering for the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. diploma.

Arrangements are on hand for a further five to start special post graduate work in January 1950, under the aegis of Ibadan University College with a similar end in view.

It was further revealed that the whole question of the type of medical qualification most suitable for award in future at the University College is however under consideration.

Dr. E. Lowe, Governor Renner, an African senior medical officer in the colonial service, has been promoted to the post of assistant director of medical services in Sierra Leone at Freetown, West Africa.

HERE ARE THE FIRST BLOOD DONORS

Real Opportunity For Service

The first call for African Blood donors at the Sophiatown Nursery School, Johannesburg, on Friday August 12 received a good response when 27 non-European donors gave their blood.

As the Red Cross vans passed to the Mission, many passersby became interested. The small crowd at the Nursery Hall estimated at 60 was excited. Fr. Trevor Huddlestone introduced Mr. Cowry who explained the procedure after which the people readily responded. Mr. A. M. Phohlele appealed to youth to follow the lead of their parents.

It was thought that the Blood Transfusion Service might be viewed with suspicion by the Africans, some of whom still resent the very idea of being treated at the hospital.

However, as the service progressed, boys and girls took the whole affair as a joke peeping at the donors as the transfusion was carried out.

First Woman Donor

Miss Ida Mntwana of W.N.T. was the first woman donor.

Mr. J. K. Makhema, head clerk at the W.N.T. Municipal Office, who lead the blood service, said in an interview: "I am quite prepared to offer my blood once every two months as the doctors recommend. I am feeling fit. It is not at all painful. The doctors are careful and are sympathetic in their work."

Mr. A. Payne, a European, on whom the demonstration was given said that he was pleased that Africans came to offer their blood for their people. He had offered his blood several times in the past for non-Europeans.

Only a Beginning

"The first Non-European Blood Transfusion Service has made a good beginning but it was only a beginning. The 27 donors who gave their blood is an indication that the African people desire to help but hundreds of donors are needed if the scheme is to get going properly," said Fr. Trevor Huddlestone.

"We also want to train African helpers and orderlies. The non-European Blood Transfusion Service is financially supported by the S.A. Blood Transfusion Service and is subject to their governing body."

But according to Dr. Shapiro and the organising committee, authority as possible should be given to have a regular blood transfusion service operating at separate offices.

Now that the Baragwanath hospital has been opened more blood is needed to save lives. For the time being the Sophiatown Nursery school will be the headquarters.

"We ask all Africans to watch the press so that when we have our next blood transfusion we may have three times as many donors. Here is a real opportunity for service and we must not fail," concluded Fr. Huddlestone.

AFRICAN STUDENTS TO ENTER LINCOLN

See Front Page

cluding food, lodging, clothing, and even soap. And since at that time, there was no colonial school system, they were educated at the hands of Lincoln graduates in Africa, who selected them from the bright boys "right out of the bush." They remained at Lincoln for periods from 8 to 13 years, going successively through a "lower preparatory school" to "preparatory school" to college, and through the theological seminary.

Old records indicate that at the time of their arrival the school was so broke that their boat passage went unpaid for ten years.

There are older Universities in the world, but there is no other University in the world that can lay claim to a firmer faith in African mind and soul. That is the proud boast of Lincoln University.

LIBERIAN NURSES . . . come from all parts of the U. S. to take part in the health program of the African republic. Pictured here are some of these women. Front row: Mrs. Magdaline L. Dennis, R. N., superintendent of the Carrie V. Dyer Hospital, known as the Baptist Hospital; Maj. Mary L. Mills, R. N., director of nursing, U. S. Public Health Mission in Liberia; Miss Janet Buckle, acting superintendent of nurses, Liberian Government Hospital. Second row, Adeline Clarke, Martha Harris, Mabel Grigsby, who was graduated with the highest honor in scholastic rating, and Melda Cooper. In the rear, Marion Majors and Letitia Scott, student nurses at Government Hospital.—ANP Photo.

West Africa

Natives Seek Old Dentures

Detroit Free Press
Detroit Michigan

Special to The Free Press

GRAND RAPIDS—Got any old false teeth you aren't using?

That's a question of Dr. Theodore Shanks, Presbyterian missionary dentist in Cameroun, West Africa, in a letter to a local minister here. Mon-3-21-49

SHANKS provides dental care for the many natives in his locality.

He reported that false teeth were hard to obtain there, and very expensive. Few natives ever get them.

Members of the North Park Presbyterian Church here set to work and to date have obtained 27 full sets, six partial plates, and a number of odd teeth.

The drive will continue until April 1.

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P.H. Protests At Sale Of Zik Group Newspapers

Chairman Is Told 'Defender' And 'Guardian' Must Stay

PORT HARCOURT, Sept. 27.—The entire community of this township was fully represented at a crowded mass meeting which was held at the Roxy Hall on Saturday, September 24, when a resolution, protesting against the alleged intention to sell of the Eastern Guardian and the Southern Nigeria Defender, two papers of the Zik Group of Newspapers, was unanimously adopted.

"It was resolved that the Honourable Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe be requested to stay the sale of the said papers which have so creditably served Western and Eastern Nigeria in various crucial issues. . . . .

Maintaining that public opinion in Nigeria and in West Africa places premium on the Zik Group of papers as "representing progressive nationalist outlook against the deliberate pugnacity, calculated hypocrisy and exploitation of imperialist agents in Africa and abroad," the meeting appreciated the fact that this group of papers established in "strategic points of the country have continuously displayed professional balance by regularly appealing to all for the unification and co-operation" of all units in the country towards her emancipation.

The resolution expressed with emphasis the feelings of the community that the people have come to look on the Zik Group of papers as a good reflection of public opinion and that the sale of the two dailies would be a national calamity since stooges and traitors might be helped to buy the goodwill to mislead and misdirect public opinion.

The resolution was signed by Messrs J. C. Nonvelu, V. K. Onyeri, S. B. Daudu, M. C. Tanam, M. C. K. Ajuluchuku and Chief M. I. Asinobi on behalf of the community.

A NEW BOOK

By A. Okafor, with a Foreword by Paul Robeson and entitled; Nigeria, Why We Fight For Freedom.

The author states clearly and concisely the case for Nigerian Independence. He recalls the glorious history of the peoples of Nigeria and shows that the essential prelude to real economic development must be political power in the hands of the people and proves that Nigeria can take her place among the free nations. The book contains a programme of political, economic and social demands and ends with a stirring call to the peoples of Nigeria to work together to win their freedom and restore the ancient dignity of the African peoples.

Price—1s. 3d post paid.

Another Book Worth Reading

Path To Nigerian Freedom by Awolowo 7s. 6d postage extra.

GOODWILL NEWS AGENCY,
153, Strachan Street,
P.O. Box 88. Ebute Metta.

"Pilot" Is Congratulated On Its Twelfth Anniversary Today

"On this memorable occasion of the celebration of the twelfth birthday anniversary of the Pilot and of its sallying forth into the threshold of the thirteenth year of further pledged services, I heartily wish the happy celebrant and all those who are responsible for its existence and forceful articulation for better reforms on all directions conceivable, continued scorage of striking successes and achievements in the years lying ahead."

This is the message from Mr E. B Adesegun, a school master here, who like many others, rejoices with hope in the future, satisfaction for the present, and faith in past difficulties overcome, by the West African Pilot that covers its twelfth milestone of existence today, November 22 1949.

Expressing his displeasure at the activities of some Nigerian leaders who seek to widen the gulf as exists between the people and the achievement of unity towards nationhood, Mr Adesegun appeals to all those who shape public opinion to sink their differences and be wedded together for a national rebirth towards progress and peace.

Mr Adesegun submits that "notwithstanding various experiences dearly bought, the Pilot has by its popularity, circulation and outlook, justifi d its motto of "showing the light that the people may find the way;" and has championed the cause of all sections of the community.

20-Year-Old Ban Lifted Off Nine Publications

Nigerian Government Reacts Swiftly To MPs' Query In UK

For the past ten months Mr Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been under fire from Labour left wingers who occasionally attacked the Minister demanding the number of prohibited publications in the overseas possessions.

Last week, Mr Creech Jones told the House of Commons that he was in contact with colonial governments who will furnish the desired information in due course.

Before doing so, the Government of Nigeria has taken an early opportunity to revoke the prohibition of the importation of nine books banned between 1927 and 1939.

Some of the publications are, the Negro Champion, the Negro World, the Negro Worker or the African Toiler (all are American Negro publications), the Gaelic American International Press Correspondence, published by Irish American nationals in the days when this organisation campaigned against England for imposing her sovereignty over Ireland and partitioning that country.

Pamphlets such as "A Report of Proceedings and Decisions of the First International Conference of Negro Workers" and "Colonial News" formerly banned, can now be imported and sold here.

Others are the Liberator published in the United States and George Padmore's "Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers" — a book that tells of the forced labour and shootings of black workers in the Congo, French Equatorial Africa and South Africa in the early twenties.

What is more, Padmore's book records the Aba uprising of 1929 and its cause, and, further, the role of the Nigerian Government then.

"The World News and Views," banned in the time of the late Sir Bernard Bourdillon, can now be imported.—(ANA)

MR ANTHONY ENAHORO
Former Editor of the Daily Comet, and now the subject of bitter protests from the provinces. The N.C.N.C. has promised to educate the people about lies he is reported to be spreading abroad on recent happenings in Lagos.

First African In 45 Years Serves On Sierra Leone Council

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone—(ANP)—When the 26th session of the Sierra Leone legislative council opened here recently a native African was serving, as a member, for the first time in 45 years.

More Rioting Follows Attacks in Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP)—Fresh riots broke out in three Nigerian towns, it was reported here following last week's police attack on striking miners who are demanding 80 cents per day. Last week the miners attacked European stores and Syrian establishments in the British Colony.

The latest flareups were in Enugu, Abak and Owerri in the eastern provinces. The riots have been put down as reprisals against the shooting of 49 miners by police. Eighteen were killed and 31 injured.

NO CHANGE IN RIGHTS NEXT SESSION

The Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan, as leader of the Nationalist Party, and Mr. N. C. Havenga, as leader of the Afrikaner Party, issued a joint statement on Monday, in regard to legislation next Parliamentary session affecting existing voting rights. No change is contemplated next year.

The statement says:

1. Dr. Malan and Mr. Havenga agree to, and both accept, the principle of separate representation of the Cape Province Coloureds in Parliament and in the Cape Provincial Council.

2. As regards the necessity of a restriction on the number of representatives of the Coloureds as advocated by the Nationalist Party, they differ, and they also differ on the necessity of the consideration of the provisions known as the "Entrenched Clauses" of the South Africa Act, enunciated by Mr. Havenga in his well-known Brakpan speech last year.

3. Pursuant to this, the fact must be acknowledged that the Nationalist Party, although it stands by its specific policy, does not have in the present circumstances the necessary majority in Parliament to put through its intended legislation.

4. Dr. Malan and Mr. Havenga further declare that on all other points of their apartheid policy no disagreement exists between them, and that, in the interests of all sections of their people, especially also for the maintenance of the continuous existence of the White race and civilisation, it is absolutely necessary forthwith to proceed with the enforcement of their apartheid policy, and that as a result, also, the co-operation between the Nationalist Party and the Afrikaner Party must be maintained.

5. Dr. Malan and Mr. Havenga have, therefore, agreed that:

(A) During the forthcoming session of Parliament, no legislation affecting the aforementioned clauses of the South Africa Act will be introduced.

(B) With a view to putting an end to all uncertainty and false representation of the real objects of the Nationalist Party, the party will publish, for general information and consideration, the already drafted Bill in connection with the separate Coloureds' representation which contains both the positive and the negative sides of the matter, without the Afrikaner Party having to assume responsibility for it.

(C) The Nationalist Party will maintain a free hand at any time after the end of 1950 to submit this Bill to Parliament for approval if it considers that it commands an adequate majority to this end.

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Buowari Brown's Attack On NCNC Disproved

West African Pilot
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Mandate Drafted & Signed By Him Belies Charge Of Deceit

In view of the fact that Chief the Honourable Buowari Brown O.B.E., has alleged that the National Council of Nigeria and he Cameroons deceived the people of Bonny by misleading them o believe that the four obnoxious ordinances were the same as the Richards Constitution, it has become necessary to issue a denial since the allegation is serious.

According to Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, Mr Brown made this allegation at the Select Committee of the Legislative Council at Ibadan, and also at the Eastern Regional Conference at Enugu.

18a (5)

The text of the Address of Welcome presented to the NCNC delegates at Bonny on June 24, 1946, was drafted, prepared and read by Chief the Honourable Buowari Brown, and it is as follows:

We the undersigned chiefs and elders on behalf of ourselves and all our people hereby very heartily and cordially welcome you to the shores of the ancient capital town of Grand Bonny of old.

We thank you very sincerely for having eventually thought of adding Bonny to the itinerary previously prepared.

Our unfortunate geographical position and the rather unpropitious weather now prevailing may have been responsible for the omission.

BOUNDLESS JOY

We cannot express adequately our boundless joy and satisfaction on beholding your bright and heroic faces on Bonny soil this day—a red letter day in the annals of our once famous and prosperous, but now shattered and forsaken great centre of commerce, district headquarters, seat of the first West African bishop, pioneer of Christianity and education, etc. etc.

In short, our first contacts with European nations date as far back as the fourteenth century as could be proved authentically.

We beg to express very seriously and sincerely our profoundest grief, sorrow and disappointment that our veteran, great dynamic leader, hero and patriot, Mr Herbert Samuel Heelas Macaulay, C.E., F.R.G.S. etc. is no more with us but has been gloriously translated to the realms above, as usual, actually engaged in the service of our race and country.

We feel his absence very deeply because this would have been a very unique opportunity for most of us and our peoples to know the great man who has been called to higher service amongst the bold army of martyrs and saviours of the world.

May his great soul rest in peace!

FEARLESS FIGHTER

Thank God that the vacuum thus created is being already ably filled by another dynamic leader, fearless fighter and willing sufferer in the person of our highly esteemed countryman, Mr Nnamdi Azikiwe, M.A., M.Sc. etc. etc.

We hope he will carry on satisfactorily the arduous task left to him and his worthy comrades and so keep the flag flying as desired by our late illustrious father and leader.

We very highly value and appreciate the great self-sacrificing services you are rendering and the tremendous losses you are suffering by leaving your lucrative businesses to undertake voluntarily such perilous, tedious and hazardous task as touring practically all Nigeria and the Cameroons during the rainy season not minding all the hardships and exposure etc. entailed.

We realised fully that you are determined, at all costs, to labour patriotically to effect all the improvements essential to accelerate our emancipation mentally, politically, socially, economically and otherwise.

GOVERNOR RICHARDS

We have heard and read much of the famous Richards Constitution, some very obnoxious and dangerous ordinances, and also the Colonial Development and Welfare plans etc. but we have not in any way been convinced that there is any possibility or probability of our deriving any substantial benefits from these suspicious and doubtful innovations judging by the most discouraging and disappointing treatment our chiefs received from Governor Richards on his recent visit to Degema where the chiefs took great pains to go and meet and welcome him.

Even our applications for improved medical and health services and raising of the Bonny Government School (the oldest and first Government educational institution in South Eastern Nigeria) were very easily turned down with inexplicable excuses.

EXODUS OF MALES

Very great stress is always laid upon the inadequacy of our native authority funds in spite of the incontrovertible fact that the Nigerian Government is aware of the course of this, namely that about thirty per cent of our taxable male adults are abroad for employment or in search of employment owing to the dislocation of trades since opening of the Nigeria Eastern Railways and consequent evacuation of the Government and mercantile houses to Port Harcourt etc. etc.

The Government is evidently determined not to assist us in any way whatever simply because there is no more revenue or profits to be made here.

This is regrettable and ungrateful on the part of the Government.

We know you are out to fight for our constitutional rights and privileges and we seize this opportunity to pledge our unstinted loyal and unshakable wholehearted support and co-operation (morally and financially) to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons in all undertakings for the improvement and betterment of Nigeria in every way possible.

OUR MANDATE

This serves as our mandate empowering the council unreservedly to oppose vehemently whatever may not be conducive to our welfare, benefit and progress in the Richards Constitution and effect the repeal of all such ordinances as are calculated to deprive us of our lawful privileges and rights as protected persons under the British flag.

We are now treated not even as protected persons but mere serfs bound to submit to all sorts of indignities, deprivations, taxations and laws obviously inimical to our interests.

Undaunted by failures and made stronger by difficulties, may you go from strength to strength enjoying excellent and robust health until you shall have completed this memorable tour of Nigeria.

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We rejoice to see you for the morning of our salvation has dawned and the truth has awakened us.

West African Pilot

LOVE OF RACE

Since you are actuated by no other motive than love for our race and country, the God of our fathers and the glorious spirits of our ancestors will protect and defend you in every way till you shall have accomplished all your aims for our emancipation.

Once more we very enthusiastically and wholeheartedly welcome you.

Long live the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons!

We have the honour to be, our dear sirs, your most loyal supporters and comrades, Chief Buowari Brown, C Pepple, F. D Banigo, F. W. Wilcox, B. B Stowe, J. Charles Halliday, W F. Pollyn, O. J. Allison, F. O. Jumbo, Messrs A. Simon Hart, R T. Pepple, E. F. Nabiribere Hart Joe T. N. Pepple, H. D. Green Frank P. E. Banigo, Andrew Shoo Otolajari, S. W. Wilcox, R C. Halliday, A. I. Sunju Wilcox-Buruwi, E. I. Sunju Wilcox Buruwi, E. Banigo, E. Pollyn, E Brown.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This Address of Welcome was signed by Chief Buowari Brown and twenty-two other Chiefs and Elders of Bonny.

The Macpherson regime and the general public should be in position to judge whether the people of Bonny did not know the difference between the Richards Constitution and the four obnoxious ordinances, as alleged especially when it is remembered that the Address of Welcome was read before the NCNC delegates spoke to the Bonny community.

Zik Foresees Big Trouble If British Unchanged

Says Co-operation Possible Outlines New 15-Year Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (R). — Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigerian political leader, told Reuter here today that his people wished to settle their differences with Britain by peaceful means.

"If Britain chose to invite us to re-open negotiations, we should be happy to co-operate in seeking a solution," he said in an interview.

He suggested as a modification of Nigerian demands for complete independence that it might be possible to find a solution in Dominion Status.

THE OXFORD GROUP

Dr Azikiwe, who is the President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, said that while in Britain he became interested in the Oxford group movement and had very friendly talks with its leaders and members.

"I am not a member but I realised that the group is actually practising the tenets of Christianity," he said.

Dr Azikiwe proposed that Nigeria should develop towards Dominion Status over about fifteen years.

The plan he outlined was that for the first ten years Nigerians would supply half of the civil servants while political education developed; after fifteen years the civil service could be one hundred per cent Nigerian with British officials acting in advisory capacity.

"After that when we have Dominion Status it would be optional for British officials to continue to work with us," he said.

REBUFF IN 1947

In 1947, he said, the ten million strong National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons whose programme envisaged self-government within the framework of the British Commonwealth, sent a delegation to the Colonial Office in London to discuss the problems.

The council represents labour unions, political parties, professional associations and youth movements.

"The delegation was rebuffed and even made fun of and the British press started a smear campaign saying that we were anti-British and anti-white agitators," he said.

"That caused disappointment and frustration in Nigeria and the reaction of the National Council was to decide then on actions which would lead to complete independence outside the British Commonwealth," he said.

FRIENDS ELSEWHERE

The British attitude then strengthened the extremists who were advocating armed conflicts to obtain independence.

He added that "Britain cannot do without us and we ourselves realise that we cannot stand alone; but if Britain through lack of foresight and imagination drives us to extremes we will have no choice but to seek for friends elsewhere."

He did not say what friends Nigeria might seek but pointed out later that "unless there is a settlement the section of the extremists would be prepared to link up with Russia."

Dr Azikiwe, who runs five newspapers in Nigeria and is an American university graduate, said that he is not a member of the Nigerian "Zik" organisation which he described as strong militant organisation which used his name and developed his ideas on leftist lines.

Unless Britain granted Nigeria some form of independence there was danger that the population might rise in revolt, he said.

NEAR BREAKING POINT

Nigeria's thirty million people are "near breaking point" and it might be difficult for national leaders to control the extremists and prevent the revolt.

Asked what form of revolt Nigeria would take if no settlement was reached on the country's future, he said that the extremists regarded "sun mosquitoes and the numerical superiority of Nigerians as very effective allies in guerilla warfare."

He said that the whole country is like a tinder-box and it only requires one spark to start the flare-up.

"The strikes and troubles we have had recently are indication of what might be expected unless something is done to give the people political freedom and economic security.

"There is no need for my people and Britain to tread the same road of bloodshed and violence as in India and Burma and now in Malaya.

"If Britain is prepared to modify its attitude towards our nationalist aspirations there is no reason why we should not be prepared to modify our demands."

TRUMAN'S PROGRAMME

The Nigerian leader said that he is in the United States "to carry on the struggle for Nigerian independence."

He is to see State Department officials today and said he would discuss the Nigerian situation and President Truman's programme for help to the underdeveloped areas.

He said that he would suggest to that State Department that any money under this programme should go directly to Nigeria and not through Britain.

"Out of a million dollars given to Nigeria, the British would spend 800,000 dollars in salaries for unemployed Britons," he said.

No African Is Yet Named For Executive Council

Governor Defers Subject Till New Constitutional Revision

His Excellency Sir John Macpherson, according to official sources, stated yesterday that "despite his reluctance to leave the Executive Council without African representation even for so short a time, he has "decided with the approval of the Secretary of State... to defer consideration of the appointment of successors to the late unofficial members, of the Executive Council until discussion of the question of constitutional changes has begun."

The official statement giving this information explains:

His Excellency the Governor has recently had under consideration the question of unofficial membership of his Executive Council.

The term of office of Alhaji the Honourable Usuman Nagogo C.B.E., the Emir of Katsina, expires on January 11, 1949, while that of the Honourable Sir Adeyemo Alakija, K.B.E., expired on September 30, 1948.

The question arises as to what arrangements should be made when the expiration of the term of office of the Emir of Katsina leaves His Excellency without African advice on his Executive Council.

In considering this question His Excellency has been mainly influenced by the fact that, as has already been announced, it is proposed to set up a select committee of the Legislative Council at the session to be held in March, 1949, to review the whole question of constitutional advance.

His Excellency has come to the conclusion that it would be unwise by any action regarding the membership of Executive Council to anticipate or prejudice that review.

He has, therefore, decided with the approval of the Secretary of State, despite his reluctance to leave Executive Council without African representation even for so short a time, to defer consideration of the appointment of successors to the late unofficial members of the Executive Council until discussion of the question of constitutional changes has begun.

His Excellency intends to take the opportunity of the March session of Legislative Council to ascertain from unofficial members of Legislative Council their views on what arrangements should be made for unofficial representation in Executive Council during the period before the discussions on the constitutional question have reached a conclusion.

Weppa-Wano Conference Adopts Freedom Charter

Protests Against Designation 'Clan' For So Large A Group

Six union branches from the provinces, including Kano, Zaria, Kaduna, Kafanchan, Ibadan, Agenebode and Lagos, attended the third annual conference of the Wappa-Wano Convention which has just ended its sittings at the Colony Public School, Lagos, after having reviewed the political history of the town and unanimously adopted the NCNC Freedom Charter for the 1950 reforms.

In a six-paged memorandum which was to be submitted to the authority, the convention repudiated the obnoxious word "clan" after Wappa-Wano.

They demanded a separate district under the administration of a Senior District Officer.

Two brothers sitting in the native court as judges were to be advised to vacate in the interest of peace and mutual understanding, particularly among the Okunmagbes.

The development plans submitted by the supreme council demanding installation of water supply, good motor roads for Andri-Agenebode via Egori-Lokoja in order to facilitate traffic and help the people commercially and socially, were discussed.

The convention viewed with great concern the demotion to standard five of their only elementary school for the district about twenty miles square.

The school has been in existence since 1896. —(ANA).

Gold Coast Government Rules Zik Must Not Lecture In Accra

ACCRA, Dec. 19. — It is understood that in view of the political tension created by the attitude of the Convention Peoples Party towards the Coussey Constitution, the Gold Coast Government has decided not to allow Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe to land here on Tuesday, en route to the United States.

The reason given is said to be that the presence of the honourable Second Lagos Member in the Legislative Council of Nigeria might intensify the political situation here.

In view of the fact that Accra is like a keg of powder, it is feared that Dr Zik's presence might ignite the political magazine since the NCNC leader has many admirers and supporters in this country.

EDITOR'S NOTE: When contacted last night, Dr Azikiwe confirmed the above news, mentioning however that the Government of Nigeria has co-operated by offering to provide him with a charter plane to ferry him to join the Pan-American Airways service.

In his opinion, there was no need for the apprehensions of the Gold Coast Government.

Time To Hand Over Government To The People, Says New Year Message

Marinho Sings Of Self-Rule Now: J.K. Ladipo Hopes 1950 Will Be Economic Freedom Year

"Let us all march into the New Year with gaiety and diligence, having our feet shod with the determination to win, our loins girt with truth, putting on the breast-plate of selfless service, beaming aloft the banner of unity and, above all, our lips loudly proclaiming — self-government NOW" — so urges Mr A. J. Marinho in a New Year message.

"May 1950 be freedom year, freedom from economic oppression," wishes Mr J. K. Ladipo, who, in another New Year message, warns that it is time the British handed over government to Nigerians "before our relationship with the British Government gets too strained."

From Sir Adeyemo Alakija has come the following:

"There can be no happy New Year until (1) like Christopher Columbus, we see at a distance the happy shore for which we are sailing, and (2) we are prepared and fortified to make a profitable use of the new territory whenever it is handed to us..."

"May we in the New Year not only find the real unity in place of the present 'mirage' but get down to business and work honestly for the prosperity of Nigeria."

Mr A. J. Marinho continues:

"The year just rolling to a close has been a very remarkable one in many respects.

"We, in this part of the world, have had our own share of labour disputes and industrial upheavals, but the unfortunate shooting of coal miners at Enugu stands unique!

"That very sad incident, however, will go down in history as the first occasion that a country-wide concern was evinced, and which, like a miracle, cemented the hitherto warring political factions of Lagos into one solid mass, represented by the National Emergency Committee.

"This new-born babe of the Nigerian people, will, no doubt, grow into the proverbial giant of unity through whom all our national aspirations should be realized during this — the year of destiny — 1950.

"Mindful of such a great beginning, and the bright hopes of the many good things to come, let us all march forward into the New Year with gaiety and diligence, having our feet shod with the determination to win, our loins girt about with truth, putting on the breast-plate of selfless service, beaming aloft the banner of unity, and above all, our lips loudly proclaiming — self-government NOW.

"May this New Year prove a most fruitful and prosperous one for our beloved Nigeria."

"My message first is to my fellow countrymen," says Mr J. K. Ladipo, "who are being misinformed that their leaders are super-human beings who must make no mistakes, thus forgetting that co-operation with and support of those leaders are essential towards the building up of the sound political economy of this country.

"To the workers in particular I appeal for co-operation and support so that they and the National Emergency Committee and other political bodies, might get together and realise that to hold and maintain an independent country as large as Nigeria calls for hard work, honesty and sincerity — sweat, tears, and maybe, blood.

"To the leaders themselves, that they should realise that examples are better than precepts, and that their motto for this New Year should be 'In all things charity, in things essential unity.'

"Lastly, to the present Government. I would repeat what I have said so many times this last year that it is time for them to hand over before our relationship with the British Government gets too strained.

"May 1950 be Freedom Year, freedom from economic oppression."

Mr Oluwole Alakija, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, condemned the practice of suppressing the truth, before the formation of the N.E.C. and hoped that the New Year "will offer us an opportunity to repent and amend our ways."

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Government To Establish Nigeria Office In U. K.

West African Pilot
Wednesday 2-11-49

Chief Official In The North Is Made First Commissioner

A local official statement announces the decision of the Government of Nigeria to establish a Nigeria Office in London early next year, and the appointment by the Governor of Mr E. K. Featherstone, C.M.G., Acting Chief Commissioner for the Northern Provinces, as a Commissioner in charge of the London office.

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The statement discloses that the establishment of such an office has been under active consideration since honourable members of the Legislative Council gave their support to the proposal and voted funds at the last budget session, and the necessary accommodation has now been obtained and is being prepared for occupation.

ORIGINAL INTENTION

The original intention was that the office should be organised to deal solely with matters relating to trade and supplies and in particular to provide the necessary contacts in the United Kingdom for Nigerian businessmen.

It is, of course, essential that services of this kind should be provided, but after consultations with the representatives of other governments which already have their own offices in the United Kingdom, it became clear that there are wider functions which the office can well perform for the benefit of Nigeria.

FUNCTIONS

Briefly the main functions of the office will be as follows :

"Fostering Nigerian trade and expediting supplies required in Nigeria.

"The maintenance of a service of staff for Government and for local authorities, and other official bodies.

"Liaison with officials and unofficials whose duties or business relate to matters affecting the welfare of Nigeria.

"The provision of a central organisation through which Nigerians in the United Kingdom can be directed to the various agencies established for their benefits in the United Kingdom and through which the activities of those organisations can be co-ordinated."

ADVICE ON TRADE

The Government statement goes on to point out that the importance of the commercial functions of the office has been fully recognised and every effort is being made to obtain a specialist in this type of work to organise the trade section, which would operate largely as a self-contained unit under the general direction of the Commissioner.

Its service would be closely linked with the trade advisory service of the Department of Commerce and Industries, which is to be improved and extended during the next few months.

The Director of Commerce and Industries is engaged in conversations with representative to provide information about Nigeria.

"Assistance in the recruitment businessmen on recommendations regarding the services to be provided both here and in London.

OFFICES ADDRESS

It is hoped that it will soon be possible to make an announcement regarding other appointments to the office.

The offices are situated at 4/5 Buckingham Gate, which is opposite one end of Buckingham Palace and within easy reach of the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade and the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company's Offices are in the same building.

Trouble Expected On New Gold Coast Constitution

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria
Thursday 9/12/48

Government To Mobilise Police & Military For Law & Order

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—According to usually well-informed colonial circles here, the Colonial Office has instructed the Gold Coast Government to take all necessary military and police precaution to ensure "law and order" after the official publication of the report of the Coussey Committee on Constitutional Reform on October 24.

Any attempt on the part of the Africans to stage strikes, boycotts or demonstrations against the committee's recommendations may lead to the arrest and banishment of Mr Kwame Nkrumah and his leading lieutenants, as well as the suppression of the Convention People's Party, which is considered in official quarters as the extremist section of Gold Coast nationalism which, in the words of the "Times," correspondent, "is embittered against British rule everywhere, whatever its nature."

WARNING TO PRESS

Alarmed over the widespread influence of the nationalist press and the failure of the colonial public relations departments to "guide and direct" African political awakening along the path of "partnership" and "co-operation" with the British officials on the spot, the influential London "Times" has found it necessary to issue a warning to West African newspapers.

"The fining of the owner and the editor of a Gold Coast paper for contempt of court will bring home to other members also of the West African Press the advisability of conforming to the more responsible standards of journalistic practice usual in countries like this where the press is free," asserts the "Times" in a leading article entitled "The Gold Coast Press" in its issue of last Saturday.

The editorial proceeds to say that "it is unfortunately true that a substantial section of the West African Press not only falls below these standards technically, for which it cannot be blamed, but also habitually publishes matter, often mischievous in the extreme, which would not be acceptable in this country either to editors or to the law.

"In the long term responsibility lies on the colonial governments and on the body of the British press to help to right this state of affairs by ensuring adequate facilities for training African journalists.

"Only in this way, and certainly not by methods of coercion or instruction by authority, can the standard of free journalism be raised."

Lagos Cameroonians Not Even To See U.N. Men

Government Says Call At Lagos Merely Incidental To Mission

At a two-hour interview held yesterday in the Nigerian Secretariat, representatives of the Cameroons Federal Union were flatly refused opportunity of meeting the Trusteeship Council Mission when they land here next Monday, en-route to the Cameroons.

Previous to the interview, Mr H. P. Wetherell, signing for the Chief Secretary, wrote the union in reply to their letter of October 15, to say, he is "directed by the Governor to say that the Visiting Mission . . . wish it to be known that their visit to Lagos is purely incidental . . . and that they will not in the normal course of events accord interviews while in Lagos."

Amplifying on the implications of this letter, Mr Wetherell made it clear at the interview that Government will not even allow the union to send representatives to the aerodrome in order to welcome the august visitors!

To this ban, the union representatives entirely refused to submit, arguing that their incidental domicile in Lagos cannot shear them of the rights and pivileges attaching to the trusteeship citizenship of their homeland.

Besides, the union representatives submitted a letter and a cablegram sent to them direct from the secretariat of the Trusteeship Council in Lake Success, acknowledging receipt of certain correspondences and stating that the Mission will arrive in Lagos on the morning of October 31.

They therefore did not see any reason for the Nigerian Government to refuse them interview with the mission unless the Mission could itself make such a categorical refusal in writing, which they have not done.

The general impression left in the minds of Cameroonians is therefore that Government is trying to employ below-the-belt methods to defeat the very object of the Mission; otherwise Lagos Cameroonians should not be refused a bare thirty-minute interview with the Mission.

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Britain And France Bar Delegates To Congress

Dr Zik Demands Definition Of Attitude Of Colonies To War

LONDON, Oct. 9.— The international conference called by the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism began preliminary sessions on October 7 with Mr Fenner Brockway in the chair.

The first item was a protest motion against the British and French Governments for putting hinderance in the way of some delegates and making it impossible for them to attend.

That very morning, the British Home Office had to be contacted before four delegates held up at Dover could be allowed to enter into the country to attend the conference.

All the same, more than fifty delegates were present, representing over thirty organisations from Africa, Asia and Europe.

The next stage was the report by the General Secretary of the Congress, Jean Rous.

The report recounted briefly the work of the past year and urged on more affiliations.

The General Secretary extended warm greetings to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons delegation.

He said the Congress was a federation and would not interfere with the internal working of the federated bodies.

Independence was the first condition to democracy and there was no discrimination on ideological grounds in the Congress.

Imperialism was the common foe of all the oppressed.

The French Government was guilty of an act of provocation by replying the people of Madagascar who asked for extension of the French constitution to them, with guns, which led to the massacre of one hundred thousand people in Madagascar.

Due to the same incident leaders were not condemned to death through stand of progressives outside the scene of action.

They are now committed to life imprisonment.

In North Africa the same repression obtains.

Leaders of the P.P.A. representing nine-tenths of Algerians were not allowed to attend the conference and are virtual prisoners now.

The most influential newspaper there carries about three-quarters of its pages blank due to vicious press censorship even in peace time.

Among the Secretary's list of positive act on are a demand to the United Nations to allow the Congress to serve on the U.N.E.S.C.O. as of right.

European democrats were to be alert to the work of helping the oppressed peoples.

The general debate on the report then began:

The representative of the Indian Socialist Party made a practical suggestion to the Congress to end imperialism unfailingly in 1950.

The representative from Morocco stated that his home is ruled militarily, the extraordinary thing being that the framers of the Charter of Human Rights are the first to trample on it.

Mr Makonnen of Pan-Africa advised that whenever arms come into hand we only need to carry out our historical duty."

The leader of National Council Delegation, Dr N. Azikiwe, asserted that for many years the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons have suffered in silence.

In point of population Nigerians are one-sixth of the continent of Africa.

"We join our comrades in happiness to compare notes and exchange tactics.

"Our people are realistic.

"We are like a man who is drowning and will grip every opportunity to live.

"So after the elaborate report we feel we should ask for clarification on the question of war.

"We fought in the first World War to make the world safe for democracy.

"Ditto for the second World War.

"When we talk of two power blocs in simple terms, they fall into Socialist and imperialist blocs.

"That brings us to the question of independence of the two blocs.

"It is to our best interest that the group oppressing us be crushed.

"Is it independence on our part so that one of the blocs may survive and trample on us?

"We can no longer tolerate a sentence to servitude.

"We believe in positive action. hence we travelled four thousand miles.

"It will not be to our best interest if we stand neutral and give our oppressors a chance to survive.

"If we even adopt neutrality where is the machinery of the Congress to enforce it?

"The purpose of our trip is to associate and understudy each other.

"We believe in Socialism but some of the basis of discussion make us feel that we should believe in Socialism and at the same time be neutral to it.

"This will need clarification from the chair."

The Sudanese representative supported it firmly that the point made by Dr Azikiwe needed clarification before the report could be adopted.

By then it was already six and the session ended after standing up for a minute in memory of the comrades who fell for national liberation in Madagascar, Viet Nam and Indonesia.

Divide and Rule

Under the above heading our contemporary "The Bantu World" of Johannesburg in its issue of the 21st May discusses the Union Government's Native policy as outlined by Dr F. G. Jansen, Minister of Native Affairs when, recently, he asked the House of Assembly to review that policy. The attack is directed mainly on the remark that "It was the Government's Policy, as a trustee of the Native, to ensure that he retained his cultural and material background" our contemporary points out that there is nothing new in that remark, but that is an old story dating back to the early days of the Union Government out of which nothing material has developed in other words it may be regarded as mere window-dressing. The same applies to such slogans as "in their own areas the Natives would be allowed to develop along their own lines and would be given the right to administer their own affairs."

This is a matter of interest to the population of the High Commission Territories whose incorporation in the near future is a subject which is already in the air. Especially when it has to be remembered that at the time when the matter was first brought up by the late General Hertzog he was then advised by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr J. H. Thomas to try and adjust his Native policy in a way that will attract the population of the High Commission Territories and induce them to seek incorporation. They are interested to know whether during the fifteen years after which the advice was given there has been any changes in the Union Native policy that may so attract them as to seek for incorporation.

Looking at the matter from a distance and comparing the British Colonial policy and the Union Native policy the indigenous population of the High Commission Territories will find the British Colonial policy still more liberal and considerate than that of the Union. Not only does it offer self government but it has already started training them for it, by giving the National Treasuries in which they are allowed to collect revenue and administer part of it and giving the chiefs judicial powers over their people.

Our contemporary states:

"It is thirty-three years since the policy of segregation was inaugurated and put into operation but nowhere in South Africa, not even in the so called Native territories of the Transkei, has the African been permitted, or encouraged to run his own show or to develop along the lines of his race genius All the Government posts in the Transkei, except those of an ordinary constable interpreter and clerk interpreter, are held by Europeans And yet the Transkei provides a fertile field for the segregationists to apply their system of separation In these territories which have wrongly been described by White South Africans as purely native reserves, the Africans, as Senator W. Campbell told the Minister. have no more right to settle, live or acquire property in towns and villages than Natives in other areas.

Senator Campbell, who undoubtedly speaks with authority, went on to say that "the Bunga gives the Native no control whatsoever; he cannot gain trading licences and

cannot serve his own people as an official." These are not the words of an agitator or Communist, but a man who loves his white race and its traditions and culture as Dr Jensen; and who knows the Transkei, its peoples and its problems more than the Minister of Native Affairs himself.....

The Minister claims, like his predecessors and many other Europeans that the Government or more precisely the white race, is the trustee of the Natives and the reserves, and that, therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Government to see to it that tribal sanctions are maintained and perpetuated. This kind of trusteeship does not appeal to Africans. Africans are human beings possessing the same feelings, desires, ambitions and aspirations as other members of the human race. They are as capable of evolution as any other race, and no person or Government has a Divine right to prevent them from growing out of their tribal conditions into a sphere of national development.

"It is significant that the Minister conveniently avoided referring to the question of land which is the crux of our inter-racial problems and upon which the success or failure of the policy of segregation or apartheid depends. The African people, let us make it quite plain, do not want to encroach upon the society of the whites; they do not want intermixing or intermarriage; they want to keep the purity of their race because they are proud of it and of its colour. What they want and that is what every race wants, is a place under the sun. That is to say they want the right to determine their destiny without let or hindrance. They will therefore, submit to any policy of repression as long as they must, and not a moment longer."

U.N. Mission To Report On Cameroons Arrives

Lagos Cameroonians Penetrate Iron Curtain & Present Case

In spite of evident attempts of the British Government in Nigeria to prevent Lagos Cameroonians from meeting the United Nations Trusteeship Council visiting mission, the Cameroons Federal Union succeeded, shortly after the mission's arrival at Ikeja Airport yesterday, to obtain audience with them at the Olympic Hotel, Lagos.

Discussing affairs of the Cameroons in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the union's representatives made a formal presentation of their memorandum and urged that the points therein contained should be given serious consideration.

It was realised, the union pointed out, that Cameroonian organisations at home were quite prepared to meet the mission with facts and figures relevant to the object of their investigations.

But it was necessary, they submitted, that even they in Nigeria should work in unison with their folks at home.

Hence the necessity for presenting the memorandum.

The four official members of the delegation plus Mr Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, were then at Government House and unavoidably absent.

But the Secretariat staff present at the interview consisted of Messrs H. A. Wieschhoff, Principal Secretary of the Mission; J. Rapoport, R. Miller, G. D. Howard, and A. Groenendyk.

The mission is expected to enplane this morning for the Cameroons.

Excellency Sir Charles Clark, Governor of the Gold Coast, caused a pleasant surprise this morning when, on opening the new sessions of the Legislative Council which began in the King George V Memorial Hall, he read a document appointing Mr E. C. Quist, O.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, as President of the Council in his stead.

The appointment is to last till the end of the present council.

After reading the proclamation vesting Mr Quist with the necessary powers, His Excellency left the council leaving Mr Quist to take his place.

Great ovation greeted Mr Quist's appointment and from all corners of the house cheers resounded again and again.

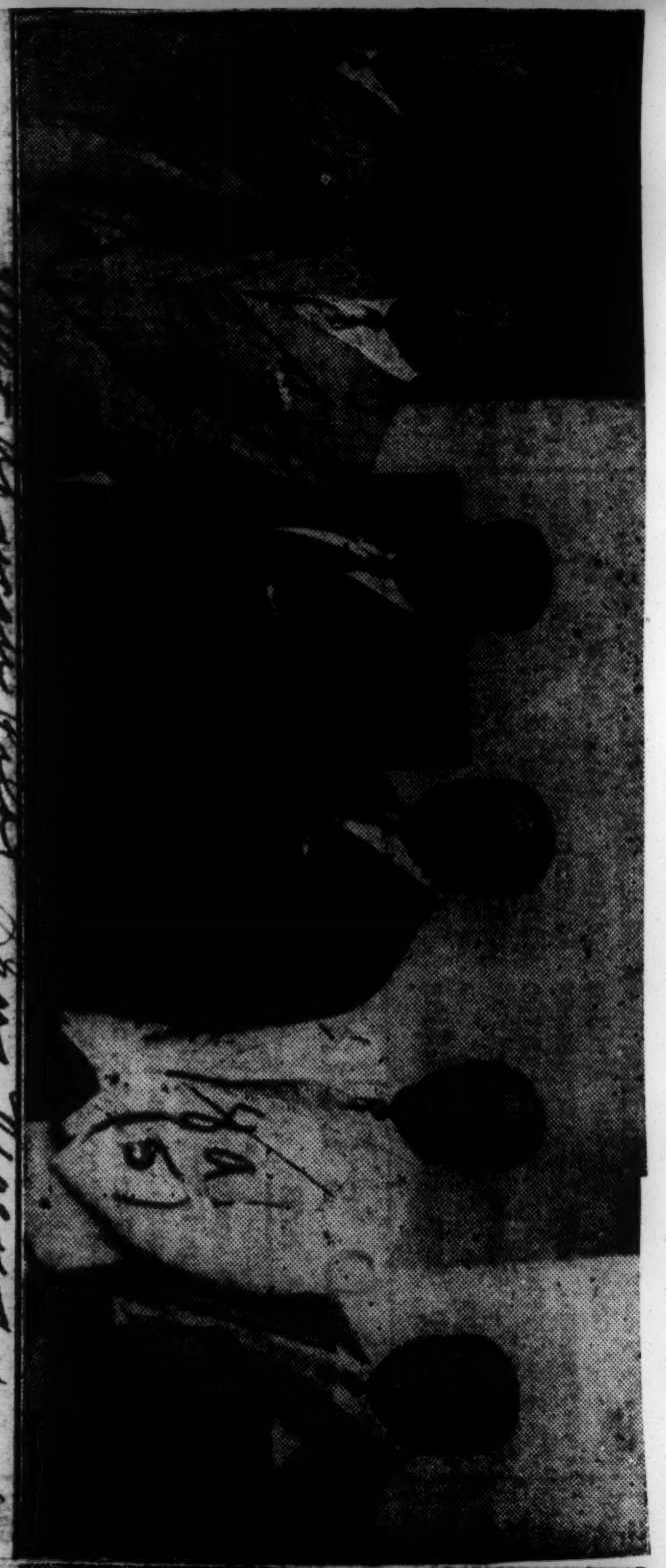
Preceding the announcement, His Excellency inspected a Guard of Honour formed by the Gold Coast Regiment.

African Appointed President Of Legco

ACCRA, Oct. 11. — His

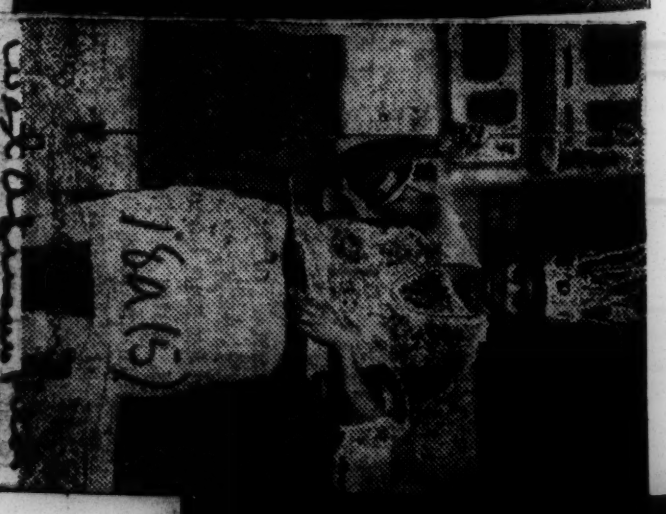
THESE MEN FOUGHT FOR THE "NEW DEAL"

Above are seen the six leaders of the United Gold Coast Convention who were arrested and detained during the 1948 riots which led to the Watson Commission and the appointment, later, of the delegation of the Ibo State Union Coussey Committee, of which Mr Obetsebi Lamptey (second from left) and Dr J. B. Danquah (second from right) were members. The committee's proposals have now been published, while Mr Kwamme Nkruma (first on left) has promised to keep the peace.



HIS HIGHNESS OKOSI II

The Obi of Onitsha. The visited Onitsha to form a branch of the Union and settle differences between the Onitsha and other resident Ibos.



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British Colonial Policy and Practice

(By Colonial Native)

It is common knowledge that one of the most striking characteristics of the modern age is its conflicting philosophies in almost all its aspects of life. People cling to their ideas like limpets and no amount of reasoning will make them see things from a different point of view other than their own. Europe, for instance, has had two bloody wars within a quarter of a century, merely because of a conflict in ideas and ideologies. In this article I wish to show not so much that British Colonial Policy and Practice are in conflict, or that the interests of Britain are not identical with those of her colonies, although in the past we may have thought so; but firstly why there is a conflict, and secondly why progress is so slow in the colonies. This, I believe, is the crux of the matter from the colonies' point of view.

We are often inclined to forget why Britain acquired colonies, that she has to put her own house in order first before that of her colonies. If we fail to remember this, then British policy and practice will always remain a closed book to us. Happily, some of us are beginning to awaken to the fact that Britain is what she is because of her colonies,—take them away and you have taken away her very life-blood. Her wealth, glory and power thrive and depend upon the colonies. This fact is the basis of her colonial policy which has been framed not by the Colonial Office but by a Tory government. It is a curious fact that although the Government of Britain may change every five years, her colonial policy, like her Civil Service, remains the same. Churchill may go but his colonial governors remain, not necessarily in the same colony, and pursue a policy of their forefathers in spite of Attlee's Socialist government.

It is common knowledge that Whitehall officials and Winston Churchill himself, but his fellow Britons as well, that it is monstrous to pamper the "noble savage in his ornamental blanket" with power that is beyond his limited ability; he can prove to them, by showing pictures of miserable Natives that they are happiest in their "natural surroundings", that it is clever (not wise) to let them develop "along their own lines"—whatever that means. Who would dare contradict the man who knows the Native's mind and soul so well? Certainly not the unthinking and indifferent British public! For, let us not forget that the ordinary Briton does not even understand what is literally happening right under his nose, namely, all the fuss between Labourites and Conservatives; he registers his vote reluctantly and only after a great deal of coaxing by expert propagandists and electioneering speech makers. What is happening in the colonies is therefore a matter of complete indifference to him.

From the foregoing it will be clear that colonial peoples are at the mercy of policies and practices varying with the "man on the spot" the men who come and go almost every five years just as the inhabitants are beginning to knock them into proper and sensible shape; they go before they have had a thorough re-educating after their Eton or Cambrtdge and Oxford (assuming they have had the rare luck or getting there at all) lectures on the "mentality or backwardness" of a Native, or some such nonsense which a retired governor now professor of Native Public Administration) earns his living by doling out to Colonial Service candidates. Moreover, no one governor seems obliged to carry on from where his predecessor left off, instead he may start afresh with his own plans or spend his period of office clearing his predecessor's mess; hence the clock is set back every five years and progress goes at a snail's pace. How very amusing then to hear the learned professor referred to above imaging fuuny noises about the Natives refusing to co-operate or being too stupid to help themselves!

Let some readers think I am concerned with particulars and personalities, I hasten to remind them of the subject of this article, which is "British Colonial Policy and Practice".

Another important consideration which is a matter for very serious reflection is the fact that the government of the colonies is left to "the man on the spot". He it is who determines whether in practice the colony exists for the maintenance and paramountcy of British or Native interests. In fact the soundness of his policy may safely be gauged by the absence of disturbances, merciless criticism, friction between the races, inequality of opportunities, or any other flaw such as may be found in the policy of a governor who cares little for the opinion of the people.

Again it is the man on the spot who decides when the Natives are ripe for self-government. It does not matter whether the Natives themselves think they are capable of managing their own affairs, as long as he and his officials think otherwise, self government will remain an empty promise in the pages of Whitehall papers. Winston Churchill may have said "there is only one ideal that the British Empire can set itself, and that is, there should be no barrier of race, colour or creed which should prevent any man of merit from reaching any station if he is fitted for it," but the man on the spot knows better than the Tory Boss. To him it is preposterous and contrary to the law of nature to conceive of a situation where a Native occupies a responsible position hitherto considered an exclusive privilege of a white official to hold. He knows too well that in practice the British government does not interfere and that when it comes to a push he can fly "home" and easily convince, not only White-

Basutoland Council

(The Comet)

The fortyfifth session of the Basutoland Council opens today. It will be presided over by Mr G. J. Armstrong, C.B.E., Deputy Resident Commissioner in the absence of A. D. Forsyth Thompson Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O., Resident Commissioner who is away in England on leave of absence. Opening as it does after the execution of two of the most influential chiefs in the territory, who were found guilty of ritual murder last year by the High Court of Basutoland and whose appeal was rejected by the Privy Council it will probably be one of the gloomiest sessions ever held since the Council was established during the time of the late Paramount Chief Lerotholi grandfather to Bereng forty five years ago.

When the Council was opened last year by Sir Evelyn Baring, High Commissioner, who had travelled from Capetown specially to be present at its opening, the two chiefs were awaiting their trial after committal for trial on a charge of ritual murder. In addressing the Council, Sir Evelyn Baring among other things, said: "Today Basutoland is advancing rapidly and, as is natural, there is a certain feeling of restlessness among the people. What is needed above all things is a sense of security—which will enable orderly and constitutional development to take place. But no feeling of security can exist when these horrible murders are committed, and no true development can take place when the Leaders of the people continue to indulge in practices which belong to the dark ages. I have come here to make a solemn warning which you must remember for the time to come, and spread abroad to those who have not heard me today. If ritual murders continue, the Government will be forced to take hard, repressive measures such as the institution of collective fines and the quartering of police at the expense of the inhabitants in the area where the murder was committed..... I dislike as much as you the idea of collective punishments which fall on the guilty and innocent alike. But there is no alternative before the Government. Unless there is an immediate cessation of these horrible crimes we shall, I warn you today, have recourse of the drastic measures I have mentioned. I hope that you will take heed of this warning. I hope that before such punishments are imposed, Basutoland will cease to present the contrast presented today. For today the world sees on the one hand a wide spread of education, a satisfactory working by Basuto of part of the machinery of Government, fine progress in agriculture, and on the other hand the continuation of the most cruel and barbarous crimes."

Legislation referred to above has already been made and protests against it have already been put forward by certain sections of the Basuto people on the ground that it will hit hard on the innocent people without the chance of redress by appealling to the higher courts. Should the Council be given an opportunity to discuss the Proclamation it is expected there will be a protest against it. As members of the Council are elected for three years since last year the same members as last year are expected without a change and the same high level of discussion that was shown last year, if not more, is once again expected.

At the burial of Chief Bereng at Matsieng last month one of the speakers expressed a hope that the happening will serve to knit together the house of Moshesh i

their future dealings and it may be hoped that not only will that be the case but that the Chiefs will bridge the ceavage that was already noticeable between them and the people and that they will once again cooperate and work together harmoniously for the security of their interests in future. History has shown that calamity in every nation has always been followed by a great awakening and great achievements. Let the same be the case in Basutoland.

Basuto and their Chiefs

The history of the Basuto nation has reached a tempo and a transition which requires complete unity between the chiefs and their people. The divide and rule system which has been going on in the territory has hitherto caused a very wide cleavage between the chiefs and the commoners. This wide cleavage between the chiefs and the people has served to retard the progress of the Basuto nation in general while on the other hand it has given an advantage to the white inhabitants of the territory to gain the best out of the territory at the expense of the Basuto nation.

The nation is standing single handed in its great battle of fighting for the progress of the territory and its rights and yet most of our chiefs are standing at arms length. The progress and prosperity of the Basuto nation lies or depend entirely on the unity between the chiefs and the commoners. There is a common notion among some of the chiefs that the people are striving for their own interests and that the main object of the bodies that strive for the rights of the people is to undermine their chieftainship. One of the chiefs in one session of the Basutoland National Council actually pointed out that the aim of associations like the Basutoland Progressive Association and other similar bodies is to undermine their chieftainship and to deprive the chiefs of their privileges. We refute this statement with most unequivocal terms. There is no such a thing. The Basuto people, many of our readers will agree, are renowned for their loyalty and obedience to their chiefs, and are extremely proud of the Basutoland chieftainship. Some of the chiefs who are not sympathetic towards the commoners were very perturbed by the abolition of matsema (free forced labour). That was probably one of the re sons why the aforesaid statement was made, and yet it was overlooked that the poor people are swimming under various hardships and among them poverty and starvation being the most outstanding due to the poor agricultural productivity which has been caused by frequent protracted periods of drought.

Let us once more emphasise that it is only through that complete cooperation and unity between the chiefs and the commoners that the Basuto nation will be able to fight for their rights in a more effective way. In this epoch of clashing ideologies, unity is the corner stone of every nation that strives for freedom and prosperity. The time is ripe that the chiefs and the commmoners in this territory should feel that they are members of one family, whom their father Moshoeshoe welded into one solid body. The signs of the tim s have visualized that the chieftainship of Basutoland is hanging on a certain tempo and that the future life of the Basuto nation needs complete co operation between the chiefs and the people. It is no exaggeration of facts that rather than coming closer to their people, our chiefs have instead created better relationships with the Government officials. Let us hope that our chiefs will realize that the future life of the Basuto nation is gloomy and that it warrants complete unity between the chiefs and the people.

Bereng and Gabashane

It is all over. In the morning of Wednesday this week, these two Chiefs of Basutoland were executed at Maseru Gaol. Basutoland and the Basuto people mourn their death.

Before death sentence was passed at the conclusion of their trial when Chief Bereng was asked if he had anything to say why death sentence should not be passed on him, he said: "All this is fabrication and I do not know who planned it. Counsel for defence did their best to prove our innocence Mapeshoane said Sankatane was sent to call Moloi but the sons of Ntai said they came with Moloi in the absence of Sankatane. Some witnesses stated that the party was going to Fusis. How did they know that when the victim was not locked in the house or tethered? Chief, if you are satisfied with the evidence do your duty But the truth is that I am innocent. I am the child of Paramount Chief Griffith, I am above ritual murders. If you are satisfied with evidence do your duty. but I am innocent"

Chief Gabashane said: "My senior has already spoken. Perhaps when we are dead and gone ritual murders will come to an end, but the spiritual eye can see what the Government has in mind."

It is understood that the Paramount Chief sent a petition to His Majesty the King praying for the reprieve of the two chiefs and so did the Basutoland Traders Association and the Basutoland Progressive Association but in vain.

British Colonial Policy and Practice

The article published elsewhere in this issue by "Colonial Native" will, we feel sure be read with great interest by our readers. The article is very informative and is written by a man who has had a thorough study of his subject. Students of politics in the colonies may, after reading the article see and perhaps understand why the theory and practice of the British colonial policy are so far removed from each other: "Colonial Native" has taken pains to set out in plain and simple language the reasons leading to so much difference between the two: "He says: "We are often inclined to forget why Britain acquired colonies, that she has to put her own house in order first before that of her colonies. If we fail to remember this, then British policy and practice will always remain a closed book to us. Happily, some of us are beginning to awaken to the fact that Britain is what she is, because of her colonies, take them away and you have taken her very life-blood. Her wealth, glory and power thrive and depend upon the colonies. This fact is the basis of her colonial policy ....." The writer goes on to show who the authors of the policy are and what progress towards its fulfilment is so very slow, namely, the changes that take place in the British Government from time to time as a result of the rivalry of the political parties and the swaying of public opinion on political matters, that in most cases, have nothing to do with the colonies, how they are governed or whether the interests of the indigenous population were being served or not, but only affect the home people. Unless there is an up rising or any matters likely to disturb public peace, or be of a nature that might arouse the suspicions of other powers that the indigenous population of a certain colony are being subjected to so inhuman a treatme t that it calls for protests the attitude of the home g vernment is ever indifferent. The colonial governors, in the name of the King, do practically what they please in spite of what Whitehall theorists think, to put in the words of the writer.

While perhaps in the colonies with large populations and are bordering on colonies belonging to other powers this may be less noticeable yet it is so conspicuous here in Southern Africa where some of the Colonies governed from Downing Street are bordering on a self-governing Dominion whose influence directly or indirectly is brought to bear on the administration. It is here that the practice is found almost directly opposed to the theory by adopting what takes place in the neighbouring Dominion, in spite of the protests of the indigenous population.

This, however, should be no discouragement to the colonists. With the knowledge of the situation and the difficulties they are confronted with they could so manoeuvre their case as to attract the attention and support of home public to their disabilities and handicaps by breaking their customary silence and becoming articulate and finding means by which their views and interests could be brought to the notice of the Home Government. By constant effort and wise presentation of their case they will in course of time find the solution to this very difficult problem

Sir Alan Burns, that experienced colonial Administrator says: "The time has gone when the Colonial Civil Servant could afford to ignore the point of view of the colonial peoples, and indeed of world opinion In the past we have worked conscientiously. and I think successfully, for the people of the colonies, but now we must work with them. In the past we could maintain order, stamp out slave dealing and human sacrifice, and give justice in our courts. We needed no help in distinguishing between right and wrong in such cases, and there were, in any case, few people in the colonies of which I am now thinking, who were in a position to advise us or criticise our actions. To-day, the position is different. We have to take a far greater interest in the social and economic life of the people, and in these things we must have their cooperation and assistance. We must help them to improve themselves, help them to become more healthy and more wealthy and more wise; and above all we must help them to help themselves." Such is the type of administrators that are wanted in the colonies and should we come across any that are not working for our interests let them be criticised frankly and the home government be informed about them. Let us express our views freely and openly without fear or favour.

Constituent Body Urged For Nigeria In London

N.C.N.C. Demands Release Of All Imprisoned Nationalists

LONDON.—Among the N.C.N.C. delegates' resolutions carried by the Conference of Peoples Against Imperialism is one demanding that the British Government reject any constitutional proposals from the Nigerian Government, unless sanctioned by an elected peoples representative assembly.

The other resolution demands the release of imprisoned nationalists.

Text of the first resolution reads:

"Whereas all the national liberation movement in Nigeria and the Cameroons, with the support of all sections of the community, demanded a constituent assembly elected by the people to revise the so-called new constitution imposed on the people of Nigeria by the British Government in 1945 without prior consultation;

"And whereas, the British Government in Nigeria has rejected the demand of the people for a representative constituent assembly elected by the people to revise the constitution and has imperialistically devised methods of revising the constitution whereby whole communities have been disfranchised, and British officials, fifth columnists, quislings and stooges have dominated all conferences on the constitutional review, contrary to the wishes of the greatest majority of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons;

"Be it resolved by this international conference in session:

"1. That the British Government in the United Kingdom be called upon to reject any constitutional proposals submitted for His Majesty's approval by the reactionary Nigerian Government unless such proposals receive the sanction and approval of a representative constituent assembly in Nigeria elected by the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons without interference of the British authorities and/or the so-called native authorities and their stooges who hold office at the British Government's pleasure.

"2. That the draft constitutions submitted by the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons in the form of a freedom charter, the proposals submitted by the Egbe Oduduwa, the Nigerian Youth Movement and the Northern Peoples Congress should be made the basis of discussion at the general conference whose recommendations must be submitted to a representative Assembly elected by the people."

About the imprisoned nationalists, the second resolution says:

"This Congress condemns the efforts to undermine nationalist aspirations and to make democracy a farce in Nigeria by the prevalent denial of basic rights of freedom of speech, of assembly and of writing to the people, and demand that nationalists now imprisoned for asserting these basic rights be immediately released and all democratic rights granted to the peoples of Nigeria and the Cameroons who fought two bitter wars beside Britain to guarantee and safeguard these basic rights."

Where Are Our Leaders?

Abia Mositi, Orlando, writes:

Where is the African National Congress? Mr. Scott is pleading the cause of the Africans, not only those of South West Africa alone but also for those of South Africa.

Where are our leaders? Let us send eight million telegrams to Mr Scott. We do not want to know what "Congress has done," but we want to know what Congress is doing. Let us support Rev. Michael Scott by sending him eight million telegrams.

Let our leaders wake from their political sleep. They sent telegrams to General Smuts at UNO—why not to Mr. Scott as well? The man is fighting our case. Africans, this is the time!

Africans were shot by the Police at Sophiatown, Krugersdorp, Randfontein and at other places. Our leaders kept quiet; this clearly shows that Africa has no leaders.

The presence of Rev. Michael Scott at Lake Success is a good chance for African propaganda to be spread to the world. The outside world does not know our hardships and political wants. Let us make a big noise. Africans, awake!

(It is scarcely fair to blame leaders because they have had the good sense not to support mob violence, which is an evil thing. The Police in any country are bound to suppress violence. In India, Pandit Nehru has had to use armed police on more than one occasion to combat violence.

—Ed. "B.W.")

Muslims Pay Homage To New Oba Of Lagos

Customary Loyalty Pledged Before Lagos Chiefs & Elders

A colourful procession representative of all sections of the Muslim community in Lagos and suburbs paid their loyal homage to Oba Adele II at the Iga Idunganran, yesterday, October 7, to demonstrate their loyalty to the newly installed oba who succeeded the late Oba Falolu of Lagos when he was capped by the chiefs and kingmakers on Saturday, October 1.

Before the arrival at the Iga, Chiefs Ladega Ashogbon and Ojon and their attendants were in the palace ministering to the Oba while a large crowd of spectators filled the compound.

At 2.20 p.m. the procession entered the palace, dancing to the lively strains of local orchestras and drums.

Omo Oba Sanusi Adele, the Ekerin Balogun and a brother of the Oba was in the fore-front accompanied by Alhadji Busari Alli Balogun, Chief Balogun of Lagos; Alhadji Mustapha Bashorun, Chief Bashorun of Lagos; Chief Yusufu Giwa Agoro, head of the Giwas of Lagos who is said to be the most elderly among the Muslim community of Lagos; Chief Imam Ahmed Tijani, the High Priest of the Central Mosque, and many other lesser fries among the Muslims.

Fifteen minutes later the state chair was positioned in the corridor of the main hall where the large crowd which had gathered could catch a glimpse of the new Oba.

Simultaneously, Oba Adele II was ushered into the scene by Chief I. O. Bajulaiye, escorted by the state trumpeters who announced the approach.

The Oba was dressed in a most elegantly woven native apparel, richly embroidered, with his official cap on.

The chiefs, headed by Chief Amodu Tijani Oluwa, paid the customary obeisance, and the Muslims, in order of rank from the Seriki, Imams and Alhadjis to the ordinary laymen, declared their loyalty to the new Oba who responded cheerfully to friendly expressions made by each group presented before him.

Yesterday, Friday, known as "Jimo Odun," also marks the seventh day of his accession to the stool.

Prominent personalities who were present included Tiamiyu Omoshola Savage, the Are of Lagos; Alhadji Imam Bakrin Ottun, Ratibi of Wasimi Mosque, and representatives from all sections of the Muslim community.

Dr. Xuma's Leadership Praised

Roland Moebisi Nkopo, Newclare, writes: African leadership forms the subject of an important aspect of present-day political developments. The African National Congress to-day is headed by a recognised African statesman, Dr. A. B. Xuma, who has the qualities of a leader.

To-day as never before, Africans are in need of a "Moses." This is even more so after happenings since May 26, 1948. There is apartheid which has tended to give rise to ill-feeling among Africans. There are also those things which have made the African feel unhappy, and attempts to put the blackman in his "place."

But where is that place? It is because of these things that I believe Africans require Dr. Xuma's leadership. He should lead us to our salvation, but he also want men who are willing to work for the salvation of their people.

The President-General must have full support from every African patriot. If it is our earnest desire to see Africans given opportunities like other races, we know that under Dr. Xuma's leadership, this can be done. Dr. Xuma is endowed with the qualities which we want of a leader.

Although he crossed the seas for his own betterment, yet this son of Africa has set aside personal considerations to devote time for his people's welfare. Now that we are going to Bloemfontein, I would like to point out here that the occasion must not be one for mere bedating and the display of eloquence.

At that conference, delegates representing all branches should once more give Dr. Xuma the mandate to lead the Africans. He must again be given the right or power to direct the organisation as President-General.

MALLAM A. M. SA'AD ZUNGUR

Federal Secretary of the N.C.N.C. and member of the two-man Nigerian delegation to the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism. The leader of the Indian delegation agreed with him when he told the congress that what Nigeria wants first is freedom, before deciding what power-bloc she would join. Other views at the congress appear on page 2 today.

DR NNAMDI AZIKIWE

Leader of the N.C.N.C. delegation at last week's international conference in London. The Sudanese delegate stoutly supported him in his demand for clarification from the chairman with regard to the attitude of oppressed peoples towards war.

High Commissioner's Address at the Opening of the Forty-fifth Session of the Basutoland Council

Saturday 10th September. 1949

1. I greet you on the occasion of the forty fifth Session of Council.

2. Since I spoke to you last year important developments have taken place on the international scene. Notable among these is the conclusion of the North Atlantic Pact, which as you may know is a grouping of certain powers including the United Kingdom and the United States of America in the common interest of defending the peace of the world. We hope and trust that the pact will prove a barrier against aggression and a source of strength to the free peoples of Europe and the world.

3. You will have heard about the economic difficulties which still exist in the United Kingdom and which are now affecting conditions in South Africa, including the High Commission Territories. Imports from overseas have had to be restricted and Basutoland, in common with the rest of South Africa, will have to suffer for a time from a shortage of certain commodities which have until lately been in fairly good supply. The restriction of imports will, of course, also affect the revenue of the Territory since customs duty is one of our principle sources of income and spending may have to be drastically curtailed until the position improves.

4. In addition to these difficulties we have suffered during the last twelve months from a most serious drought which has affected many parts of South Africa, including Basutoland. It cannot be doubted that considerable hardships may be in store for the people although I can assure you that the Government is watching the position carefully and will do everything possible to avert a food crisis. I spoke to you last year about the necessity for continuing the drive for increased food production Today there is much that can be done and must be done by you Chiefs and Councillors in making the people realise the urgent necessity of maximum food production. We shall all pray for good rains in the spring and when they do come I urge you to do your utmost to take advantage of them and to impress on the people the need for intensive cultivation. At such a time as this the need for local storage of grain in the Territory becomes more than ever apparent. I am therefore pleased to learn that the construction of grain tanks is proceeding and trust that the ultimate aim, which is to store sufficient grain in the Territory to meet all requirements in a year of scarcity will soon be realised.

5. I noted in your discussions last year and from the motions on the agenda this year an active and increasing interest in the development or social services and in the constitutional advance of your country. The furtherance of these objectives is one of the prior aims of His Majesty's government and I look forward to the day in the not too distant future when the Native Administration in Basutoland may be functioning as an effective and well developed system of local government running services of value to the people participating in many more of the activities of government. It must not be forgotten however that political and constitutional progress depend ultimately on economic progress. It may be said that the wealth of Basutoland lies partly in the value of its labour to the mines and industrial centers in the Union, and there is no doubt that the Mosuto is a useful and versatile worker in industry. It must not be forgotten however, that wealth such as this is supplementary to, and in Basutoland can never an alternative to, a sound agricultural economy. Economic progress in Basutoland is bound up with improved methods of agriculture and it is in this context that you must consider the basic requirements of the Territory; the conservation of the soil and improvement of its fertility. It is to these ends that the generous aid given by Britain under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is being primarily directed and it is by your own contribution to these objectives that you will fit yourselves for constitutional advance and make possible the development of social services.

6. I noted with pleasure the progressive resolution passed in this Council last year concerning the commutation of certain of the Chiefs' free services. While preserving the rights and dignity of the Chiefs, the commutation of these services by a monetary payment payable by all taxpayers has the advantage of spreading the burden which previously fell entirely on the peasant farmer, to all those qualified to bear it. It may well be that one of the indirect results will be a quickening of interest among peasant farmers who will in future be free to devote more of their time and attention to the cultivation of their own lands. At this session you will be considering a draft law empowering the Paramount Chief with the concurrence of this Council to impose a local tax or levy for such purposes as I may approve and I have already indicated my willingness to approve the imposition of 1/- tax, part of the revenue from which will be used to compensate the Chiefs for the free services they will have lost.

7. Last year I spoke very seriously to you on the subject of ritual murder. Since then I have been most concerned to see that there have been further instances of this horrible crime. Although the position is slightly better than it was, there is still a very long way to go before it can be said that the stain of ritual murders has been removed from Basutoland. The Government is doing and will do everything in its power to bring the perpetrators of this crime to justice, and to that end I have agreed to the establishment of police posts in the mountains in accordance with the resolution passed in this Council last year. I have noted with gratification the action taken by the Paramount Chief who has extensively toured the country, talking to the people, and I sincerely trust that by her action she will have brought home to the Basuto the concern which this evil practice has caused her As you know the whole question is at present being investigated by Mr G. I. Jones, a distinguished anthropologist from Cambridge University, who has been asked by the Secretary of State to undertake this enquiry We hope he will be successful and be able to throw furtuer light on the causes of this outbreak of crime. I take this opportunity of reminding you that in his enquiry Mr Jones is not concerned with the prosecution and the punishment of those concerned in actual cases of ritual murder. For my own part I shall say this. I am well aware that recent events have cast a shadow over this Council and will have brought home to you the gravity of the position more than any words I can use. I only trust that when I next address this Council I shall have the pleasure of remarking that the horrible and barbarous crime of ritual murder has entirely ceased in Basutoland. If ritual murder does not cease the Government

8. I have been pleased to see during recent years the increasingly active part that is being played by this Council both in the working of the Native Administration and in the general administration of the Territory. Since 1944 when my predecessor in office, Lord Harlech, made a declaration to the effect that it is the policy of His Majesty's Government to consult the Paramount Chief and the Basutoland Council before proclamations closely affecting the domestic affairs and welfare of the Basuto people or the progress and development of the Basuto Native Administration are enacted, you have dealt with a number of important proclamations. I have in mind particularly the Basutoland Council Proclamations and the Education Proclamation in which after the draft legislation had been submitted to you a number of amendments were incorporated in the law in accordance with your recommendations. Council has also been consulted in regard to many amendments of the Laws of Lerotholi, a number of which have been drafted by the Standing Committee. It must be clear to all that the Basutoland Council has become on the one hand an integral part of your own Local Administration, assisting and advising the Paramount Chief in the ever increasing duties she has to perform and on the other the principal advisory body to the Central Government on matters affecting the Nation. and a body to whose reccommendations it is Government's policy to give the most careful consideration.

9. It is a curious paradox that at a time like this when much is being done to fit the Basuto to stand on their own feet suspicion should exist as to the motives of the Government in affecting constitutional improvements. There are many ways in which you can today observe the true aims of Government's policy. You can see that Colonial Development and Welfare funds are being devoted in such a way as to be of great benefit to the Nation. You can see that the constitutional reforms affecting the Basutoland Council, the establishment of the Standing Committee and District Councils and the declaration of policy made by my predecessor and the way it is being implemented have given you a greater share in the administration of the Territory and in legislation affecting your people than ever before. You can see that the establishment of the National Treasury which is now handling 1/6th of the ordinary revenue of the Territory is giving your people valuable experience in the handling of public funds. This year as you know, the responsibility for the maintenance of Bridle paths and a further £12,000 has been handed over to the Native Administration and I assure you that I am eager to see further services taken over and even more funds controlled by the Native Administration. You will see

from the draft law that has been submitted to you for consideration that I propose, if you agree, to entrust to the Paramount Chief and this Council an important new power—the power subject to my approval, to impose certain taxes. It is possible that you may find in the future that this power will prove a valuable instrument for furthering the progress of the Native Administration and the welfare of your people. If you think carefully over these things you must realise that every step that has been taken has been designed to increase your responsibilities and to fit you to take over further responsibilities.

10. The world is changing and Basuto must change too. Here as elsewhere the mass of the people must play an ever greater part in the business of government. The degree of popular representation will increase, yet at the same time I hope that the Chiefs, the traditional leaders of the people will grow in strength and effectiveness as a result of these very changes.

In conclusion I wish you a successful session.

may be compelled, though very unwillingly, to impose collective punishments or to take action on some similar lines.

Apartheid and Communism

This is an attempt to compare the benefits of Apartheid as against Communism or vice versa but merely to show the danger to which apartheid, as it is applied at present by the Nationalist Government, may lead the Africans.

It will be remembered that though requests have been made from time to time by the members of the Opposition party and other bodies concerned to the Ministers of the Government to define apartheid and what it stands for yet up till now no clear definition has been made. The Africans were however assured that apartheid would give more administrative powers in their own areas than has been the case in the past, and no doubt this gave them some hope of better opportunities in future. But what do we see? Apartheid is first effected in Capetown on the railways and it caused an uproar of protests from both white and black who were annoyed by the inconveniences to which the Africans were put about their movements. It has recently been introduced at Johannesburg station on the eve of Mayfair by-election probably with an eye at capturing or retaining that seat. The Minister of Transport is reported to have told a Mayfair audience recently, that it was his policy to introduce apartheid piecemeal on all railway stations in the Union. "It is essential that if we are to maintain our 'baasskop' (supremacy) in this country" he said, "that the future must be in the hands of the white man." This short sentence perhaps contains the essence of apartheid and its aims.

Speaking at the Transvaal Nationalist Party congress recently Dr Malan, the Prime Minister, among other things is reported to have said "The Government had been elected on a pledge to solve the Colour problem, which was the most vital post-war problem that the Union faced. It was working step by step towards a solution. At the conclusion of his speech he said: "By branding "apartheid" as oppression the United Party even stirred up ill-feeling between Europeans and non-Europeans. They encouraged non-Europeans to demand equality because the non-Europeans saw that as the only alternative to "apartheid." One of the Ministers at one time was is reported to have said that he was not against the application of corporal punishment against the Africans.

Commenting on Dr Malan's speech in Johannesburg the "News Chronicle," an English paper, stated: "Dr Malan seems bent on creating ruin in South Africa and calling it white supremacy. He is going to do all that a man can do to push the Indians and Africans into the Communist fold." From the acts and statements given above one gets the impression that apartheid does not aim at doing any good for the non-Europeans. Not only does it antagonise them but it drives them to the opposite camp, and that camp is Communism.

After the allied governments have fought against the axis powers for the same freedoms, and South Africa took part on their side Africans today to be discriminated and denied citizen rights because of their colour. If democracy does not offer them the same advantages and benefits that it offers to the Europeans and Africans we'l be bound to look elsewhere for redress They do not know anything about communism because they were brought up under democratic influences but they will be attracted to it as their last resort Blame for this will be placed to the Communists and their agents by those whose actions have been responsible for preparing the seed bed of communism. Deeds are stronger than abstract words, and will not do anything for them the shall have no other choice but to seek shelter under the wings of communism although the truth is that this particular ideology gives democratic rights to no one since it is fundamentally opposed to such ideas. We can see only too clearly in Europe where even within the Communist 'fold' there is the thrust of war because of a quarrel between Marshal Stalin Marshal Tito.

Violation Of Protectorate Status To Be Fought

Ibo Assembly Takes Momentous Decisions At Aba Conference

PORT HARCOURT, July 10.—The Ibo State Assembly which met at Aba on June 25 and 26 decided that since the Ibo Nation is a protectorate and not a colony, the Ibo State Executive should find ways and means of spotlighting the violations of treaty obligations regarding protectorate status of Ibo-land to the World Court of the United Nations.

An old Chief, descendant of a signatory to these treaties, raised the issue which received the approbation of the assembly.

According to a release from the Ibo State Union Secretariat, following strictly the items on the agenda before him, the President, Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe called upon Mr B. O. N. Eluwa, Permanent Under-Secretary, to introduce the members of the Ibo State Committee.

This over, the President read his address which was interrupted sometimes by cheers, and sometimes by sad sighs of agitation.

The key note of the address was "Self-determination for the Ibo Nation."

It disclosed the determination of the Ibo nation to suffer wrong no more, and to lead in the movement of all Nigerian nationalities towards the implementation of the Freedom Charter.

It discussed the blessings and problems of the nation and called upon the nation to maintain the glorious history that had been theirs.

IBO PROTECTORATE

After the presidential address had been adopted on the motion of Mr Z. C. Obi seconded by Mr M. D. Okechukwu, the Principal Secretary read to the house his statement of policy.

This further disclosed the rights of Iboland as a protectorate, and how the various steps that will be taken to defend those rights from the dangers that now encompass them were matters that required a substantial fund.

This was over 1 p.m. when the house rose and adjourned till 3 p.m.

Resuming at 3.15 p.m., the house discussed the matters arising from the presidential address and the statement of policy.

Other matters discussed were the Ibo State Endowment Fund, the 1950 constitutional revision and the local government reform.

With respect to the Ibo State Endowment Fund, it was decided on the motion of Mr V. K. Onyeri seconded by Mr J. A. Iwuna that the various towns in Iboland be levied on a pro-rata basis.

FREEDOM CHARTER

With regard to the constitutional questions it was decided on the motion of a native authority councillor, Mr M. O. Madubuko of Ihiala, seconded by Mr Igwebuike Atagana of Kwale, that the Freedom Charter embodied the opinion of the Ibo nation on the question of 1950 constitutional revision.

Thus the resolution of the Ibo Federal Union on April 10 was ratified by the nation.

Barrister C. C. Mojekwu's amendment seconded by Barrister Onyiuke to the effect that the Freedom Charter be adopted as the basis of discussion was only supported by four other people and was therefore lost.

On the question of the local government reform it was decided on the motion of Mr M. D. Okechukwu of Ukpor seconded by Mr A. Ikwuechei of Igbere Clan that the discussion of the local government reform be shelved until after the 1950 constitutional revision, and that previous views expressed by all sections of the Ibo nation in any form be considered as withdrawn.

These discussions over, the second session was brought to a close at 6.35 p.m.

Ndi-Izuogu and Chief Halliday of Isuochi.

Chief Halliday was the most interesting figure of the day both for his masterly speech and for his age.

Still very physically strong this young mind and literate octogenarian, in his high pitched sonorous voice, denounced British imperialism, and ended his speech with a threat that "We must summons the British Government before the International Court of the League of Nations."

He was cheered for his performance.

WORLD COURT

After summing up the submission of the various debaters, the President, called for a motion.

It was then moved by Mr Dennis Nnaji of Udi, seconded by Barrister C. C. Mojekwu that (a) "We protest against the existence and operation of these laws, and (b) we empower the Ibo State Committee to find ways and means of presenting the many disabilities of the Ibo nation to the World Court, showing clearly how the British Government have ostensibly been treating us as a colony whereas our territory was not conquered or annexed, and whereas we are a Protectorate and reserve the right to say who will be our protectors."

Mr J. A. Ololubuike, of Ibo Union, Aba, seconded by Barrister G. C. Nonyelu of Port Harcourt amended the second part of the motion by starting it with the statement "If after the 1950 constitutional revision our complaints are not satisfied ..."

When put to the house the original motion was carried whereas the amendment was supported only by twelve people.

IBO UNIFICATION

The discussion on the unification of Iboland was wound up with a motion by Mr J. I. G. Onyia of Asaba seconded by Councillor J. O, Oriaku of Kwale Native Authority that "we shall strive to include every bit of Iboland in the Ibo State."

Among those who spoke on this motion were Mr J. I. G. Onyia of Asaba, Councillor J. O. Oriaku of Kwale who said "we are desirous of joining you our brothers."

Mr H. N. Udo of Arochuku who expressed the plight of the Aro minority in Calabar Province, was supported by Mr Igbodebe Ibuno of Akwukwu, Asaba Division.

The Western Ibos stressed on the desirability of a Western Province in the Ibo State.

In the light of the decisions already taken by the house, it was unanimously agreed that the item on Ibo representation in the Legislative and Executive Councils under the Richards' Constitution be struck off the agenda.

The house rose, adjourned at 12.30 p.m. to resume at 3 p.m.

During the interval the delegates were entertained with a grand banquet and dance.

IBO CONSTITUTION

The fourth and last session began at 3.20 p.m. with the discussion of the Ibo State Constitution.

It was decided after some time of debate that a Constitution Committee of seven including lawyers be selected from the Ibo State Committee and empowered to invite representative opinions from any section of Iboland with a view to collecting various customary laws; and that the final draft approved by the Ibo State Committee be brought before the next assembly.

The final item dealt with on the agenda was resolutions.

Under this item the resolutions forwarded by various sections of Iboland were considered.

As the day was far spent only a few of the resolutions were dealt with.

OFFICIAL TOUR

Those dealt with included the following:

The Ibo Union, Keffi, demanding an official visit from representatives of the Ibo State Union.

The matter of the land dispute between the Government and the Diobu people over Obomotu land now called Port Harcourt.

This was disallowed on the ground that the matter was "sub-judice" and was therefore withdrawn.

The Diobu delegates were however asked to contact the Ibo Union, Port Harcourt, in all future actions.

The resolution of Item people asking that the motor road leading to Item be handed over to the P.W.D. and that a railway passing from Ovim through Item to the Cross River was necessary to the economic well-being of that part of the country in order to create an outlet for their economic products.

The only private resolution was that put forward by Mr M. D. Okechukwu by which Mr Z. C. Obi formerly President of the erstwhile Ibo Federal Union was made second Deputy President of the Ibo State Union.

VARIOUS MOTIONS

Other resolutions considered were those submitted by Asaba Divisional Union, Benin; Orodo town, Owerri; Ibo Union, Zaria; Western Ibo Union, Kano; Ibo Union, Akure; Federation of Ogbaru Unions, Ohuhu Youths Congress, Umuahia; Awka District Union; Ibo Union, Oshogbo; Asaba Town Union, Kwale town; Udi Divisional Council and Western Ibo Union, Lagos.

A number of resolutions which were still unheard were left over for the next assembly.

The Ibo State President then read his farewell message to the departing delegates, and thereafter called upon Chief M. I. Asinobi to say the closing prayers.

Thus at 6.45 p.m. on Sunday, June 26, 1949, the first Ibo State Assembly for generations came to a close.

No Invasion Of North By Administrative Cadets

West African Pilot mgr. 7-18-49

Motion Of Balewa Occasions Bitter Attacks From Resident

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BAUCHI, July 17.—Unconfirmed reports from reliable unofficial sources have it that Mallam the Honourable Abubakar Tafawa Balewa has now fallen victim to official persecution in Bauchi as a result of a resolution moved by him at a recent meeting of the Northern House of Assembly against the importation of thirty-six British administrative cadets into the Northern Provinces.

Mallam Balewa had incurred the displeasure of officialdom at Bauchi when the honourable member raised the same question at the third budget session of the Legislative Council held at Ibadan last March and obtained the support of certain emirs, particularly the Emir of Abuja.

The Resident, Bauchi Province, could not control his anger when recently he attacked Honourable Balewa indirectly at a meeting of the Emir's Council.

The Resident is reported to have referred to Balewa and people of his ilk as "ignorant, foolish, and ungrateful lot, who, after being rescued and sent to school now turn against their benefactors."

The Resident was alleged to have made scathing remarks on the motion against the importation of thirty-six British cadets.

He specifically referred to the ungratefulness and gross ignorance of those who had gone to the extent of raising the same question in the Legislative Council.

At this juncture, Balewa interrupted the Resident and warned him in strong terms against some of his statements.

The honourable member assured the Resident that he (Balewa) would continue to raise the same question fight with all his might against future invasion of Northern Nigeria by British administrative cadets.

Balewa wanted more responsibility to be given to native officials instead of importing more and more foreigners to "manage" the affairs of the people for them.

Such a measure, Balewa said, is "incompatible with the British policy to train us for progressive realization of self-government."

The argument between the Resident and the Mallam was said to grow to such proportions as to induce the Emir of Bauchi to intervene.

It is understood that Balewa begged the Emir after the council's meeting not to try and intervene in such matters especially under the present political circumstances.

It is further understood that a local political organisation is arranging to bring pressure to bear on the Regional Public Relations Officer, Kaduna, to publish in all sections of the Nigerian press the contents of the Resident's Empire Day speech which is alleged to contain damaging remarks on the people of the north, especially, the educated elements, and to contain also references against Balewa's motion.

North Claims Old Empire Including Ilorin Yorubas

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria

Seeks Unofficial Majority Of One-Third Total Membership

KADUNA, July 1 (ANA).— Large crowds of people continued to witness sessions of the All-Northern People's Conference holding here with the Magajin Gari, Mallam Sambo, assembly men and European officials against twenty-six people's representatives attending regularly.

The conference further decided that representation in the legislatures should be on population basis one for every 256,000 in regional assembly and every half million for the federal legislatures.

On the question of the constitutional review, the conference had decided that areas comprising Northern Nigeria remain intact, with no division of linguistic basis without the consent of the various tribes concerned, and that Ilorin Province with Offa and Oke Odde, despite the clamours of the predominantly Yoruba inhabitants, should remain north "according to the original Foodinyawa" (Dan Fodio) empire.

CHANGE OF NAME

The conference also decided that the name Northern Nigerian Congress be discarded in favour of the Hausa nomenclature, Yamiyyar Mutanen Arewa as the official name.

On Monday afternoon, the session decided that all unofficial members of the Northern House of Assembly be elected on adult franchise, and that no nominated members should be representing vested interests; besides, legislative council members should be elected directly by the people from experienced, honest, elected assembly men and that House of Assembly should cease to be on electoral college.

The conference unanimously voted against the decision of the joint meeting of chiefs and assembly houses regarding the composition of the regional conference on the constitutional review.

SIXTY-SIX CHIEFS

The joint meeting had decided in favour of sixty-six chiefs, assembly men and European officials against twenty-six people's representatives.

ALL-NIGHT SESSION

Alternatively in all legislatures the unoffical majority should be one-third of the total number.

Monday night session lasted till five next morning.

After the Sunday afternoon session Doctor A. R. Dikko with Mallams Abu Bakr Maam and Makama returned to Zaria.

Turakin Zazzau Mallam Aliyu was chairman.

LEGAL ADVISER

On Tuesday afternoon the session witnessed lively discussion and strong resolutions were passed.

West African Pilot

Jana was merged into the Congress, henceforth to be known as JINA, and the Lagos delegates were armed with a mandate from the Colony branch.

Lagos 7-22-49

Alhajis Sanusi and Sanda with Ali Dinar among twenty others were appointed patrons while resolution appointing Mallam Sa'ad Zungur as political secretary and legal adviser on Muslim law was unanimously adopted with loud cheers by all the delegates.

Alhaji Sanda was appointed deputy president supporting Doctor Dikko.

Witness Given Dictation Test In Sedition Case

Counsel Doubts The Writer Of Document Presented In Court

Two more witnesses were heard yesterday at the Assize Court in sedition charges against Osita Agwuna, Tony Enahoro, R. Aniedobe and O. Dafe; five more will give evidenee today after which the prosecution hopes to fold up its case.

Constable Patrick Egolum was the first witness called.

Led by Mr A. Ridehalgh, witness told the court he was one of the constables who attended the Tom Jones' Hall lecture and wrote a report some fifteen minutes after he got to the Central Police Station.

The prosecutor asked permission for the witness to refresh his memory from his report and contended that such a move was permissible in law.

Leading defence counsel, Mr I. C. Taylor, objected to this on the grounds that notice should have been given that the document would be produced.

He therefore asked that it be tendered as exhibit later; this was accepted.

TWO ENEMIES

After narrating how the accused persons entered the hall, witness said Tony Enahoro called upon Agwuna to deliver the lecture.

Agwuna, he went on, said that two monsters — "fear and fighting ourselves" were worrying the country before he proceeded to introduce the resolution at the end of his lecture.

During question time. witness had asked the lecturer, Agwuna, to tell me whether the Governor was still our friend, if not, what were his fa[illegible]."

To this Agwuna was stated to have replied "unless the Governor of Nigeria comes out frankly and makes himself a friend to us, we [illegible] declare him our open enemy."

Egolum told the court that Enahoro who was chairman of the lecture had said he was aware that C.I.D. men infested the room, and entreated them to confine themselves to the exact lecture delivered.

VOTE OF THANKS

At this juncture, the judge, Mr F. H. Baker, said he understood by the above that Enahoro asked the police "to write down what they heard and nothing else" and witness agreed with him.

While Agwuna delivered the lecture, Enahoro was said to have followed up closely by reading the text of same along.

In the end, witness said, Enahoro said he was satisfied that all Agwuna had said was contained in the text.

The fourth accused, Dafe, was seen by witness coming out of a corner of the hall to give his vote of thanks to the audience.

Witness did not hear what Dafe said because he spoke like a stammerer.

Egolum had also seen him enter the hall before the lecture.

GOVERNOR: A FRIEND?

On cross-examination witness admitted he was not correct to say he saw Dafe enter and saw him give a vote of thanks, because at the lower court, in his deposition witness said "I did not know when fourth accused entered; I saw him for the first time when he was going after the lecture."

On further cross-examination witness agreed that his question was because he doubted the governor's friendship to the people, after reading the much that was being written about His Excellency in the newspapers.

Egolum agreed that the answer of the lecturer to his question was a good one.

SECOND WITNESS

Sergeant Francis Lateju next gave evidence and told the court how he prepared a report of the lecture "A Call for Revolution" twenty-five minutes after he arrived at the police station.

Leading defence counsel objected to the report being produced because it was not written immediately after the lecture.

Witness was, however, allowed to refresh his memory, but not to read from his notes.

Witness said Agwuna had said that the people had allowed themselves to be put in complete slavery through fear, and went on to say that children should no more attend Empire Day celebrations and should be taught about African irredentism instead.

People should refuse to be enlisted for "the so called British Empire," witness said.

DICTATION TEST

Counsel for defence had some doubts as to the author of the report to which the name of the witness was appended; he therefore subjected Sergeant Francis Lateju to a short dictation test, dictating from the report Lateju prepared.

This done, the prosecution wanted to put the document in, to which Mr Taylor objected because according to the elementary law of evidence counsel had asked no question on the document to entitle it to go in.

On cross-examination, witness told the court that all other constables detailed to the lecture reported first to him before they went to Mr T. R. Pallett, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Lateju denied that these other constables showed him exhibits now before the court.

He saw the text of the lecture two days after the event, and all that was contained in his report were recollections of what he heard.

HEARING TO CONTINUE

Lateju further did not hear Dafe say anything about dying nor did he see anybody distribute copies of the lecture.

Witness further said in evidence that Agwuna and Enahoro came in together, one six yards in front of the other.

When he was told the second witness, Egolum, had told the court that Agwuna had taken his seat on the platform before Enahoro came in, witness said he had told the court what he saw.

Counsel thereupon remarked that one of the two witnesses lied.

Hearing continues at 9 a.m. today.—(ANA)

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official communique released last Saturday, with which no reasonable person would disagree in toto.

But as the Editor's Note in the Daily Comet of Saturday rightly pointed out, "is it not insulting to ignore important political and labour organisations such as the Zikist Movement and the Nigerian National Federation of Labour etc. which enjoy the support of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons?"

MAIN PROBLEM

The main problem facing the Commissioner of the Colony is to organise a conference which will reflect public opinion of the Lagos community.

By this is not indicative of public opinion of exclusively the Lagos-born or native, but public opinion of all the rate-payers who contribute to the welfare and development of Lagos township.

In other words, the conference is intended for those rate-payers

Lagos Rate & Tax Payers Come From All Nigeria

Suggestions Given For Making Lagos Confab Representative

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

"There are hundreds of organisations in Lagos and it is clearly impossible for each of these to be represented in the Lagos Conference," so states an

who have established residence in Lagos, either as house-owners or occupiers, irrespective of tribal orgin or political affiliation, and who are not only liable for rates and taxes, but are eligible for the enjoyment of certain political privileges, such as voting at elections, etc.

TWENTY-ONE UNITS

If this assumption is correct, then what the Commissioner should have done, which he has not done satisfactorily, is to invite representative organisations of the rate-paying elements of Lagos, on an equalitarian or equitable basis.

He has invited the following labour, political, tribal, and commercial organisations:

Trades Union Congress, Nigeria Union of Teachers, Nigeria Civil Service Union, Federation of Government and Municipal Non-Clerical Workers;

National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, Nigerian Youth Movement, Nigerian National Democratic Party, Lagos Women's Party, Ladies League, Women's Guild, Lagos Chiefs, Egbe Ilu, Ilu Committee;

Ibo Federal Union, Egbe Omo Oduduwa, Ibibio Union, Egbe Omo Ibile (Eko), Hausa Union, Ijaw Welfare Union, Edo Union, and the Association of African Exporters and Importers.

FOUR SUGGESTIONS

Cleverly, a rider was included in the official communique that "additions may be made to the membership after the first meeting of the conference....."

Whilst one would agree that the inclusion of some of the organisations mentioned above is essential, nevertheless. there is room for improvement.

(1) The Zikist Movement is a concrescent factor in Nigerian and Lagos politics, whether anybody likes it or not, but it is a fact that it enjoys as much prestige and influence as much as the political parties invited.

(2) The Nigerian National Federation of Labour is a factor to be reckoned with in the contemporary problems of Nigerian labour; it enjoys prestige and influence among the workers of Lagos, at least equal to, if not more than, that enjoyed by the TUC, NUT, NCSU, FGMNW, because in its ranks are found the mass of non-Government workers, organised and not organised

SEX AND TRIBE

(3) The women's organisations which were invited represent only a very small section of the women population of Lagos, and their membership is almost exclusively Lagos-born; the teeming thousands of women in Lagos, either native or non-native, who are rate-payers, who do not belong to the three women's organisations invited, like the Ibo Women's Association and the like, should have been invited, to escape the accusation of partiality.

(4) The Yoruba non-native and native, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Isoko, Cameroons elements and other rate-payers of Lagos are equally important as those invited; in this connection one must express surprise that whilst the Egbe Omo Oduduwa is invited, the Yoruba Federal Union has been left out, although it is an open secret that the Egbe represents only a portion of the Yoruba-speaking peoples, whilst the YFU is a group organisation which may be said to be more representative, relatively speaking, since it also represents natives of Lagos and Yorubas from the Provinces.

SEVEN ELEMENTS

In view of the fact that the aim of this article is purely constructive and not necessarily calculated to embarrass the Commissioner, whose difficulties are fully appreciated, the following organisations are suggested, in view of the alignments and idiosyncrasies of Lagos politics:

Nigerian National Federation of Labour, Zikist Movement, Yoruba Federal Union, Urhobo Clan Executive Board, Itsekiri Union, Isoko Union, Ibo Women's Association.

If the conference would be too unwieldy, then representation should be limited to one, instead of two, as at present.

Unless these suggestions are taken under advisement and studied objectively, the Lagos Conference cannot but be regarded as unfair and unbalanced, in view of the vagaries of Lagos politics.

The suggestions can safely be regarded as a fair and equitable basis of representation, if the criteria of judgment are based either numerically or politically or socially.

We shall see whether the Lagos Conference will be transformed into an exclusively sponsored affair of official favourites—which must be suicidal in tackling such a political, as distinct from social or official, problem.

One final word; the question of whether or not any organisation is recognised officially is immaterial and irrelevant, because a constitutional revision is the property of all, representative organisations, whether officially recognised or not.

CHIEF THE HON. NYONG ESSIEN

The above picture was taken when Chief Nyong Essien returned to Uyo from the NCNC delegation to London in 1947. Efforts are being made in certain circles to show that the NCNC deceived the people before they gave them mandate, whereas the previous propaganda was that the people did not support the NCNC.

watch the activities of the Egba Women on the historic occasion.

"By 5 a.m., over 2,000 spectators thronged the spacious site facing Olumo from which boomed shots from their guns.

From 4.30 p.m., the crowd, in Woro carnival procession and followed by a number of youths and women, flourishing flags and pennants aloft, jammed the principal streets, passing through Ake, Iberekodo, Itoku, Lafenwa and Ibara.

Saturday, July 30, was marked by the opening of the union's clinic situated at Sapon, a few yards from Igbein.

Before the scheduled time, 4.30 p.m., the ENA police had stopped traffic at the site for the onlookers, some of whom sat on the street.

His Highness A. A. Shokenu, Agura II, presided.

The Resident of Abeokuta Province, Mr J. H. Beeley drove to the clinic, and was received by the officers of the union.

The Medical Officer in charge of the General Hospital, Abeokuta, gave a short speech on "The Aim and Usefulness of Clinic."

TVL. A. N. C. BRANCH OFFICE HAS CLOSED

The Alexandra branch of the African National Congress, Transvaal, held a general meeting at the Plaza Theatre, Alexandra Township, on Sunday, July 17, to discuss relationship between it and the Provincial Branch.

The meeting, which was well represented, was presided over by Mr. Dan W. Gumede assisted by the Secretary, Mr. S. Solomon Modise.

It also discussed several domestic issues that have arisen in the past and have caused some concern in the affairs of the Alexandra branch of the A.N.C.

It was unanimously resolved that "In view of the inability and failure of the Executive of the National Congress, Transvaal, to settle the dispute occasioned by its interference with the administration and control of the Alexandra Branch of the African National Congress since January 1949, the Branch resolves to repudiate the authority of the Provincial Executive and thereby invokes the intervention, within 21 days from July 17, of the President General in this matter."

Alexandra Branch Strong

Alexandra Branch of Congress, according to information given to the Bantu World reporter, by the Secretary, Mr. S. Solomon Modise, has one hundred male and one hundred female members.

In an interview, Mr. Modise also said that the branch was strong and in his opinion the closing down of the Provincial offices of Congress at Rosenberg Arcade had a bearing on the fact that Alexandra had not sent its share of the contributions.

This closing of the Provincial offices was discussed at length by speaker after speaker who expressed much concern and regret over such a state of affairs.

An elderly speaker rose to ask whether the Alexandra Branch was a Provincial Branch or a branch of the Province. He was referring to a statement made earlier in the day by Mr. Matebula. The speaker added that if Alexandra were a Province, it would open an office in the Township and keep it active.

After a lengthy debate on the relations between that Branch and the Provincial Branch, Mr. R. G. Baloyi, National Treasurer, rose to explain certain points to the house.

Mr. Baloyi Explains

He explained the relationship between a local branch, a Provincial Branch and the National head. He showed how the National head controlled the former two.

Speaking of the trouble in Alexandra, he said at a meeting held on March 10, 1949, presided by the President General, Dr. A. B. Xuma, the working committee asked the Provincial President, Mr. C. Ramohanoe, to see what the trouble was in Alexandra Township.

The normal course to have been followed then, Mr. Baloyi said, would have been to call a Branch meeting instead of informing the Press and the public that Messrs Baloyi and Modise were sacked from the Alexandra Branch of the National Congress.

He was here referring to his support of the candidature of Mr. J. van Rensburg to represent the Orange Free State and Transvaal in the Senate as representative of the Africans.

Mr. Baloyi went on to say that in such circumstances, neither the local nor Provincial Branch had any right to judge without the National head.

The nomination of a candidate for the Provincial Presidency was held over for a late date.

Readers should note that the head offices of the A.N.C. in New Court Buildings are open as usual. It is the Provincial Offices in Rosenberg Arcade which have closed.

Women Celebrate Anniversary Of Abdication Of Ex-Alake

ABEOKUTA, Aug. 1.—Last Friday, July 29, was the first anniversary of the abdication of the ex-Alake of Abeokuta from the stool of Egbaland, and the Egba Women's Union, in connection with its annual celebrations arranged the first series of its programme to mark that day. ing, crowds from the districts and up-country streamed into the township in hundreds to

In the early hours of morn-

Strategy Behind Recent Developments Traced

N.C.N.C. Shows Africans Are Used To Put Off Self-Rule

How British imperialism uses a minority of Africans in Lagos to attack the people's stronghold of the N.C.N.C. with a view to thwarting the plan for a United States of Nigeria and the Cameroons, is exposed in the following press release issued yesterday by the Federal Secretariat of the National Council.

Tracing the story of the anti-freedom campaign from the 1947 N.C.N.C. Delegation to London, the release begins:

Fully convinced, after its All-Nigeria to London Delegation of 1947, that a foreign government-in-Nigeria responsible in the ultimate analysis to a country four thousand miles away could not feel that urge for people welfare that could make for continuous adaptation;

Realising that such a government always tended to be impervious to the claims of political advance, because its despotic and bureaucratic character generated a sense of insecurity and inspired excessive caution and a constant fear of "leaps in the dark;"

And observing that such a government would obstinately cling to the status quo as long as it could, and it could not be persuaded to rise above force as a principle in human relationship and to transcend the limitations of race and colour;

The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons in April, 1948, convened under its auspices a representative gathering, otherwise known as the National Assembly, of all the people of Nigaria and the Cameroons which discussed, analyed, amended and finally adopted as the nation's Freedom Charter, the proposed constitution for Nigeria and the Cameroons which had previously been presented to, and rejected by, the British Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in August, 1947.

FOUNDATION LAID

The adoption of the Freedom Charter by the people's National Assembly at Kaduna automatically laid the foundation on which the superstucture of Commonwealth of an independent Nigeria and the Cameroons should be erected, thus establishing also the foundation of a government "deriving its vitality from the people, devoted to the good of the people and responsible to the opinion of the people."

Since April, 1948, however, there have been a series of conspiracies by certain political organisations from within, which act in concert with British imperialism from without to sabotage the efforts of the N.C.N.C. and thereby retard the progress of Nigeria and the Cameroons towards self-government.

The purpose of this press release is to trace, for the information of the public, the course so far followed by the enemies of Nigeria with a view to prolonging imperialist exploitation and political domination of this our God-given country.

THE ROLE OF FAILURES

After losing the confidence of the ordinary man and woman of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the notorious members of the so-called "Lagos Aristocracy of intelligence" who, for years, had tried but failed to impose and maintain their leadership based on difference in wealth, of occupation, prestige of birth and style of living, began a series of attacks on national organisations and national leaders with a view to convincing the outside world and the masses of this country that constitutional democracy on the pattern of the USA or the Australian Commonwealth could not be expected to spring fully-fledged from the efforts of one or two generations of the peoples of this country.

In the N.C.N.C., however, with its plan of a United States of Nigeria and the Cammeroons a Federal President, governors of autonomous states, a council of ministers, two houses of parliament, free elections, freedom of speech and of the press -in fact, the government of the people deriving its vitality from the people, devoted to the good of the people, and responsible to the opinion of the people- the misguided and miseducated Lagos "aristrocrats of intelligence" observed the emergence of the masses to the foreground of national politics.

PROMPT REACTION

Evidently the adoption of the Freedom Charter by the people's National Assembly meant to the Lagos "aristocrats" the end of their moral exploiation of the masses and also that of their masters' political suzerainty and economic oppression under which they had practised their arts of deception for decades'

As would be expected, there were prompt reactions and a change of political tacties on the part of both the British imperialists and their new local henchman.

For almost two complete years, both the master and the servant conducted a campaign against the idea of political freedom for Nigeria in our lifetime and constantly preached a doctrine of hate of the people's accepted and popularly acclaimed leaders.

N.Y.M. REVERSES

Curiously enough, the leaders of the almost defunct Nigerian Youth Movement, who in conformation with their Political Charter had originally hated the Indirect Rule System and had also strongly opposed the Richards' Constitution, now, through sheer of jealousy and a hatred of the idea of the common man's emergence in the foreground of local and national politics, have shamelessly turned to give whole-hearted support to the Richards' political system of regionalization and therefore joined in the campaign against the plan of a United States of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Local imperialists and their new henchmen of the Lagos "aristocrocy of intelligence" concurred in diplomatic combinations with a view to destroying both the Freedom Charter and the persons who promulgated it.

MR O. C. AGWUNA
Deputy President of the Zikist Movement, who has refused to make any plea concerning the charges of sedition brought against him, and has rejected the services of a counsel. Counsel, nevertheless, has submitted that the prosecution has failed to make a case of publishing and distributing seditious literature against him.

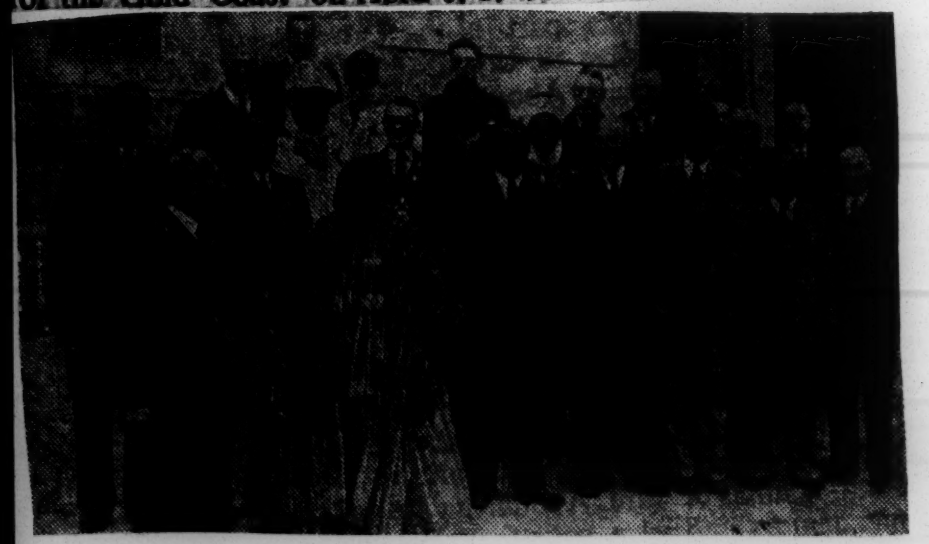
AFRICAN LEGISLATORS IN LONDON

Among them are the Nigerian Legislative Council membe who attended the recent Summer Conference. The N.C.N. recalls today how, according to plan, they gave a West Indi stooge (Mr Grantley Adams) the information which he passed to the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

The Secretariat of the National Council begins today to trace the various stages of imperialist aggression against the claims of Nigerians for freedom during their lifetime, since the return of the 1947 delegation, all but one of whose members are seen in the above picture.

OTUMFUO NANA PREMPEH II

Asantehene of the Ashantis and President of the Ashanti Confederacy Council, whose seat is at Kumasi, capital of Ashantiland. The Kumasi people have demanded a statement from him and his council on the former's demand for a declaration of self-government for the Gold Coast on April 1, 1949.



MR ANTHONY ENAHORO

One of the four Nigerians who were convicted for sedition following the lecture, "Call for Revolution," delivered by O. C. Agwuna in the Tom Jones Memorial Hall. Mr Enahoro was discharged from the Lagos Prison yesterday morning.

Egba Owu Dispute Ends As Ajibola Is Crowned

New Olowu Named Gbadela II Before Crowd Of 8,000 Strong

ABEOKUTA, May 21 (ANA).—The existing controvery over the Owu stool has died down completely with the coronation of Chief Salami Ajibola as Olowu on Saturday last, May 21, in the presence of about eight thousand people.

He bears the title Gbadela II.

The ceremony was performed in the spacious site at the palace of the Olowu, and the watching crowd comprised people who had travelled there from Lagos, Ijebu Ode and other nearby towns.

OBA'S 2,000 GUESTS

The Oba alone, since the beginning of the week, had received friends from up-country and the suburbs whose number was given at about two thousand.

Ceremonies in connection with the coronation began from Monday, May 16, and among the various shows and plays was a Woro dance on Friday morning, May 19, which continued throughout the night.

Saturday morning presented a very picturesque spectacle with state chiefs and the Ogbonis in different dresses contributing largely to the impressiveness of the occasion.

The Egba people in general were at the height of jubilation and there were dancing and merriments in all sections of the town.

COLOURFUL SCENERY

The Iwarefas, Ogbonis, Ologuns, Parakoyis, Erelus, Omo-Obas, Majeobajes and the Olodes, in their different robes, crowded all the precincts of the palace.

The Oba was in complete linen-damask gown and trousers, and at 10 a.m. prompt, with the state chiefs by his side he was escorted to the dais specially erected for the occasion.

Loud cheers from all angles greeted the Oba as he mounted the platform where he was received by the staff of Oba Falolu, Chief Ashogbon and others.

The N.A. Police Band then struck the Owu National Anthem.

The Resident of Abeokuta greeted the new Olowu and wished him a happy and peaceful reign.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

For some time, the Resident added, Abeokuta had been seething in discontent but he was happy that the new Olowu was taking office when things had become normal.

He would expect the new Oba to be democratic all through his reign and he wished that his thirty-three years' service in the Nigeria Police Force would provide him the experience necessary for his onerous duties.

The new Oba was the choice of the people, and also that of the Egba Native Authority Council which supported his candidature as the next rightful heir to the throne.

Winding up, the Resident hoped that the Egba people in general would co-operate with the Oba for the smooth running of the administration.

SOLEMN PROMISE

Following this address, the kingmakers mounted the dais and Chief Salami Ajibola was crowned Gbadela II amidst the booming of guns and the loud cheers of the people.

In an impressive and thought-provoking speech, the Oba responded to the Resident's address and also spoke to his people.

He appealed to the people "once more to inculcate that high sense of unity and co-operation characteristic of our noble ancestors."

Then he ended by making this solemn promise:

"As a man's greatness is measured by the height of his service for the happiness of humanity, I shall strive as much as lies in my power to promote peace, happiness and prosperity among my people."

Political Tension Is Created At Ugep In Election Of Judges

UGEP.— Political tension in the Yakurr State, with particular reference to Ugep, over the appointments of clan court judges according to the "best men" system of election has developed to such dimensions that nobody knows exactly what may happen the next moment.

As a result of the information received, to the effect that a Ubi, police constable has been stationed at Ugep for observation, the special correspondent of this newspaper in Ogoja Province visited Ugep and interviewed the Obot Lepon (head chief), Obu and some of his other sub-chiefs and elders.

Asked whether those in favour of the different Yakombos in the four proposals for 1950, the chief of the "best men" system were not take part in the more in number than those notorious election?

On the question of whether the that only the few members of the system has been popularly accept- against it, the Obot Lepon replied Ex-servicemen's Union and the ed by other states of Ogoja Do Good Society had been Province, the chief replied that dreaming of seizing powers into the Bahumonu and the Agbo their hands; erroneously regarding clans, to mention only a few, themselves as literate and edu- have stoutly rejected it.

cated, and creating much con- As for the implications and fusion. complications of the term "best

If that were not so, continued men," the chief asked how those the chief, why did the women electing their favourites knew societies, the Oyonko, the elders of they were the "best men."

Speaking on the constitutional the town, and the youngmen of the different Yakombos in the four proposals for 1950, the chief

warned that the first history of the Yakurr state should teach the government that introduction of a sham constitution or other such measure likely to create bad blood will lead to communal strife.

Asked to state exactly what they had decided to do if another sham constitution was forced on them, the chief smiled and indicated that he had nothing to say until that red letter day when their national solidarity and consciousness would be put to test.

Legislative Council Passes Eleven Bills In One Day

IBADAN, March 10 (ANA).—Eleven bills were last Tuesday given second and third readings and passed with slight amendments, and will now go to the Select Committee of the House for consideration, clause by clause.

Among the bills were an ordinance to make provision for the marketing and export of Nigerian groundnuts and certain other oilseeds and for matters connected therewith, moved by the Hon. A. W. L. Savage and seconded by the Hon. A. H. Couzens, and an ordinance to make provision for the marketing and export of Nigerian oil palm produce and matters connected therewith, which was passed with ten amendments.

The Hon. and Rev. T. A. J. Ogunbiyi harboured fears about adverse effects on local palm kernel oil and other palm produce.

Although the question was out of order, the Honourable A. W. L. Savage assured him the bill had no intention of affecting local consumption or production.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Other bills passed with slight amendments included an ordinance to make provision for the marketing and export of Nigerian cotton and for matters connected therewith; and an ordinance to amend the local loans (registered stock and securities) ordinance 1946.

Certain sections of missionary bodies ignored this law; in future such bodies should be dealt with, should they err.

So suggested Dr. the Hon. Ibiyinka Olorun Nimbe, speaking on "An Ordinance to amend the Public Holidays Ordinance" before it was passed.

Dr Azikiwe said the bill was welcome and that it marked a climax.

The birthday of Jesus of Nazareth was recognised as a public holiday; there was no reason why that of the Holy Prophet Muhammad should not be.

Dr F. A. Ibiam did not oppose the bill but would not want it to censure people not observing such holidays.

The Hon. Charles Dadi Onyeama supported him and said that the bill should be enforced on people acting in their private capacity who would not like to observe such holidays.

USE OF MANILLAS

An ordinance to prohibit the use of manillas as currency was also passed in the second stage.

So too was an ordinance to provide for the establishment of regional development boards for the purpose of fostering the economic development of Nigeria by making grants and advances out of such moneys as may be made available and for the purposes connected therewith.

An ordinance to further amend the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Ordinance, 1947, came through in the same way.

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe looking at the bill from the angle of international law wondered what benefits would accrue to the United Kingdom Government if the bill was enacted into law.

To this, the Hon. G. L. Howe said the bill would give representatives of the commonwealth what privileges that were given to representatives of other sovereign States by international law.

If Nigeria, a protectorate, could confer diplomatic privileges, just as other sovereign States, the speculation was that (Nigeria) would become a full State in consequence.

OTHER BILLS

Other bills that went through the second reading were:

An ordinance to further amend the income tax ordinance of 1943.

An ordinance to make provision with respect to former contributors to the Palestine widows' and orphans' pension funds who were now appointed in the service of the Nigerian Government.

An ordinance to further amend the waterworks ordinance; this was moved by the Director of Public Works, the Hon. R. W. Taylor, and seconded by the Hon. H. M. Foot, Chief Secretary to the Government.

The bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Labour Code Ordinance, 1945," was also passed.

All these bills now go to Select Committee.

18a(5) 1949

Sedition Action Against "Echo" Editors Begins

Prosecutor Says Editorials Seek Overthrow Of Government

The Solicitor-General, Mr A. Ridelagh, assisted by Mr J. S. Manyo Plange, Senior Crown Counsel, prosecuted in person yesterday at the Assize Court in the sedition charges against J. J. Odufuwa and S. O. Ebbi, Editor and Assistant Editor respectively of the African Echo.

Presenting the case for the prosecution to Mr Justice F. Horace Baker, the prosecutor said that the seditious articles were contained in the African Echo issues of November 1 and 6, and was captioned respectively "Age For Positive Action" and "A Call For Action."

Under the section of the law on which the accused persons stood trial, guilt of a seditious publication would affect persons selling, publishing or reproducing the seditious matter.

WHAT IS SEDITION

After defining sedition as an overt act against an established government calculated to bring it into disrespect or any act intended to incite people against the existing government, the prosecutor went on to show that there was intention to this effect.

Reading the whole of the offending articles to the court, the prosecutor said, the article suggested that the political tension had come to a deciding pitch in which the people must bite as distinct from barking "as is portrayed in the following relevant portions - we have been long kept in subjugation and given treatment unworthy of us."

The articles, he said, went on to say that the people were derided and enslaved and yet they abide with the law.

It further said. continued the prosecutor, that God did not make them slaves, otherwise He would not create them; if slavery was caused by man, he had no authority.

The article, therefore, counselled violence since in short it said, the people had had enough of it, the prosecutor submitted, citing Rex versus Wallace Johnson.

The portion of the seditious publication runs thus:

"No foreign government however benevolent can serve colonial needs."

It called on the people of Nigeria to rise against the "common enemy" which obviously is the Government, Mr Ridelagh maintained.

The prosecutor emphasised that the Government could not be foreign "since it is by law established."

The offending article, he went on, had incited His Majesty's subjects when it said that the people were fully flabbergasted, and called on them to "rise against the common enemy."

VIOLENCE URGE

The reference to Guglielmo Garribald liberating Italy, Adolf Hitler having his way, Benito Mussolini conquering Ethiopia, all because they had an army, and the allusion to Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army which he built up at Singapore—all told the people that "you cannot do it through a pacifist way;" the article clearly counselled violence, therefore, Mr Ridelagh stressed.

Three witnesses for the Crown were then called, the first was Tom Joe Pritlove, Police Officer, who visited the Echo offices consequent upon the publications; Abimbola Akinosho, Custodian of statutory copies of newspapers in the Secretariat and Inspector Odofin Dele who arrested the accused persons.

Mr T. O. S Benson, rising for the defence, begged His Honour to allow him to refer to the newspaper before he delved into the Campbell Act of 1843.

The prosecution, he said, often directed responsibility to the author and editor although all those who helped in the production were liable.

NO CASE MADE

In relation to the first accused, counsel held that the prosecution had made no case against him.

It was insufficient, he went on, for the prosecution to say that the first accused was Editor-in-Chief of the African Echo, it must be proved that he was the Editor on the two relevant days.

There was evidence to the contrary, he submitted.

The newspaper custodian sent accused three copies of his papers for his signature as set down by law, and the fact that accused did not append his signature the copy of November 6, 1948, which was one of the relevant issues, clearly proved that he was not editor on that day.

The second accused (Ebbi) in his statement to the police, admitted writing the editorial of November 1.

The author, in this case was apparent, but the police did not bother to trace him.

CASE ADJOURNED

He therefore submitted that there was misdirection in this connection and held that the first accused was entitled to an acquittal at the stage.

The defence next called Odufuwa into the witness box.

Odufuwa said he left the capital for Ibadan on October 29, and did not return till the afternoon of November 6.

The Echo, he said, was a thrice weekly paper, published on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday and was ready for sale at 5.30 a.m. on each of these days.

According to law, weekly papers came out with their Saturday edition on Friday; "Odufuwa therefore could not have seen the issue of November 6, before it was on the street for sale."

The matter was adjourned at this stage.

The Crown will continue cross examining the defence witness this morning at 9 a.m.

Thirty Pass Test Of Medical Department

The result of the promotion and qualifying examination for nurses, held on December 8, 1948, has been released by the Department of Medical Services and the thirty of the forty-three candidates who succeeded are as follows:—

N. A. Adewunmi, M. Tubi, N. Iwu, C. O. Ndukwe, M. Kamu, B. B. Oguntolu, E. E. Egemba, S. Folahan, T. Ughakoteni, S. A. Moses, I. T. Onanuga, S. Ubom, L. B. Green, M. O. Olusanya, W. O. Okweze, P. N. Chukwumah, K. Ikediashi, B. A. Banmeke, H. Madumeziam, S. O. Tesunbi, G. Olufemi, K. G. Bello, T. N. Gbemudu, E. O. Glaseinde, J. U. Enuma, P. O. Agbasionwe, S. K. Onwukah, H. O. Kema, J. Adeseye and I. N. Aguanyanwu.—(ANA)

ADO Fears Ibo Assembly Plans Overthrow Of The Government

AGBANI. —At a recent meeting of the Nkanu Native Authority Clan Council held here, the Assistant District Officer, Mr A. K. Wright, questioned Agbani's delegate to the Ibo State Assembly, Mr D. A. Nnaji, for having failed to tell him what transpired at the assembly.

Then turning to the people, he asked whether they had been told about what took place at the assembly?

Of course, they readily replied that their delegates had already given them a report of the proceedings with which they were satisfied.

Continuing, Mr Wright said he had made inquiries which revealed that people in the villages did not know that Mr Nnaji and others had gone to the assembly to plan the change or overthrow of the present government.

Infuriated by such allegations the people told Mr Wright that he had gone beyond his limits and that the assembly was not for the overthrow of government, but for the welfare of the Ibo nation.

Besides, it was pointed out, the proceedings of the assembly were not confidential; so that if Mr Wright cared he could write the Principal Secretary of the Ibo State Union for them.

It was evident Mr Wright was worried by the very idea of an Ibo assembly; but when asked to state the cause of his anxiety, he feigned indifference.

In the course of further discussions, Mr Nnaji revealed that

even the invitation sent to the Nkanu Clan by the Secretary of the Ibo State Union was shelved and kept undelivered by the Assistant District Officer.

When the people questioned his behaviour on this score, he replied that, after all, he is part and parcel of the Nkanu Clan Council!

Urhobos Urge Separate Grouping From 1950

Say 1,000,000 Strong Being Slighted In Development Plan

Raising strong objection against the idea of grouping the 1,003,000 Urhobos and the whole Warri Province of Nigeria in a "Western Region," the Urhobo Renascent Convention, at a general meeting held recently, passed a series of resolutions demanding, among other things, that such grouping must be scrapped in the constitutional revision of 1950.

Highlights of the resolutions, which were forwarded to the Chief Secretary, Chief Commissioner (West) and the Resident of Warri Province, are as follows:

1. That the Government owes an explanation of the discriminatory administration of the Development Programme in respect of 1,003,000 Urhobos, who inhabit one quarter of the Southern Region with an area of 3,000 square miles, larger in size than the colony of Gambia, and have no full fledged secondary school, no medical facilities, not to mention other amenities which are fully enjoyed by other parts of the country under the same Government.

2. That the Government should include deserving and qualified Urhobo youths, Ijaws and Itsekiris in the selection of students proceeding to the United Kingdom on Government scholarship.

3. That the enfranchisement of the Warri Province is overdue, in order to encourage popular election of future Warri Province representatives in the legislature as against the nomination system now in vogue.

4. That the system of exemption from tax as by law established be extended to the Warri Province, including reliefs and other special conditions.

5. That the Government should construct and maintain good roads and rail and other means of transport and industrial advance in Warri Province.

6. That the idea of regionalising Warri Province with the Western Region should be reviewed in 1950 revision of the Nigerian constitution and a separate Central Region for Warri Province on its own on a linguistic basis should be created in accordance with the democratic N.C.N.C. Freedom Charter.

7. That the Agriculture Bill passed into Law in last session of the Legislative Council should not apply to the Warri Province as people of Urhobo were not represented and it can not be denied that the legislators who claimed to represent them were not nominated by the Urhobos, the Ijaws or Itsekiris.

8. That democracy should be British Government's policy in shaping the destiny of the freedom-loving people of Nigeria and the people should have a voice in the management of their own affairs.

Union Of Ogoja Province Adopts Freedom Charter

Answers Government's Appeal By Pledging Faith In NCNC

At the general meeting of the Ogoja Provincial Union held at 25, Taiwo Street, Lagos, on Sunday, May 1, 1949, the following resolution was tabled and adopted by over 300 members that attended:

Whereas the Government in this year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, deemed it necessary to ascertain the wishes of the peoples of this country in order to revise the Richards Constitution;

And whereas the people of Ogoja Province have given their mandate and financial support to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons during the now famous country-wide tour of 1946, to carry on the political fight until political autonomy is gained by this country;

And whereas the said N.C.N.C. has transformed its political ideals for this country into what is now commonly known as the "Peoples Freedom Charter;"

And whereas the said Freedom Charter has been adopted by the National Assembly of the peoples of this country;

Be it resolved:

(1) That we the people of Ogoja Province have adopted the NCNC Freedom Charter as the only constitution good enough for this country.

(2) That our faith in the said NCNC is unshaken and our confidence unflinching.

(3) That it borders on confusion to introduce both the revision of the Richards Constitution and the reform on Local Government in the Eastern Provinces at one and the same time.

(4) That it is ultra vires on the part of Divisional Officers to cajole our people into giving a second mandate.

(5) That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the following: the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces, the Resident, Ogoja Province, our divisional councils, the NCNC Federal Cabinet and the Nigerian press.

Northern Big Shots Hatch Nationalist Influence

Chiefs Meet To Plan Monopoly Of Seats In Reform Of 1950

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ZARIA, May 25—According to the Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo No. 311 of May 21, 1949, the composition of the Northern Regional Conference for the review of the Richards' Constitution has already been determined by a joint meeting of the House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly which took place on May 6 and 7, 1949.

This joint meeting of the two Northern Houses, according to reliable sources of information, had been planned by the so-called unofficial members of the House of Assembly at a private meeting at Kaduna in January last.

These products of the Richards Constitution felt that with the review of the constitution their future would be absolutely uncertain and that they might be eclipsed and defeated in open competition by persons who would truly represent the interests of the Northern people both in the Regional Houses and in the Legislative Council.

SELF-INTEREST

To safeguard their personal interests and the interests of their imperialist masters they, therefore, arranged to send an unofficial delegation to the members of the House of Chiefs which would then meet in the following February.

Consequently, when the House of Chiefs met in February, the unofficial delegation from the "lower" house approached the members of the "upper" house with certain suggestions regarding the ways and means of revising the constitution in the north.

The delegation was said to warn the chiefs that unless the unofficial members of the Northern House of Assembly planned jointly with them to dominate all conferences for the review of the constitution that made them what they were, there was every possibility of their being ousted and replaced by northern nationalists.

NATIONALISTS

The members of the House of Chiefs had no alternative but to agree with the "educated legislators" that their vested interest had to be protected against the "invasion" of the nationalists—the "bad" people trained by "evil" men from the South.

The decision taken by the joint meeting of the two Northern Houses on the question of the composition of the Northern Regional Conference proves the above allegations beyond any shadow of doubt.

GASKIYA'S REPORT

Now read the report as published by the Gaskiya on May 21, 1949:

"It was decided by the joint meeting that sessions of the Northern Regional Conference will commence early in September next.

"On the question of provincial conference, it was decided that only Northern indigenes would be admitted as members and only purely Northern organisations would be represented; but the number of people that would sit on the conference in each province was not determined, and it was not necessary that the number should be the same in each province.

"However, it was agreed that that number must vary between twenty and forty.

"As to the actual composition of the provincial conferences in the north, each province will determine that.

"It was also decided that the Resident or his deputy will preside over each provincial conference; and that chiefs will attend as members.

"The press and the public may be admitted into the meetings of the conference when and where the views of representative organisations, if need be, will be heard; but meetings can be held where the press and the public will not be admitted.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE

"The number of representatives to the Northern Regional Conference is limited to ninety-two out of which twenty-one are unofficial members of the Northern House of Assembly, twenty-five come from the House of Chiefs, nineteen are official members of the Northern House of Chiefs, and the remaining twenty-six should be representatives from the provinces.

"Representation from the twelve Northern Provinces was determined on population basis: one representative for every 500,000 population.

"In this way the following figures were arrived at:

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

"Unofficial members of the House of Chiefs: Adamawa Province, one; Bauchi Province, three; Benue Province, two; Bornu Province, three; Ilorin Province, two; Kabba Province, two; Kano, Province, one; Katsina, two; Niger Province, three; Plateau Province, one; Sokoto Province, four; Zaria Province, one; and one official member, total: twenty-six.

ASSEMBLY HOUSE

"Members of the House of Assembly (unofficials): Adamawa, one; Bauchi, one; Benue, one; Bornu, one; Ilorin, one; Kabba, one; Kano, three; Katsina, two; Niger, two; Plateau, two; Sokoto, two; Zaria, one; Nominated (unofficial) six.

"Official members (House of Assembly) nineteen; total forty.

"Additional representatives (Provincial): Adamawa, two; Bauchi two; Benue, two; Bornu, two; Ilorin, two; Kabba, one; Kano, six; Katsina two; Sokoto, four; Zaria, one; total twenty-six

"Grand total ninety-two."

Emirs & Chiefs Of North Should Quit Legislature

Citizen Gives Representative Views On Reforms For 1950

ZARIA, May 27.— That the idea of the House of Chiefs is wrong and useless to the common people, and that chiefs and emirs should be excluded from the regional and federal legislatures, are the views expressed by a northern writer citizen (Mallam H. N. Bayaro of Paukshin) in a recent issue of the "Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo", a Government newspaper which had invited the views of educated northerners on the proposed constitutional revision for 1950.

Laying special emphasis on the should be sent to the provincial councils, which should be the highest authority in individual provinces.

Mallam Bayaro dual

suggested that three or four Mallam Bayaro continues:

villages should form their own "Every important town has a council whence representatives chief (district head); therefore, should be sent to the district council-town councils should be established cils — one from each group of villages.

"In this council every ward or

From the district councils

"The North will then be represented in the central legislature by Northern House of Assembly the Chief Commissioner (Northern Province), two or three should elect members (one for each province) to represent the Senior Religious and thirteen representatives of the people.

"Emirs and chiefs should be removed from the central legislature, because we regard our emirs and chiefs as holy, and it is not correct or dignifying for an emir to sit and argue with his subjects. In modern civilised countries kings (chiefs or emirs) do not participate in such councils.

He goes on to suggest that the About the emirs, this northern citizen says:

"The House of Chiefs is basically wrong and practically useless, and should be abolished; since all native authorities should be represented in the House of Assembly, they should be satisfied and keep away from legislatures."

"Members of the northern regional house, should be selected into such provincial councils."

"Representatives from town councils should also be sent to the provincial councils.

government. Mallam Bayaro added:

"The question of the unification of Nigeria is a difficult one; it can only be possible in the central legislature.

"It will be better for each region to be made autonomous, to be allowed to conduct its own affairs as it deems fit and in accordance with its own local methods and ways.

"Unity can only be achieved on a federal basis; the central legislature to deal with concurrent jurisdiction."

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UK Papers Hail Nigerian Constitutional Review

People Should Never Complain They Were Not Consulted

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.—Comments are being made on the proposed "revision" of the Richards Constitution, and the machinery set up to "consult" the Nigerian people on this issue.

Influential imperialist journals in Britain, from the Economist (organ of financial and business circles of the city) to the Tribune (Left Labour weekly) have greeted this scheme with the greatest satisfaction:

PLAY ON WORDS

"Nigeria. . . . . .has established an interesting procedure in finding a way out of this deadlock . . . . .

"The contrast between this procedure, starting from the village and working upwards and the procedure under which the present constitution was granted, could hardly be more extreme." (Economist, 30.4.49).

"The adoption of this democratic procedure for the consultation of the Nigerian people about the future constitutional advance of their country, is a landmark in colonial history." (The Tribune, 29.4.49.)

Even more enthusiastic are the comments of Dr Rita Hinden in a long article entitled "An Experiment in Democracy" in the latter journal, issue May 6, 1949.

Nigerians will remember that Dr Hinden officially denied any intention to get mixed up in the question of Nigeria's Constitution, and will note with interest that she now nevertheless poses as a major source of information on this subject to the British people.

NIGERIAN HOLIDAY

Unfortunately, this is hardly a clear source — her Nigerian holiday does not appear to have assisted her vision.

The touching unanimity between her point of view and that of the Economist could not be better illustrated than by the following quotations:

Referring to possible criticisms in Nigeria, she writes:

"On one point, however, there can be no criticism.

No one will be able to say that the people of Nigeria were, this time, not consulted."

And the "Economist":

"However dissatisfied vociferous Africans may be with whatever emanates from the new procedure, they will not be able to claim that they were not consulted."

FOOLING THE WORLD

The imperialist designs show very clearly indeed through these lines.

The world is to be persuaded that, no matter what the nature of the "revised Constitution", it has been "freely" and "democratically" accepted by the Nigerian people.

And what is to be its nature?

Is it to terminate imperialist rule?

In that case why not accede to the demand for a freely elected, democratic National Assembly of Nigerians to decide on their constitution without "advice" from British officialdom?

That would be the internationally recognised democratic practice.

But of course, nothing is further from the minds that shape Colonial Office policy.

Just now a Conference to "discuss the whole field of supplies to colonial territories" is being held at Church House, London.

CLOSED DOOR

That is a question of equally urgent importance to the peoples of the colonies, for on it hinges their economic future.

Yet this conference, entirely composed of colonial officials and experts, is sitting in private, and as far as is known does not include a single representative of the peoples of the colonies.

In this connection the vitally important principle of consulting the peoples concerned suddenly ceases to have any significance at all!

Clearly such consultation only becomes a vital principle for the imperialists when it is a question of persuading the world that the Nigerian people, (or any other of the many peoples languishing under the colonial yoke) are actually asking British imperialism to enslave them.

CUT AND DRIED

The nature of the "revised" Constitution is in fact a forgone conclusion.

Dr Hinden in the same article lets the cat out of the bag by saying that: "The regional principle had worked well and would be strengthened."

The Richards Constitution with a vengeance that is what is in the minds of Nigeria's imperialist rulers.

But no Nigerian who is seriously concerned for the future of his people can or will lend a hand in this plot.

The Nigerian people will show once again by their opposition to this "revised" Constitution, that they well understand the technique of their imperialist oppressors.

They have lived too long under imperialist domination to be misled into thinking that the "leopard has changed his spots" and has now only good intentions towards them.

N.C.N.C. Will Tell Inside Story About Seditions

Provincials Accuse Enahoro Of Spreading Lies On NCNC

A series of press releases throwing light on the circumstances leading to, and attendant on the famous Tom Jones Hall seditious lectures and the conviction and imprisonment of six Nigerians for sedition, has been promised by the Federal Secretariat of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

According to the N.C.N.C. Secretariat, this promise and assurance has been given in response to the many letters flooding the secretariat from Ibadan, Sapele and other places visited by Mr Anthony Enahoro, ex-Editor of the Daily Comet and founder of the mysterious "New Africa Society" under whose auspices he delivered a lecture and collected money last October before volunteering to preside over the Tom Jones lecture delivered by O. C. Agwuna.

The following is text of one of such letters from the provinces:

POLITICAL TURN-COATS

"In the stress and anxiety of daily life under the heels of imperialist Britain the mass of the people of Nigeria are becoming increasingly opposed to the claims and appeals of irresponsible political turn-coats and opportunists who, after enjoying some good reputation under the N.C.N.C., and being carried away by over-enthusiasm to commit certain irresponsible acts which brought them to the warm embrace of the law, have now undertaken, in their own name, to tour Nigeria and the Cameroons and spread vicious propaganda against the National Council with the sole object of collecting money to be lavishly spent in mean hotels and drinking houses in the company of notorious street and society girls.

"It is absolutely necessary that the Federal Secretariat of the N.C.N.C. issues series of press releases to educate the masses of Nigeria and the Cameroons on the role played by the N.C.N.C. Cabinet, the central executive of the Zikist Movement and the six political prisoners involved in the famous 1948-49 sedition cases.

ILL-TIMED PLANS

"Throughout the country there is a persistent, continuous and

anxious enquiry into the origin of the Tom Jones and Glover Hall seditious lectures and the personalities and/or organisations behind such ill-timed plans!

"One of the political prisoners recently discharged from His Majesty's convict prisons in Lagos, and who goes by the name Tony Enahoro is now busy touring this country and spreading vicious propaganda against the Federal Cabinet of the N. C. N. C. and against Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe in particular.

"He gave a lecture here recently wherein he claimed to be speaking with the voice of his five comrades now in prison and whose mandate he had secured before leaving Lagos.

"This political turn-coat goes from one town to another disseminating lies and poisoning the minds of the people with the idea that it was Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and the Federal Cabinet that had pushed forward the six nationalists to commit sedition with the understanding that the N. C. N. C. would support them by formenting gigantic troubles for the British Government throughout the country.

IRRESPONSIBLES

"When the six youngmen committed sedition and called for a revolution, and were arrested by the Police, the N.C.N C. denied them and went so far as to condemn them as a pack of irresponsibles.

"The country, therefore, urges with one voice that the Federal Secretariat of the National Council should explain the circumstances under which the series of seditious lectures were delivered in October and November last year and the part played by both the Federal Cabinet of the N.C.N.C. and the central executive of the Zikist Movement in supporting the nationalists involved.

"I may even suggest, if you don't think it would be detrimental to the interests and future careers of some of the political prisoners, that the Federal Secretariat should publish all the revelations made by the Federal Secretary during sessions of the Second Annual Convention last April.

"Anyway you must do something to educate the public on this score."

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Six Members Of Iperu Political Party Are Found Not Guilty

IJEBU ODE, Aug. 12.—Mr S. P. Thomas, Magistrate of the Ibadan Magisterial Area, upheld the submission of counsel for the defence, and discharged six members of the Iperu Majeobaje Society who were charged with preventing or hindering members of the public from following Olayinka Okupe, the Alaperu of Iperu, to the Native Court.

Iawani Lemonu, Awoniyi Jogbodo, O. Oremade, Asani Oyesile, Sanni Adeeko and Logi Erinlan were also charged with threatening members of the public with injury to their persons or property since July 3, 1949, at Iperu.

Conducting the prosecution, Mr R. A. Doherty, Senior Crown Counsel, called seven witnesses, and Mr J. Ogbolu, Assistan Superintendent of Police, who gave evidence for the Crown deposed that there was no record of complaint about the charges in the books of the local police detachment. 18a/5

Defending counsel submitted that there was no credence in the evidence before the court to justify the conviction of the accused persons.

Before his judgment was read the magistrate commended the able method in which the Crown Counsel, defending counsel and the Assistant Superintendent of Police had conducted the case.

There was a wild outburst of joy as the accused persons were discharged and the great crowd which besieged the court since August 8 left with satisfaction.

East Confab Wants All Adults to Vote

ENUGU.— Opened here recently by the Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces, the Eastern Regional Conference started discussion on the constitutional revision and adopted the federal system of government based on district representation to the various legislatures.

The most significant decision was, however, the unqualified adoption of universal adult suffrage for Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Northern Regional House Of Assembly Passes Four Bills

KADUNA.— An Ordinance to make provision as to the application and modification of written laws in relation to mandates of the League of Nations and the trusteeship system of the United Nations, was one of the four bills that came up for adoption when the Regional House of Assembly met in the hall of the new Police Training College here recently. 18a/5

Mr Sharwood Smith, Resident of Sokoto Province, occupied the chair. Dt. 9-10-49

The three other ordinances that were adopted are as follows:

(a) An Ordinance to amend the Excise Ordinance 1941.

(b) An Ordinance to amend the Native Courts Qrdinance 1948.

(c) An Ordinance to amend the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance 1947.

These bills were purely formal, and were declared acceptable to the house without dissent.

Odutola Seeks To Ban All Attacks On Emirs & Obas

Wants Articles Against All Chiefs Treated As Criminal

IBADAN, March 13.—Honourable Members of the House whispered among themselves and eyed one another as the Hon. Timothy O. Odutola gave notice of a motion last Saturday, March 12, seeking to restrain by legislation what he called "malicious and vindictive" criticisms of traditional rulers in the Northern and Western Provinces, and further to prevent "detribalised professional, political, alien organisations" from meddling with the internal affairs of local administration units.

The Hon. Member seeks further to make it "a criminal offence to publish any article designed and calculated to undermine the authority of a recognised traditional ruler."

Whether the law of libel does not cover this last part of the motion is yet to be known when it is debated.

The motion reads:

THE MOTION

Whereas the system of Indirect Rule on the lines of the principles enunciated in his political memorandum was introduced into the Protectorate of Nigeria by the late Lord Lugard.

And whereas as a result the system of native administration was established in the Protectorate of Nigeria.

And whereas this said system of native administration, in the words of the late Sir Donald Cameron in his memorandum of 1934 was designed to adapt for the purposes of local administration the tribal institutions which the native peoples have evolved for themselves, so that the latter may develop in a constitutional manner from their own past, guided and restrained by the traditions and sanctions which they have inherited, moulded or modified as they may be on the advice of British officers.

And whereas the term tribal institution was in the said memorandum by the late Sir Donald Cameron as the tribal authority which according to tradition and usage has in the past regulated the affairs of each unit of native society and which the people of today are willing to recognise and obey.

PRESS CRITICISM

And whereas it has not been established that the system of native administration is administered in the Northern and Western regions of Nigeria contrary to the principles enunciated for the foregoing, or has ceased to be guided and advised by British officers.

And whereas criticisms of the system published recently in the local press are destructive, designed and calculated to undermine the authority of traditional rulers in the Northern and Western regions of Nigeria and also to incite the indigenous peoples of these areas against such constituted authorities.

And whereas certain questions asked at this and previous meetings of this honourable Council are also designed and calculated to undermine the authority of the traditional rulers in the Northern and Western regions of Nigeria and to incite the indigenous peoples of these areas against such constituted authorities.

And whereas in most cases these questions, although inside standing rules and orders of this Council are malicious and vindictive and are therefore an abuse of the rights and privileges of membership of this honourable house.

UNITY IN CENTRE

And whereas in the Governor's speech in the Legislative Council at the opening of the present session His Excellency expressed the view that "we can achieve unity at the centre through strength in the regions" and that "our watch word should be unity through strength."

And whereas in the said speech His Excellency also said that it would be a serious mistake for all regions in this country to advance in exactly the same way in the widely varying circumstances of different parts of this country.

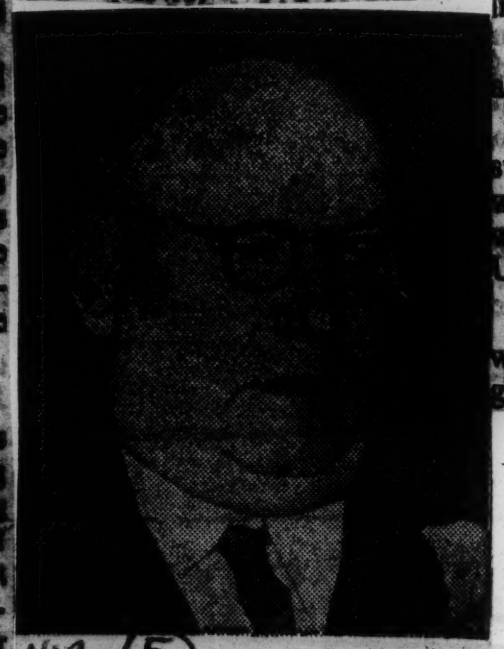
And whereas it is the considered view of the honourable house that unity is a desideratum to the progress of this country towards self-government but that this unity cannot be achieved in the absence of mutual respect, tolerance and goodwill between the different views of this country.

NOW, THEREFORE

Now, be it resolved by this honourable Council that having due regard to the widely varying circumstances in different parts of these regions, steps be taken at the earliest possible date to provide by legislation or some other suitable means for the progressive and effective democratization of local administration in the Northern and Western regions, on such lines as may be acceptable to the peoples of the regions concerned.

And be it further resolved that steps be taken at the earliest possible date to introduce for consideration of this honourable house a suitable legislation making it a criminal offence to publish articles designed and calculated to undermine the authority of a recognised traditional ruler in the proper execution of his official duties and/or to incite the indigenous people of his area against such constituted authority.

And be it still further resolved that steps be taken at the earliest possible moment to prevent by legislation or some other suitable means, interference by detribalised professional politicians, alien organizations or body in the internal affairs of local administration units set up on democratic basis or in any reform or reorganisation which the indigenous peoples of such units may deem desirable for the effective administration of such units, as such interference is invariably motivated by a spirit of destruction and confusion rather than that of construction.—(ANA)



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DR DANIEL MALAN

Premier of the Union of South Africa, whose Nationalist Party has won majority seats in the Union Provincial Council elections fought on a policy of organised racial segregation.

Malan's Party Gains In Union Elections

JOHANNESBURG, March 11 (R).—The Prime Minister, Dr Daniel Malan's Nationalist Party fighting for the provincial elections on the policy of "apartheid," gained a majority in the Union as a whole but failed to score sweeping victories for which he hoped.

Dr Malan scarcely maintained the ground gained in the general election of 1948, but improved greatly on the last provincial election of 1943.

An overall state of the parties is as follows:

Nationalists, eighty-five; United (Smuts) seventy-eight; Labour, three; Independent, three.

Malan, hampered by a majority of only four in the Assembly, had sought a mandate to proceed with the racial segregation plans.

His coalition partner, the Afrikaner Party led by the Finance Minister, Havenga, took no part in the election.

Havenga's is the next move awaited with great interest.

The Nationalists lost three constituencies which their party had won in the general election, but won back the breakpan from the United Party.

Many Nationalist majorities were down, compared with the general election.

Ogunbiyi Thanks Government For 1948 Summer Conference

IBADAN, March 14 (ANA). — The Honourable T. A. J. Ogunbiyi, leader of the Unofficial Members by reason of his age, opened the speeches on the Appropriation Bill on the seventh day of the third budget session of the Legislative Council here today.

The Honourable Member was grateful to Government for arranging the London Summer Conference which afforded the opportunity to Council Members to meet legislators from other parts of Africa.

He paid particular tribute to the typist-stenographers of the Summer Conference who completed work on the speeches as soon as each speaker was done, and hoped that stenographers will be encouraged to take courses while on leave, if it will not be too much a cost.

Despite the damage which had been done to their country during the war, the English people were not down hearted; that sort of spirit would be welcome in Nigeria, he said.

The Highway Missioner spoke of the high family connections of Mr H. M. Foot, Chief Secretary to the Government, whose worth he never realised until he had got to England.

This was much to the embarrassment of the Chief Secretary who kept his face up with his hands.

Switching over to the entertainment allowance of the Governor during the session, the Honourable Member said it must be a great strain but would hesitate to suggest an increase; however, he suggested that such entertainments during the Legislative Council sessions and those of the Chief Commissioners during Houses of Assembly sessions, be charged to the account of the country.

INVITATION

In the past the nobility and distinguished persons never bothered to attend the council from other countries.

The position was now changed.

That was why he would wish that such debts be regarded as the debts of Nigeria and because the entertainment was given by the country.

"But," he added, "that does not prevent Your Excellency, occasionally, from inviting us as private friends to come and dine with you."

SCHOLARSHIPS

On the matter of scholarship awards he was thankful for the liberal outlook of the Government, but deprecated the idea of men being placed in grades lower than those for which they were trained.

He also recommended the founding of a board to consider he repeated requests of workers for increased wages in view of increased agitations and petitions.

It was imperative, he said, that Government should do something.

Coming to "666" wireless cars, he suggested that this useful service should be extended to other parts of the country.

Still on the Police Department the grand old legislator said that the much deserved changes in the police uniform promised since last year were yet to be effected.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

No improvement, he said was yet effected, despite the frequent complaints on the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

In this respect, he wanted something done, at least to delegate somebody to teach telephone operators courtesy.

He considered prison warders to be almost prisoners themselves, except that there was a difference in their uniform, because their work was tedious with little consideration for their demands.

He supported the Appropriation Bill.

Hon. Essien Hails Plan For Constitutional Reform

Says Quarrels And Agitation Will End With Bad Policy

IBADAN, March 15 (ANA).—The contemplated revision of the constitution was a symbol that the records of the preceding administration were being thrown out in favour of the new, the Hon. Chief Nyong Essien told the Legislative Council here today.

Political fight, press wars and other upheavals had of late shaken the country not without cause.

It was all caused by bad laws, but anything with a beginning must surely have an end.

If there were no bad laws to cause confusion there would be no revision of the old constitution.

THE FLIES WILL GO

Chief Nyong Essien was of the opinion that the flies would go of their own accord if the sore was healed.

He was happy at the step being taken to amend the unsuitable constitution.

Education must win first place in the administration of the country because it was a capital goal which sets everything right.

In England, amateurs were in control of every branch of Government in the political summit.

Much as professionals were needed, nevertheless, the progress of the country depended on the education of the common man.

The country was in dire need of education and unlike England public money was not expended on religious bodies to impose their religion on others against their wishes.

Grants must be also extended to private schools.

Speaking on the closing of some schools of the Education Missionary Society of Nigeria the Hon. Nyong Essien said the Education Department should defend itself as to what charges were brought against the schools.

REDUNDANT SCHOOLS

In England redundant schools when closed were hardly disputed, but there was no evidence that the closed schools were redundant.

Satan, he said, was driven out of heaven to hell but heaven was not closed.

The schools were part and parcel of the nation and the punishment of the innocent children involved was bad.

South African Union May Quit United Nations

Spokesman Says Declaration Of Rights Threatens Whites

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 5. — If the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the third General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris last December is accepted by South Africa, then "all the white people in Africa will have to pack up their baggage and leave," declared Eric Louw, Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs, who headed the South African delegation to the United Nations in announcing the decision of Malan the anti-Negro Prime Minister to reject the doctrine of "racial equality between white and coloured in Church and State."

"South Africa can expect no sympathy and help from the United Nations which is dominated by Communists and supported by coloured States and Negro countries like Haiti, Liberia and Ethiopia."

GREAT PREJUDICE

It was impossible to describe how great is the prejudice aroused against white South Africans by the coloured delegates and Communist representatives, who, together with the Negro newspapers, especially those published in America, carry on sustained propaganda against Dr Malan's Government, asserted Ambassador Louw, addressing his first public meeting at Cape Town since his return to South Africa.

He appealed to the Government to ban the circulation of coloured American newspapers in Africa, which he accused of stirring up the natives against the whiteman by putting "dangerous ideas of racial equality" in their heads.

British and American white liberals like Mr Henry Wallace were also attacked.

These "kaffir lovers," as he described them, were also the enemies of South Africa, trying to undermine "white civilization" in the so-called Dark Continent.

AN APPEAL

He appealed to the authorities to take strong action against the young English missionary, the Rev. Michael Scott, a former London curate, who has been championing the cause of the coloured races — Africans, Indians and Cape coloured peoples in South Africa as well as in the United States.

The time has come to put this "trouble-maker Scott in jail," said Louw.

In 1947, when the South African Government at that time headed by Field Marshal Jan Smuts refused to permit African chiefs to leave South-West Africa in order to present their case before the Trusteeship Council at Lake Success, Rev. Scott visited South-West Africa, collected evidence from the chiefs and their people, and presented a memorandum to the United Nations on their behalf.

JAILED AND FINED

On his return to South Africa, Mr Scott was imprisoned.

Last month he was fined the sum of twenty-five dollars for living among natives in the jim-crow township of Orlando, without having first obtained permission from the Malan Government.

West African Pilot

Rev. Scott has recently arrived in London.

Mon. 2-7-49

He plans to make a second visit to New York next April when the United Nations reassemble at Lake Success, to carry on the fight against the annexation of the ex-mandate by Malan's Government.

He will be accompanied by Dr Y. M. Dadoo, the President of the Transvaal Indian National Congress of South Africa, who was also denounced by Ambassador Louw as an "enemy" of the white people in South Africa.

The South African spokesman has let it be known that if the United Nations resolution is implemented by any form of sanction, South Africa will walk out of the international organisation rather than accept.

Alake's Abdication Flashed By Reuters

West African Pilot

ABEOKUTA, Jan. 6 (R).—The Alake of Abeokuta, Ladapo Ademola II, seventy-six-year-old Chief of Egbaland, Southern Nigeria, has abdicated because of trouble over tax on women.

18a(5) Mon. 2-7-49

The Alake had been in voluntary exile in Oshogbo since July last year when he left to "avoid bloodshed" over female income and poll taxation and dissension among his councillors.

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As trouble has continued during his exile, the Alake has announced his abdication.

"Conditions in Egbaland indicate that a greater sacrifice is called for and I unhastingly bow to the inevitable by surrendering the office of Alake," he said.

Ademola II has reigned as Alake for twenty-eight years.

Imprisoned Egba Women Said To Be Fed On Soaked Gari

West African Pilot

Mon. 1-3-49

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ABEOKUTA, Jan. 2.—"The Akarigbo of Shagamu, Ijebu Remo, has gaoled three Egba Orile Oko women for failing to pay poll tax for 1948.

"One of the women is about sixty-five years old, another is about sixty and the third left a little child in the village.

"Akarigbo appears to have gaoled these women out of sheer prejudice, because the Akarigbo is Ladapo Ademola's friend and 'in-law.'"

So your correspondent was told by a spokesman of Orile Oko women who was in town for consultation during the week-end.

She told the story further:

THE REASON

When the Egba women heard of the imprisonment they went to see the Akarigbo, if any peaceful settlement could be arrived at.

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But the Akarigbo was alleged to have said "You Egba women, you are bad people, where is your king?

Mon. 1-3-49

"After the Orile Oko women shall have left the prison, I shall serve civil summons on them and sell all what they possess."

The women then asked if he could permit them to see the women in the prison at Ijebu Ode.

Akarigbo said he could not allow the women to see them, and that he was not concerned about that.

The women then asked the Police Superintendent who was present there if he could tell them how they could see the jailed women.

The Police Superintendent directed them to the District Officer, Ijebu Ode.

The District Officer kindly gave two of them permission to see the three Egba women in the prison.

When the Egba women got to the prison they were very disappointed to be told the deplorable condition under which these three women lived.

They were told that they had been living on gari soaked in water, yam and salt; they said the soup they were given would not be eaten by dogs, they had to spread their blankets out to sleep on.

Immediately the women left the District Officer's house, he, the District Officer took his car and preceded the women's lorry to the prison, but left as he saw the lorry approaching.

They met the Chief-warder, about six other warders, and one matron all waiting in the yard around

Mon. 1-3-49

SHEER INGRATITUDE

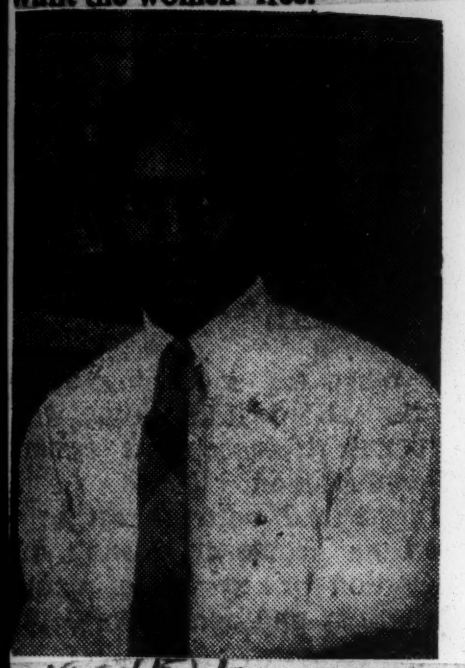
The entire Egba women think it to be sheer ingratitude on the part of the Akarigbo that the Orile Oko women should be treated in this manner after paying tax on their own soil to Ijebu Remo Administration for so many years for which they had got no benefit whatsoever, just because they happened by some mistake for which they are in no way responsible, to have been politically grouped together with the Remo people.

It is important to note that Ilaro Local Administration also made the same order that their women should pay for this year only.

But when it was discovered that the women were unable to pay, the order was rescinded and that is a case in which the women themselves were Ilaro people on Ilaro soil.

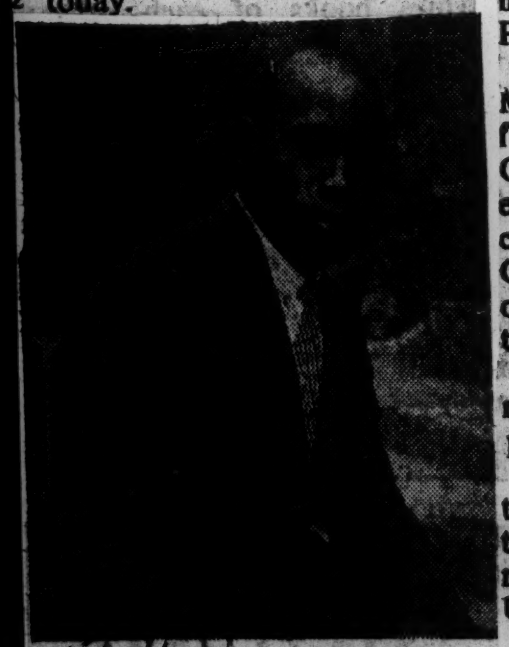
Finally the spokesman told your

correspondent that Egba women want the women free.



MR LUKE EMEJULU

General Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union who has been awarded a scholarship by the union to study Law and Trade Unionism in England. His union's demand for representation on the Railway Board of Management is discussed on page 2 today.



MR B. B SALAMI

Joint Secretary of the Nigerian National Democratic Party which, in a release published elsewhere, has condemned the visit of two British politicians at this time to Nigeria as tactless.

Woman Graduate Gets A High Post In Liberian Government

MONROVIA.— In the recent appointments made by President Tubman, another woman figured prominently.

She is Mrs Viola McKrae-Gray who was appointed Clerk of Writs to the Elections Commission.

This post is very important, for everything about the elections passes through her, and upon her rests the responsibility of seeing that elections are fair and free to all.

Mrs Gray is a graduate of St. Paul's Normal School at Lawrenceville, Virginia, and is a product of the Protestant Episcopal Church, her late father being a Priest of the church.

Returning from America, she taught at the House of Bethany at Cape Mount, and later at Bromley, St. Paul River, where she was the principal: these are mission schools for girls of the Protestant Mission.

After marriage, she settled in Monrovia where she has a beautiful home, and taught at the College of West Africa; she is exceptionally good in Music, and carries a special course at the College of West Africa; she was one of the directors for the Centennial Choir.

She succeeds Mr Dudley Lawrence, the first occupant of this post.

Mr Lawrence is now Chief of the Foreign Conference section in the State Department; this is a new creation to take care of United Nations matters.

Counsellor D. Bartholomew Cooper is Commissioner of Elections succeeding the late James Wiles; Attorney S. Raymond Horace is Solicitor General, and Col. A. R. Harper is Adjutant General.

Surrender Of Alake Title Hotly Discussed In New Egba Council

ABEOKUTA, Jan. 4.--Oba Ademola II, C.M.G., C.B.E., the Alake of Abeokuta who on his own accord quitted the immediate precincts of his domain and left for Oshogbo on July 28, 1948 following unrest in Abeokuta in order that passions might cool down and wiser counsels prevail has found "conditions have, however, continued to be such in the homeland as to indicate that a greater sacrifice is called for" and has unhesitatingly bowed to the inevitable by surrendering the office of Alake of Abeokuta, stated official sources yesterday.

This decision was conveyed to the Egba people in a letter he sent and which was read at an extraordinary meeting of the Egba Native Authority Council held at the Centenary Hall, Abeokuta last Monday, January 3.

By a resolution unanimously carried the Council accepted the surrender after a four-hour debate occasioned by the demand for his return made by the delegation of a new society called the Egbe Atunluse

The Oluwo of Ijeun presided.

GREETINGS

The Resident, Mr J. H. Blair, the Senior District Officer Mr J. H. Beeley, the Assistant District Officers Messrs Peter Ratcliffe, and C. Law were present.

The galleries and the whole precincts of the hall were full of spectators.

Before the business of the day commenced, Chief and Honourable A. Soetan the Aro of Kemta, on behalf of the Council and Egba people congratulated the Resident, all the administrative officers and all other Government officials in the province for their good work and wished them happiness and prosperity in the New Year.

Chiefs Akinwande Thomas and Adefolu supported and Mrs Funmilayo Kuti on behalf of all Egba women associated herself with the kind sentiments expressed by the members of Council.

The Resident, on behalf of himself and the other officials thanked the Council for their kind message and congratulated Chief Soetan on his appointment, at the Western House of Assembly, to the Legislative Council which was a guarantee that the high esteem in which Abeokuta Province was held had not been forfeited.

THE SURRENDER

Out of ten items on the agenda, only this special announcement occupied the whole day's proceedings.

After prayers, the Resident said that he had received a document sent to the Egba people and asked the Council Clerk to read it.

Read in both English and Yoruba, the document dated December 31, 1948 was written and signed by Ademola II, "surrendering hereby the office of Alake of Abeokuta."

NEW SOCIETY

After the Resident had addressed the Council about forty people, most of whom were Ogbonis and belonging to a new society called Egbe Atunluse were called into the meeting.

Their spokesmen were Chief Odetola, the Lisa of Itoku, Chief Oyeshiji the Baleshi of Ijeun, the Apena of Itoku, Chief I. A. Shodipo the Bagbimo of Iporo. Mr I. K. Doherty, the Noibi of Egba Muslims and Chief E. O. Somoye, the Adila of Kemta.

The points raised in their speeches were:

(1) That the Alake should return to Abeokuta as it was unknown in the history of Egbaland that an Alake ever died in exile and that the demand for his abdication was not the wish of Ogboni chiefs who were the King-makers and that most of the signatories to the petition did so under duress.

(2) That the Majeobaje Society was a menace in Abeokuta using high handedness, intimidation, threat and actually, lawlessness by breaking the houses of those who did not agree with them and those working for the peace of Egbaland.

A BIG SLUR

(3) That the Council as at present constituted was not representative of the people because the members instead of being chosen freely by the people were pitch-forked into office by the force of Majeobaje Society and

(4) That since the Council has become the Native Authority the members have not consulted the people, their constituents, on any matter to be discussed in the Council and after discussion.

They therefore demanded the dissolution of the Council forthwith.

Some of the speakers said that they were leading men in the agitation against the Alake and that was not the first time, but stressed that it would cast a big slur on Egba people if their ruler was sent away into exile so unceremoniously.

ALL FOR MONEY

Leading the discussion of the matter by the Council, Chief and Hon. Soetan termed most of the people who now demanded the return of the Alake as bats and alleged that it was known that they were doing so for monetary consideration.

The Alake had abdicated and the Resident had clearly and kindly outlined the royal way through which he could return if ever that would come true and therefore, there was no point raising it.

As regards the allegation against the Majeobaje Society, Chief Soetan said that the law was there to protect any and everybody and in answer to Council members not discussing matters with their people and the unrepresentativeness of the Council, he said that he was properly elected and that he generally reported to his people.

Other speakers were Chief S. A. O. Sonekan, the Odofin of Ikopa, Mr A. Adedamola of Oke Township and Dr Fagbenro Beyioku, the Apesi of Isheri, who referred to the leading members of Egbe Atunluse as "turn coats" since 1927 and that "the name of Mr Blair will go down in history as the greatest Resident Abeokuta ever had for his tact, honesty and knowledge.

UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED

At this stage, the chairman called for a resolution of the Council on the matter.

Chief Soetan seconded by Mr Adedamola moved the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that this Council accepts the surrender of the office of the Alake of Abeokuta by the ex-Alake Ladapo Ademola as per his letter of abdication dated December 31, 1948."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

To All-Northern Congress To Hold First Conference To Discuss Constitution Reform

Delegates From All Nigeria To

An all-northern peoples' conference is billed to take place at Kaduna on June 26, 27, and 28, under the auspices of the Northern Nigerian Congress, an organisation established a few months ago and built on the foundation of Mutanen Arewa a Yau.

It is learnt from reliable sources that the J.A.N.A. will be fully represented at the conference.

Branches of both organisations throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons will send delegates to the conference.

It is further learnt that the central executive of the J.A.N.A. will be represented by Mallam Sa'ad Zungur and Abubaka Zukogi, while the Agege and Lagos branches of the organisation will send two delegates each.

The conference will discuss matters of far-reaching importance at the review of the Richard's Constitution to village councils.

Education, it is understood, will occupy a prominent place on the agenda for the conference.

The report of the joint meeting of the House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly is likely to be the most hotly discussed item.

Delegates to the conference will perhaps exceed 200.

Northern communities in all parts of the western provinces have been specially requested by

the General Secretary of the J.A.N.A. to send representatives to this conference.

Calabar Province Meets On Constitutional Issue

NYM Agent Forced To Hold Back Movement's Proposals

CALABAR, June 29 (ANA).— The provincial conference on the review of the Richards' Constitution opened here yesterday at the public library, Resident Mayne acting as the independent chairman without a vote.

The conference was fully representative of the unofficial House of Assembly, the Calabar Provincial Meeting member, Ibibio State Union delegates and representatives of all sections of the Calabar Province, the National Council, the Zikist Movement, the Ex-servicemen's Union and other bodies.

NCNC CHARTER

A memorandum was submitted by the Ibibio State Union signed by Chief the Honourable Nyong Essien and Mr J. L. Nsima; for the President, Ibibio State Union; Messrs J. J. Amah, D. F. E. Essesien for the National Council and other notables of the Ibibio State.

The conference adopted the N.C.N.C. Freedom Charter and urged Government to accept same as the basis for the constitutional review.

The National Council, Calabar branch, representing over sixteen bodies with Professor Eyo Ita as spokesman, the Ex-servicemen's Union and several others, submitted memoranda adopting the Freedom Charter.

NYM WITHDRAWAL

Chief Etim Ekpenyong, member of the Provincial Meeting, submitted the Youth Movement constitution as the basis for review but was forced to withdraw despite the efforts of the chairman to overrule the issue.

The Ebre Omo Oduduwa, which was also represented, based its recommendations on regionalisation.

A committee of sixteen will prepare resolutions for full dress debate when conference meets on June 30.

Over 150 representatives attended the conference and it was open to the public and the press.

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Demos Express Opinion On Sorensen & Hinden Visit At This Time Described As Tactless And Indiscreet

That the Nigerian National Democratic Party views the visi of Reverend R. Sonresen and Dr Rita Hinden to Nigeria at the pre sent time as most tactless, and indiscreet, because it savours of a attempt to make much more difficult an amicable settlement in a already difficult matter, is the opinion communicated to the pres by the Joint-Secretaries of the party last week-end.

The release states that it was at a meeting of the party held last Saturday that it was decided that a statement should be made in the following vein.

The Nigerian National Democratic Party appreciated deeply the keen interest evinced in Nigerian affairs in years past, particularly, by Rev. Sorensen, M.P., and Dr (Miss) Rita Hinden, Secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, London, and would always cherish a grateful recollection of thier unrenumerative services to the cause of this country.

MORE APPRECIATION

The party also appreciated their broadmindedness in willing to meet all parties and organisations and to make this point a condition precedent to their acceptance of the Youth Movement invitation to come to Nigeria.

In view of this statement, this party would have been willing to meet Rev. Sorensen and Dr Hinden had they, on their own initiative, come to this great country to have a first hand knowledge of her affairs and not as guests of a party which constitutes the reactionary wing of the political progress of the country and which forms but a miscroscopic group among the masses of Nigeria that stands for our progress as embodied in the Freedom Charter of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

While appreciating the wisdom of Rev. Sorensen and Dr Hinden in touring, not extensively through, some areas in Nigeria, this party takes strong exception to their views and says that it is but illogical to expect all the inhabitants of Nigeria to be sponsored by the Colonial Office.

If any application is made either from West Africa or from London, such an application will be forwarded to the Colonial Office, who may or may not sponsor the applicant.

A lengthy debate ensued on this topic, and it was maintained by W.A.S.U. that it was not at all necessary for the Colonial Office to bring the polytechnits under their control.

The former argument of the Colonial Office on qualification and financial ability was greatly shaken on the facts argued by W.A.S.U. on this point.

REASONS UNFOUNDED

For in the case of polytechnics the question of qualification is not very important, since you go into any trade or branch of study you may choose on your own level.

The question of financial ability does not arise because the student pays for the whole year before he goes on and sometimes the fee is not up to £2.

Your correspondent, for an example, registered last September at the North-Western Polytechnic for economics, logic and elocution, all for thirty-one shillings for a whole year.

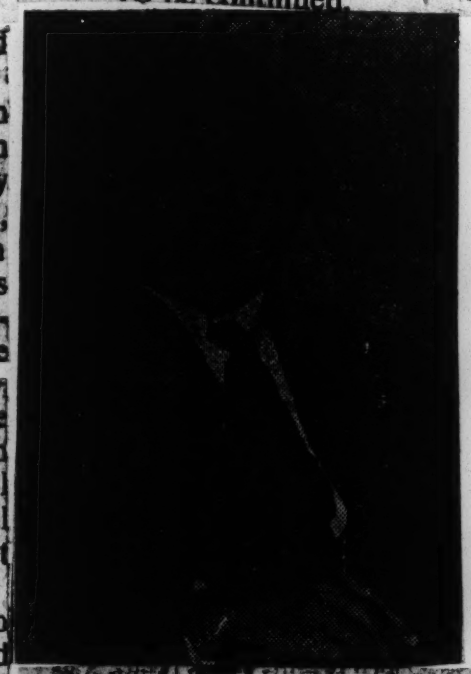
So this is a region where the Colonial Office ought to steer clear entirely.

Talking of space, the space in Polytechnics is limitless and no official control is necessary.

But Mr Keith could not give any assurance that official control will cease.

Rather, he felt that the control may be intensified.

To be continued.



HON. T. A. ODUTOLA, O.B.E
Second Member for the Western Provinces, who recently got married to a daughter of the ex-Alake of Abeokuta. He is now to urge the Legislative Council to enact a law treating all attacks on emirs and obas as criminal libel.

Agwuna Jailed One Year & Enahoro Gets Six Months For Sedition

Aniedobe And Dafe Fined £25 Each Or Three Months: Policemen Threatened By Crowds

All of the four accused persons, Osita Agwuna, Tony Enahoro, R. Aniedobe and O. Dafe were found guilty yesterday by Justice F. H. Baker at the Assize Court of the various charges of sedition against them and they were accordingly sentenced to terms of imprisonment and fines.

Osita Agwuna got one year on each count on charges of uttering seditious words and possessing of seditious literature; both sentences to run concurrently.

Tony Enahoro is to spend six months in jail while the other two accused persons are to pay a fine of twenty-five pounds each or suffer three months imprisonment.

Mr J. I. C. Taylor leading Messrs N. Uwechia and T. O. S. Benson for the defence, pleaded for leniency and told His Honour that punishment should be meted with a view to reformation not exas a deterrent.

The offence was a purely political offence and the accused persons should be given a chance of becoming better citizens.

If fine would meet punishment, Mr Taylor implored, His Honour should have no hesitation.

Political offences cannot be met with severe sentences; it was unlike arson and stealing where despite heavy punishment such crimes must exist.

Agwuna intimated his desire to address the court but was disallowed because counsel had pleaded on his behalf.

Earlier in the day before judgment was delivered the court hall was unusually overcrowded.

The Police who had expected trouble all along had a batch of policemen in court while a second and stronger armed batch under the charge of European officers kept the rear at the Central Police Station.

Before the court sat a white police officer came to the court and bellowed out orders to Inspector Abimbola thus "There is no standing of any nonsense in this court" and said that trouble mongers would be arrested to be dealt with later.

Tinubu Square and surroundings were crowded by onlookers and immediately after the court scene, spectators heard a voice said — "Please disperse

quietly and go away from Tinubu Square or else we will be forced to disperse you."

It was a voice speaking from one of the new police radio equipped cars, just released two days ago. — (ANA)

MR ANTHONY ENAHORO

Associate Editor of the West African Pilot, who chairmanned the Tom Jones Hall lecture of Mr Osita Agwuna entitled "Call For Revolution," for which lecture a charge of sedition was brought against both of them. Enahoro has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, while Agwuna got one year.

Constitution Review For Lagos & Colony Begins

Legislative Council, LTC Men And The NAs Will Take Part

An official statement reveals that the Acting Commissioner of the Colony, in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee regarding steps to be taken for a review of the present constitution of Nigeria, has held discussions with the Lagos members of the Legislative Council and has also consulted the unofficial members of the Lagos Town Council regarding the composition and arrangements for the first meeting of the Lagos Conference.

It was agreed that the Lagos Conference should consist of the three members of the Legislative Council, the unofficial African members of the Lagos Town Council, together with representatives of political, trade union and other organisations in Lagos.

The list of organisations to be invited to send representatives to the conference has not been finally decided but will be announced in the press at an early date.

FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the Conference will take place on Friday, May 6, 1949, at 3 p.m. in the Glover Memorial Hall, and it will be for decision at that meeting whether organisations not included in the announced list should be invited to send representatives to subsequent meetings of the conference.

Proceedings at the first meeting will consist of consideration of additions to membership of the conference, the procedure to be followed by the conference, and a preliminary survey of the duty of the conference.

Subsequent meetings of the Lagos Conference will be called at times generally convenient to members.

The composition of the Colony Conference has been discussed with the Honourable Member for the Colony, native authorities and other organizations in the Colony area.

It will consist of two representatives of each of the Colony native authorities and of not more than two persons from each native authority area representing recognised local interests which may not find full expression in local councils.

Organisations in the Colony districts which consider they have grounds for representation in the Colony Conference should submit them to the Commissioner of the Colony.

Certain quislings and sabo-teurs found themselves hurriedly "elected" to represent imperial interests at a conference with the senior members.

They participated in diplomatic combinations and secret meetings in London to pursue jointly a programme of gradual progress for Nigeria and intensification of all efforts of economic exploitation of the resources of the daughter country in order to save the "mother country" from its apparent chronic economic collapse

GRANTLEY ADAMS

It was during the London African Conference that certain Nigerian delegates were detailed to contact that notorious colonial outlaw and national rebel, Mr Grantley Adams, with a view to strengthening his "mandate" to speak before the U.N.O. Trusteeship Council on behalf of all dependent territories under British protection or trusteeship.

The national front in this country reacted immediately.

The peoples of Nigeria and the Cameroons condemned in no uncertain terms the African London Conference and completely dissociated themselves from its discussions and decisions in so far as they affected Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Conspiracy To Foil Plan Of N.C.N.C. Unfolded

Council Regrets Creech Jones Destroyed Faith In British

Having shown yesterday how the adoption of the Freedom Charter for Nigeria stirred officialdom and their African human instruments into a frenzied campaign of attacks on the National Council, the N.C.N.C. statement on current developments proceeds to unfold the grand plan behind the African London Conference, the visit of two British politicians and the impending lecture tour of Nigeria by a "private observer."

The statement continues:

The next major plan of destruction was left to the imperialist to initiate while the servant continued with preaching incessantly the doctrine of hate of the common man and the N.C.N.C., the Freedom Charter and the dominant personalities behind it. The master, after a short silence, announced the so called London

Calabar Sends Vice President Of NCNC To Regional Confab

CALABAR. — Ninety-six delegates from the various units of the province, attended the Calabar Provincial Conference on the constitutional review, which was held recently.

Messrs J. A. Ibanga, S. O. Nwangoro, E. Ekpenyong, O. E. Isong, J. E. Udo, T. U. Nsuk, W. A. Meyen and B. A. Ukpabio represented Abak, Aro, Calabar, Eket, Ikot Ekpene, Itu, Opobo and Uyo respectively.

The other delegates were Professor Eyo Ita, Messrs J. L. Nsima, P. U. Mba, O. O. Ita, D. C. Onuorah, D. F. E. Essessien, Asiak and Miss Otudor.

The following resolutions were taken for presentation to the Regional Conference in which the Calabar Provincial Conference will be represented by Professor Eyo Ita and Mr J. E. Asiak.

1. That we adopt a federal system of government as opposed to a fully centralised system of government.

2. That the number of states be determined by considerations of historical, cultural and ethnic associations and also by those of economic and administrative possibilities.

3. That the states shall be invested with legislative and financial powers and not be purely advisory in nature.

4 (a) That the states, not having yet been specified, shall have legislative houses comprising of members elected on a population basis of one per 20,000.

4 (b) That there should be direct election from the states to the federal legislature with constituencies formed on a population basis and contributing one member per 200,000

4 (c) That the official members of the state legislature shall not be in excess of one quarter of the total number of the elected members of the state legislature, and that the members shall no longer be referred to as official and unofficial members but as ministers and representatives.

4 (d) That the Governor-General may, in consultation with the federal legislature, appoint, not more than four members to the federal legislature and that the Governor may, in consultation with the state legislature, appoint not more than four members to the state legislature, which appointed members shall have voting powers for the duration of the respective legislatures.

5 (a) That there should be an executive council, which council shall be composed of departmental heads (to be known as ministers) and members of the State Legislature, selected by themselves and from amongst themselves and when selected members shall form the majority.

5 (b) That the unofficial members (to be known as representatives) of the State Legislature selected to be members of the Executive Council should be granted powers in respect of the activities of a given department or group of departments.

6 (a) That there shall be universal male and female adult suffrage, with voting by secret ballot or, any other method suitable to, and accepted by, the people.

6 (b) That each state shall be permitted to adopt different electoral system provided that the population basis of election as laid down in resolution 4 (b), is adhered to.

7. That the states will have and exercise control over the following departments, Health, Agriculture and Fisheries, Education, Forestry, Welfare, Rural Industries. Veterinary and Rural Constabulary and that the residual legislative powers shall be invested in the Federal Legislature.

The power of State Legislature, in the matters reserved to them, shall be final, subject only to the power of veto by the Governor General-in-Council.

8 (a) That the powers and functions of the Federal Executive council shall be such as to enable the council to take decisions on matters of Nigerian policy.

9. That the whole of Lagos shall be merged in a Western State.

10. That the Cameroons should be administered as an entirely different country in view of the fact that it is a trusteeship territory.

Alternatively, if they so desire, they should be allowed to form a separate state or states in the envisaged Nigerian Federation provided they can finance the administration of such state or states.

11. That the changes decided upon shall be introduced at one time upon a date, not more than three years after the adoption of the constitutional reforms.

12. That each state shall be free to decide upon certain modifications dependent upon its peculiar circumstances and needs, in matters not of general application.

Youths Of Isoko Embrace NCNC Freedom Charter

Accuse Government Of Nigeria Of Treating Them As Outcasts

Over 300 youths attended the general meeting of the Isoko Youth League, the mouth piece of the youth potential of Isokoland in Warri Province, last Saturday, May 7, and unanimously adopted the Freedom Charter of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons for the 1950 reforms.

The resolution which was tabled by Mr Michael U. B. Asiemo and seconded by Mr Afeno A. Orie reads:

Whereas we the Isoko people as loyal taxpayers of the British Government in Nigeria are only good-for-paying taxes and are "outcasts" forbidden to enjoy the benefits accruing therefrom, which brought about our awful neglect all these long years, and,

Whereas this is due to the fact that we are not represented in the scholarship board, the Assembly House for the West nor on the Central Legislature or any other Government sponsored board or our grievances known, and,

Whereas "taxation without representation" as the world knows, is incompatible with democracy which (democracy) the highest official in our Central Government and his able lieutenants

Whereas the present undemocratic, unrepresentative, obnoxious people of Nigeria and the Cameroons including the Isokos, which and obsolete constitution which is commonly called Richards Constitution is to be revised in 1950 and the Government has entrusted its revision into the hands of those who formerly passed it into law as against the peoples' wishes for a constituent assembly, and,

Whereas the District Officer and his hired agents in Isokoland are busy cajoling our people by all other means available to their un-Christian, paganised and foul deeds and ways to accept the Richards deal as if they had not wanted its revision, and,

Whereas the people of Isokoland have given their mandate to the NCNC (their only hope) during the latter's historic provincial tour to fight and speak for them, and,

Whereas the NCNC during the Pan-Nigeria to London Delegation presented a counter-draft official statements, press releases and radio broadcasts as obtaining against the notorious Richards or in progress in our country, and, Constitutional and its concomitant

Whereas we the Isokos have given the "Peoples Freedom Charter" a careful study and are convinced that only by its adoption shall all our aims be crystalized and all our grievances and ills be cured:

Be it resolved and it is hereby resolved:

1. That the NCNC Freedom Charter be adopted in 1950's Constitutional reforms.

2. That our faith in the NCNC and its president is still irrevocable and unshakened and the Central Government is hereby warned to advise its administrative officers and their stooges to

hands off the affairs of Isoko tribe, with regards to intimidating our chiefs to accept an encased doom

3. That any attempt to use our chiefs as toy tools and puppets to cajole our people to accept a document contrary to their wishes —the Freedom Charter— shall bring a cataclysm never experienced in the history of Isoko tribe.

4. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Government, the NCNC Federal President, the Nigerian press and the League's branches.

Aworis Seek Federation Of Eight Protectorates

Proportional Representation Urged For Central Assembly

Eight protectorates under a federal commonwealth of Nigeria, six provinces under the south-western (Yoruba) protectorate, the application of the principles of proportional representation, and the limitation of a house of chiefs to strictly and only consultative purposes – these feature in a resolution adopted by the recent Awori National Conference on the proposed constitutional revision for 1950.

The resolution which was a response to the invitation of the Government for such views, reads: We, Awori representative organisations and people, at our national conference held this fifth day of June, 1949, in the Lisabi Hall, Ebute Metta, deeply sensible for our solemn duty to promote the welfare of our nation, and having ascertained the views of all the sections of our territory — viz., Ikeja and Badagri districts of the Colony area, Otta, Ado and Igbessa districts of the protectorate area — hereby set forth our views and demands:

That in view of the popular desire for ethnic and linguistic grouping of Nigeria and the Cameroons for administrative and legislative purposes, the country should be divided into eight protectorates as follows: (1) The northern protectorate of Nigeria, (2) the north-western protectorate of Nigeria, (3) the north-eastern protectorate of Nigeria, (4) the central protectorate of Nigeria, (5) the southern protectorate of Nigeria, (6) the south-eastern protectorate of Nigeria, (7) the south-western protectorate of Nigeria, and (8) the protectorate of the Cameroons — with necessary modifications.

Under this arrangement the south-western protectorate should be sub-divided into (a) Oyo Province, (b) Ekiti Province, (c) Ijebu Province, (d) Awori Province, (e) Egba Province, for administrative and legislative purposes.

The Awori Province should be sub-divided into five administrative districts as follows: (1) Lagos municipal area. (2) Agege District (now Ikeja), (3) Ojo District, (4) Otta District, (5) Igbessa-Ado District.

This assembly favours a form of federal system under which each separate protectorate or state of the country would exercise a measure of internal autonomy, and that the principle of proportional representation to the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council and the Central Executive should be adopted.

The House of Chiefs may exist for consultative purposes only:

That all the changes decided upon should be introduced at once with a view to accelerating the government of the people by the people for the people.

That copies of this memorandum be forwarded to the Government, the Commissioner of the Colony, the Resident Abeokuta Province, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the press, and the Awori natural rulers and organisations.

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Kumasi Seeks Self-Rule For Gold Coast In April

Municipal Members Urged To Demand Same In Council

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

KUMASI, Jan. 30.— That the British Government should declare self-government for the Gold Coast on April 1, 1949 was the demand made recently in a resolution unanimously passed by the people of this town at a monster mass meeting convened in the Prempeh Hall here by the Kumasi Municipal Advisory Committee.

Highlights in the resolution were as follow:

That the Gold Coast is fit for self-government.

That the proposed constitution for the Gold Coast should be for self-government within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

That Honourable B. D. Addai, Municipal Member for Kumasi, should seek the co-operation of all the elected members of the Legislative Council for the achievement of this objective.

That the British Government should be requested to make a declaration of self-government for the Gold Coast by April 1, 1949, and an interim government set up.

That the Ashanti Confederacy Council is hereby respectfully requested to d e c l a r e publicly before the sitting of the Constitution Making Committee its policy with reference to these resolutions.

That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to: (a) Otumfuo the Asantehene, (b) The Ashanti Confederacy Council, (c) The Joint Provincial Council, (d) The Northern Territorial Council, (e) The Secretary, Elected Members Committee of the Legislative Council;

(f) The Secretary, the Working Committee, United Gold Coast Convention, (g) The Secretary, Aborigines Rights Protection Society, (h) The Secretary, Trades Union Congress, Gold Coast, (i) The Ex-Servicemen's Union, Gold Coast, and (j) The Gold Coast Press.

Calabar Calls On NCNC To Start Provincial Tour

Local Branch Plans Efik & Ibo Version Of Freedom Charter

CALABAR, May 12.—Following the public rendering of an account of his stewardship by Professsor Eyo Ita in connection with his recent attendance at the Second Annual Convention of the NCNC in Lagos, a general meeting of the local branch of the NCNC was convened very recently in the hall of the West African People's Institute, when resolutions were passed reaffirming loyalty to the NCNC, calling on the NCNC to start its provincial tour, and seeking permission for the translation of the Freedom Charter into Efik and Ibo.

The first resolution of loyalty and confidence reads:

"In view of the many conspicuous achievements of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons for the general good of this country, and the stand and programme of the NCNC as reported by Professor E. Ita, Second Federal Vice-President of the NCNC, who attended the last Second Annual Convenion held at Lagos in April, be it resolved that this branch reaffirms its implicit confidence in the NCNC, its Cabinet and the Federal President."

Calling on the NCNC to start its provincial tour, the second resolution reads:

"In view of the fact that officialdom is leaving no stone unturned in its propaganda to cause the people to favour the Richard's Constitution as it stands, d e s p i t e the strong objection by the intelligent and progressive elements of the country, be it further resolved:

"(a) That the NCNC be urged to start on the country-wide tour without any further delay;

"(b) That authority be granted this branch union to undertake to translate the Freedom Charter into Efik and Ibo, and to get these printed at the earliest possible time.

"And that copies of the translated work should be distributed free."

500 Benin Citizens Okay NCNC Freedom Charter

Decry Official Propaganda As Insulting Benin Intelligentsia

BENIN CITY, May 11.—Under the auspices of the Benin Youth Congress, a representative meeting of over 500 indigenes of Benin was held in the Benin Native Court hall here on Saturday, May 7, when, in a unanimously adopted resolution, the meeting gave full support to the Freedom Charter of the N.C.N.C.

The various speakers had misgivings to express over what was termed a "poor piece of propaganda of the illiterate views collection around Benin area."

They strongly repudiated such a procedure of the Government as inimical to the aspirations of intelligent citizens who could well voice the representative and progressive opinions of their people.

It was therefore resolved

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Nigerian In U.K. Criticises 'Times' Articles On Constitution

LONDON. — Mr G. E. N. Onyemelukwe has written to the The Times criticising the garbled and distorted articles published by its special correspondent in Lagos in connection with the revision of the Nigerian constitution.

To the surprise of the African community here, The Times published the rejoinder, a move unheard of in the long history of this ultra-conservative section of the British press.

The following is full text of Mr Onyemelukwe's criticism, as was published in The Times Weekly Edition:

The report of your special correspondent at Lagos on the revision of the Richard's Constitution is very interesting but misleading.

Although Lagos is the capital of Nigeria, the true perspective of Nigerian nationalism cannot be focussed there as there is disagreement between a nationalist-organization and a political party formed by some Lagos aristocrats.

In the provinces, however, there is a degree of unanimity in the methods to be adopted for the revision of the constitution.

This minority party of Lagos aristocrats is supported by its press and a foreign press at Lagos, while the masses and the majority of Nigerian intelligentsia are behind the nationalist organization which, through its criticisms and protest, carried so far as the Colonial Office in 1947, effected the proposed revision of the Richard's Constitution.

The nationalist organization, consisting of more than 200 bodies, including national unions, youth organizations, professional associations, political parties, and trade unions, presented a memorable document which it termed the "Freedom Charter" — advocating the division of the country into ethnic and linguistic groups.

The grouping is aimed at solving minority problems and effecting speedy development of the minority areas which have been neglected, and at quicker general development of the country.

The minority party at Lagos supports the three-region plan with some modifications which have earned for it the name "Pakistan Movement."

The Lagos "Pakistan Movement" is believed to have some Government sympathy, and this makes it all the more difficult for the two parties to agree.

Second Sedition Convict Discharged From Prison

S. O. Ebbi Praises Government Care Of Political Prisoners

Mr Smart Obike Ebbi who was convicted on January 10 on a charge of seditious libel was yesterday morning discharged from the Broad Street prison having served his term.

He was sent to jail for writing the editorials, "The Age Of Positive Action" and "Call For Revolution" in a Lagos newspaper of which he was Assistant Editor.

Mr J. J. Odufuwa and Anthony Enahoro, the latter recently out of prison for sedition, were among the crowd who welcomed Mr Ebbi as he left the prison.

Ebbi, speaking of his experience in jail, said, "I must confess that the Government treated us decently; they refused to kick a dead horse."

Other political convicts, he said, were all right.

Mr Osita Chukwuigbo Agwuna is due for release sometime in February 1951.

Mallam H. R. Abdallah will be out in June 1950.

Messrs Ogad Macaulay and Fred. U. Anyiam will be out on October 21 this year.

Mr Ebbi stated that he would rest for a week and then start on his normal business in the common struggle. —(ANA)

Oni Of Ife Tells Regional Confab No Kings In Nigeria

IBADAN.—Discussing constitutional review when Western Regional Conference met here recently, the Oni of Ife, His Highness Aderemi II, C.M.G., told the conference that there are no kings in Nigeria, himself not exempted, in the true sense that his own father was merely chiefs.

The Oni was opposing the withdrawal of Obas and natural rulers from legislatures and assemblies.

He said that the matter had been one which he felt sick to discuss because he himself was an Oba.

He wanted the House of Chiefs to be vested with powers and that chiefs should be allowed to represent the people.

The chiefs, he went on, have been serving the country satisfactorily and it will be unfair to shift them to a corner where

Western Contab Decries System Of Nomination

West African Pilot Wed. 9-14-49

Lagos Nigeria

Natural Rulers To Be Banned From Federal Parliament

IBADAN, Sept. 13.—The Western Regional Conference which held its final session here on Monday, September 12, condemned the system of nominating legislators, and decreed that henceforward, membership into the state or federal legislature should be through free and open elections.

The first day's session recorded the views of many speakers prominent among whom was a representative of the Ijebu Provincial Conference.

To him, a purely linguistic federal system of government was a long-term policy, a sort of ultimate goal to which a tripartite-state federation should aspire.

Speaking next, one of the Warri Province representatives pleaded for the establishment of four regions in which Benin and Warri Provinces would be one.

Chiefs, he added, should contest elections if they desired to take part in the government of the country.

Mr S. O. Awokoya later took the rostrum and condemned the system of nomination without reservations.

The executive council, he recommended, should be answerable to the federal legislature and subject to democratic procedure.

Mr M. A. Ajasin, Ondo Province representative, wanted Lagos merged with the Western State.

Chiefs were to him, redundant in the scheme of things; and his people in Ondo Province did not want them.

For obvious reasons, the Oni of Ife who spoke next, pleaded the retention of the Houses of Chiefs under a bicameral legislative system.

The position of Lagos was hotly debated.

Mr Ejaize felt that since so much of the national income had been used to develop Lagos, it was more or less a national asset—a sort of common heritage; and that as such, it would be unfair to merge it into the Western State.

Lagos municipality, he concluded, should therefore be granted the unique status of direct representation into the federal legislature.

When his point was pressed to a division, his motion was lost.

Finally, the house adopted the following summary proposals:

(a) That the new Nigeria should still be ruled by a Governor-General appointed by the King of England; and that such Governor-General should be the chairman of the federal legislature.

(b) That excepting in matters of defence and foreign policy the Governor-General should have no powers of veto.

(c) That membership into any state council or the federal legislature should be through the medium of competitive free elections.

(d) That the federal legislature should be unicameral; and that chiefs should have no locus standi in it.

REV. CALATA ADDRESSES CAPE CONGRESS

"That the African National Congress should be organised in such a way as will take cognisance of the natural life of the African people," was the keynote of the Rev. J. A. Calata's presidential address to the annual conference of the Cape provincial branch of the African National Congress held at Port Elizabeth last week.

"The leader of Congress," he said, "must make a special appeal to the Chiefs to join the organisation, for they are still the natural leaders of the people.

"I know that detribalised people tend to look upon the chiefs as tyrants and backward people, but Congress needs the backward people also in this struggle for freedom.

"They must also play their part. Political unity demands that Africans should come together and form one organisation under one leader. But this is not an easy task. However, it is a task which cannot be shirked without disastrous consequences to our future.'

Land Question

Referring to the burning question of land, Mr. Calata said Africans wanted more land.

The Government had promised seven and a half million morgen of land in 1936 as part of compensation for the Africans' loss of franchise rights.

To-day, however, they were told that they would not get additional land until they had learnt to make correct use of the little they possessed.

Meanwhile, he said, forty per cent. of the African people were landless, homeless and practically voiceless in the country of their birth; twenty per cent. lived on European farms under conditions not conducive to good health and happiness, and were unable to sell their labour to the highest bidder.

Overpopulation

The Government determined its Native land policy by stressing the evils of overstocking, but that was not the problem.

The problem was overpopulation. Congress should, therefore appeal to the Government not to count the heads of cattle but the heads of the people. For it was the people who should be saved and not the cattle.

Congress Creed

Saying that Congress had its own creed, Mr. Calata pointed out that while they did not object to "people who have pledged themselves to other creeds," they nevertheless demanded that "these people must serve the interests of Congress above those of other organisations.

"Our political creed," declared Mr. Calata, "is based on African nationalism, a creed which should be the driving and creative force in the life of the African people.

"I believe in the African National Congress because it bases its policy on the theory of African nationalism. For us nationalism cannot mean anything else but self-preservation and self determination. So long as we are excluded from being an integral part of the national life of South Africa, we cannot but carry out this ideal of African nationalism to its logical conclusion."

Mr. Calata added that if white South Africa is prepared to accept Africans as citizens of the country on these basis of equality, he would be the first to advocate the abolition of the African National Congress.

"But if white nationalism becomes oppressive we can only reply to it by organising ourselves into black nationalism. Africa is our homeland, and this country is a part of this homeland, and while we do not deny any human being of any race, colour or creed the right to become an African or a South African, nevertheless we maintain that we are the real South Africans."

Malan Won't Meet Church Delegates

LONDON, Feb. 21 (R).—Reverend Michael Scott, representative of the Herero tribes of South-West Africa, said today that Dr Daniel Malan's refusal to receive a deputation of Christian organisations "should arouse the conscience of Christendom as perhaps nothing else would be a more deadly danger than racialism in South Africa."

Rev. Scott said that the deputation sought to present to Malan their views on his Government's non-European policies in the light of Christian teaching.

Egba Ogbonis Resolve Against Supporters Of Ladapo Ademola

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ABEOKUTA, Feb. 19.—Olola J. O. Kashimawo, the Lemo of Ilawo; Akiwande Thomas, the Base of Iporo; E. O. Folarin, the Balogun of Ikereku; E. O. Somoye, the Adila of Kemta; I. A. Sodipo, the Bagbimo of Iporo; D. Soetan, Balogun of Ikija are but a few of over sixty people against whom "the Ogbonis, titled chiefs and representatives of Egba citizens . . . at Itoku Ogboni House . . ." recently passed a strong resolution for having, among other things, endeavoured "To bring us back again under Ladapo Ademola's yoke and|or authority and|or official influence and|or power."

The resolution, "on behalf of ourselves and those who we represent in Egba Alake, Egba Oke-Ona, Egba Gbagura and Egba Owu do hereby resolve and proclaim to all Egbas in town, in the country, districts and abroad, that the following whose names are recorded below in this document are hereby prohibited from associating with us anywhere and when for the purpose of consulting together on any matter which has to do with the welfare and progress of our country or on any scheme or programme tabled for discussion in assemblies.

"That from now on, we will neither give recognition whatsoever to those who have taken any titles among them nor support them in the enjoyment of the right and privileges attaching to those titles according to our native custom, for we have been convinced that they have taken upon themselves and have attempted:

"To annul Egba Authority Council, constituted by law and consent and will of the Egba people.

"To restore on the Egba throne Abdallah, Fred Anyiam and Oged Macaulay.—(ANA)

Ladapo Ademola, rejected and deposed by the Egba people and "To bring us back again under Ladapo Ademola yoke and|or authority and|or official influence and|or power.

"That the Egba Authority be earnestly called upon to remove from the said council those of them who as members thereof have attempted by their action to betray and destroy the council established by law and the consent and will of the Egba people."

Judgment Today In Glover Sedition Case

His Honour Justice James Reali Gregg will deliver judgment this morning in the sedition case against Osita Chukwuigbo Agwuna, Mallam Habib Raji

No Change Of Land Policy In Northern Rhodesia

Governor Hails Partnership In Speech On Development Bill

LUSAKA, June 22 (R).—Sir Gilber E. McCall, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, today introduced a £10,000,000 loan bill for the development of Northern Rhodesia in the Legislative Council.

Sir Gilbert said that no change in the existing land policy or settlement was foreshadowed as it affects either Europeans or Africans.

"The impression appears to have been gained from some statements by the British Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, during his recent visit to Central Africa, that a change of policy on European settlement in Northern Rhodesia was contemplated," he said.

The Governor then quoted a statement made by Mr Creech Jones in the House of Commons on May 5 on this subject

He also quoted from a statement made last year by Mr R. S. Hudson Northern Rhodesia Native Affairs Secretary, who had said that the development of Northern Rhodesia is based on a genuine partnership between Europeans and Africans.

"There can be no question of Government adopting a policy of subordinating the interests of either community to those of others."

The Governor declared that Northern Rhodesia's financial position was strong and the recent reduction in the price of copper would not affect its revenue much before 1951.

Citizens Of Ishua Demand Removal Of Their Oba

Mass Arrests Follow Protest Refusal To Pay Poll Tax

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

OWO, Feb. 18.—Mass arrests have followed the refusal of the people of Ishua Ile to pay taxes, according to the spokesman of a new organisation, who revealed that already twenty-nine people have been arrested, and are awaiting trial.

It will be remembered that for some time there has been a political deadlock at Ishua and resolutions and protest had been passed to the Government asking for the removal of their ruler, Oba Adesunloye on allegations of misrule, and because his administration has consistently refused to pay the salaries of his councillors.

But the silence of Government has given the people the impression that the Government is supporting the rule and methods of the Olishua; so they decided that they would no longer pay their taxes to a ruler whose removal they had unanimously demanded.

The Native Authority thereupon embarked upon a policy of mass arrests.

But it is understood here that the arrests are not moving the people; they have, indeed, grown particularly bitter and are becoming uncontrollable for their chiefs and leaders, who are now understood to be sending frantic telegrams to the Government to quell the situation by the deposition of Oba Adesunloye.

MR YAMU NUMA

General Secretary of the Urhobo Renascent Convention, who, together with other officials of the Convention, signed a recent resolution addressed to the authorities demanding a detailed hearing for the grievances of the 1,003,000 Urhobo people of Nigeria.

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West African Pilot Jun. 3 - 15-49

UKU AKPOLOKPOLO AKENZUA II (CENTRE) 18a(5)

Oba of Benin, who is one of the natural rulers attending the present session of the Legislative Council. In his speech yesterday on the Appropriation Bill, he narrated a short story to illustrate the common plight of both natural rulers and the African masses under the spell of imperialism.

West African Pilot 3-16-49

HON. NYONG ESSIEN

Third Member for the Eastern Provinces. He told the Legislative Council yesterday that the present press war and political differences, like flies, will get away only when the sores of bad Government policy and attitude are healed.

West African Pilot Jun. 3 - 15-49

AFRICAN LEGISLATORS IN BRITAIN 18a(5)

Above are African Legislative Council members standing with the Mayor of an English city during their visit to Britain for the 1948 Summer Conference. Reverend T. A. J. Ogunbiyi (left, in Yoruba costume) has thanked the Government for ever arranging the conference.

Lagos Aborigines Seek Separate South Region

Committee Presents New Constitution To Government

Under the auspices of the Egbe Ilu of Lagos, a Lagos nationa union composed of the male societies in Lagos, the market women guilds, women's parties, the Nigerian National Democratic Party, the Nigerian Youth Movement, and the Rate Payers Association, a memorandum has, with the approval of the chiefs and people of Lagos, been submitted to the Government, recommending that in the revised Constitution, Lagos and the Colony districts be constituted into the Southern region and that they be accorded full local government in the same way as other states throughout Nigeria particularly on the same lines as the Western and the Northern Regions are granted full native administrations.

The Lagos local government is recommended to be composed of three houses, namely (a) the Inner Council (b) the Central Council and (c) the Area Council; these are to be responsible for the good conduct of the government in all different branches.

POOR SOCIOLOGY

Emphasising the poor show of sociological foresight in Lagos Town Council going to Europe to copy the London County Council constitution whereas the local administrations in the provinces were sufficiently adaptable to meet present requirements and future demands, the memorandum appeals to the British Government in Nigeria to prevent more chaos and disorder by rejecting the L.T.C carbon copy from London.

For the purposes of easy administration, Lagos island and Lagos mainland were divided into fourteen wards, each ward constituting itself into an area council, Lagos island having eigh wards, one ward for Ikoyi from MacGregor Canal down to Imoba River, two wards for Ebute Metta, one ward for Apapa and Ijora, and two wards for Yaba, Munshin and Odi Olowo environs.

AREA COUNCIL

Membership of the Area Council is not to exceed twenty-four of whom four shall be women, all members, irrespective of station in life or nationality, being elected every three years at a mass meeting of the area without canvassing in any shape or form and a Lagos chief to be the chairman.

Each ward is to elect two representatives to the Central Council which shall be composed of the Eleko (Oba) of Lagos as the President, all the white cap and war chiefs as permanent members, twenty-eight elected members from the fourteen wards. three members to represent Egbe Ilu of Lagos which comprises over eighty-five different male societies and market women's unions, one member to represent African Importers and Exporters Association, one member to represent European Chambers of Commerce, and two members to represent all market women guilds in Lagos and Lagos mainland.

The ex-officio members are to be the Chief Commissioner, the Resident in charge of Lagos Province, the Medical Officer of Health, the Town Clerk and the Treasurer.

CENTRAL COUNCIL'S DUTY

The Central Council shall take over all the duties at present performed by the Lagos Town Council, and, in addition, take over such duties of the new departments to come under the jurisdiction of the Lagos local government.

Such departments are (a) local administration in all its different branches (b) duties at present performed by Lagos Town Council officers (c) Health Office (d) Lagos Electricity Undertakings (e) Public Works Department, Lagos section (f) Tax Office (in so far as all Africans are concerned (g) bus service (a new department as done in the Gold Coast).

(h) Police and Fire Brigade (in so far as Lagos and its mainland are concerned (i) Lagos local courts (for dealing with such cases as may be decided upon from time to time (j) Radio Distribution Service, a purely Lagos affair to be taken over from the Public Relations Office) (k) Lagos Executive Development Board.

(l) Lands Department (Lagos section) (m) Treasury (Lagos local treasury to be created for Lagos local government and (n) Education Department (Lagos section) to take over the management of (1) the King's College (2) the Queen's College and (3) the Lagos Government School.

INNER COUNCIL

With the Eleko of Lagos as President, and four white cap chiefs (elected among themselves) two war chiefs (elected similarly) and six other members elected at the Central Council, the Inner Council ex-officio members are recommended to be the Chief Commissioner and the Resident in charge of Lagos Province.

The duties of the Inner Council shall be the same as those of the Ibadan Inner Council, and the official language in the meetings of the Area, the Central, and the Inner Councils shall be Yoruba.

The election of members to represent Lagos Municipal Area at the Legislative Council shall be carried out at the Central Council and shall be done by ballot.

SOUTHERN REGION

Lagos, Badagry, Epe and Ikeja divisions are recommended to be constituted into the Soutnern Region with the Eleko of Lagos as President and the Lagos representatives to be members composed of members of the Central Council, while Ikeja, Badagry and Epe are to be represented by four members respectively.

The function of the Regional Council shall be precisely as that of the other regions and the workings be so arranged as to restore the old time relationships between Lagos and the Colony districts which were finally severed by the last British official intelligence reports. — (ANA)

Women Delegates At UNO Discuss Rights

BEIRUT, March 22 (R) — Women delegates from fifteen nations attended the opening session here yesterday of the United Nations Commission on the status of women.

The Lebanese Foreign Minister, Hamid Fragie, welcomed the delegates who will primarily be concerned with investigating women's political rights.

Widespread enquiries about the political rights of women had been made in all United Nations member countries and a report would be published soon.

The Russian delegate did not arrive in time for the opening session.

First Woman Becomes Mayor Of A Liberian Municipality

MONROVIA, March 20.—The inauguration of Mrs Edith W. Smith as Mayor for the city of Marshall, Liberia, took place recently; Mrs Smith therefore becomes the first of her sex to hold such a position in Liberia; this was made possible under the constitutional amendment of 1945 granting suffrage to women.

Mrs Smith is forty-four years of age and widow of a former superintendent of the territory of Marshall from 1931 to 1936; after a break, she again served in the same position from 1940 to 1947, when she had to act as superintendent of Marshall, Mr Moses C. Smith

She served as clerk to the distinction

Du, and Bargay; this situation has made Marshall geographically a strategic and important point.

Since 1926 the Firestone Plantations Company has done most of her importation of goods and exportation of rubber

In 1948 she was appointed clerk of the Provisional Monathly and Probate Court of Marshall; in this post, she served with credit.

Marshall is a city lying on the south eastern end of the peninsula between Monrovia and Bassa.

It is situated at the mouth of three rivers — Farmington,

Twelve-State Grouping Is Urged For 1950 Reform

West African Pilot
Fri. 5-20-49 Lagos, Nigeria

Community League Criticises Plan For Local Government

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ABA, May 19.—The proposals of the Eastern House of Assembly on local government reforms for Eastern Nigeria form very interesting reading both by their candid condemnation of the time-expired administrative expedient of "Indirect Rule"; and their objective analysis of the proposed changes towards a more democratic machinery of local government.

After a careful study of these proposals, the Aba Community League has submitted its own criticisms and recommendations, prefaced with the following significant statements: 18a(5)

"The present regionalisation accentuates, and will increasingly accentuate, tribal and religious boundaries and differences, when all our efforts should be concentrated on weakening them.

"For this reason, any legislation on local government should be framed in such a way as to be acceptable to all parts of Nigeria and not in the Eastern Provinces alone...

FREEDOM CHARTER

"The report of the Select Committee agrees more or less with the Freedom Charter of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons...

"The criticisms and recommendations intend to remove the undemocratic set-up in the reforms and make them more agreeable.

"The people of Nigeria have in more than one way expressed their desire to be organised, according to their linguistic groups, into states of Nigeria... such, for example, as the Yoruba, Edo, Ijaw, Ibo, Ibibio, Cameroons Hausa, Kanuri, Plateau, Munshi-Jukwu, Nupe-Quari, Igbirra-Igalla states.

LINGUISTIC PLAN

"These states which are grouped on linguistic, ethnic, and cultural bases, are held together by the central or federal government; political, religious and educational organisations like the NCNC and the missions; and by economic independence."

Subject to the above understanding, and the amendments it submitted to Government for consideration, the Aba Community League has accepted in principle the recommendations on local government reforms.

Oni Says He Won't Mind Abdicating

IBADAN, March 13 (ANA).—At an informal conference with the press here last Friday, March 11, at the Western Secretariat buildings, the Oni of Ife told the press that he had been changing with the times and was prepared to leave his throne if that became necessary. 18a(5)

The Oni was answering the question "Should your people decide for a president, with or without you, how will you take to it?" West African Pilot

The Oni sa'd he had been forty years in the world before he ascended the stool, and that he was not glued to his throne.

If it became necessary to live as a commoner, he said, he would not be affected in any way.

About the society called Egbe Omo Ibile, the Oni said it consisted of a body of irresponsible youths who were only tolerated for democratic principles.

It was wrong, His Highness said, to assume that the society came into being as a result of discontent about internal state of affairs. Mon. 3-14-49

The society was born, His Highness added, with the only one clear purpose of cutting down bicycle licence fees which the society alleged were higher than in other Western towns but which allegation has been proved false on investigation.

Tension In South Africa

It has been a little more than a year now since elections in the Union of South Africa elevated the Nationalist-Afrikaner combination of parties to power. Dr. Daniel F. Malan replaced Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts as prime minister last June.

What has happened during Dr. Malan's first year in office? There have been many reports of oppression and increased tension in South Africa during that time. Serious charges have been made of attacks on the interests of the four main racial groups opposing Dr. Malan—the Bantus, Indians, Coloreds (the half-caste population of the Cape) and English-speaking Europeans. The London Economist said recently that the country had been taken back to the days of Paul Kruger.

The Economist charged further: "The record of Dr. Malan's first year in office makes sorry reading by Western standards. It is a mixture of opportunism and neglect, on the one hand, and of the ruthless indulgence of racial hatreds on the other. The economic health of the country has been allowed to lapse by failure to take elementary precautions 10 months ago, while each of the major measures which the government has introduced has had the single purpose of advancing towards the realization of an authoritarian Afrikaans regime."

Dr. Malan's Herenigde Nasionale (Reunited National) Party has had in its program a racialist attitude and an affinity with Fascist programs. One of its extremist elements, the Ossewabrandwag (the Guard of the Ox-Cart) long demanded full segregation of the native population and inclined also toward anti-Semitism.

The new nationalist government set free a few weeks after coming to power men sentenced for pro-Nazi sabotage or propaganda broadcasts during World War II. And it immediately announced steps to curb the flow of natives to the towns and to develop the native reserves. Administrative measures have been taken to enforce laws banning the natives from being trained as artisans, the Native Representative Council which looked after Bantu interests has been abolished, laws restricting the rights of Indians to own property are being enforced, and the Cape Franchise, which protected the few privileges of the Coloreds, has been abolished.

More recently moves have been made against English immigrants. These threaten to undermine the only group able to meet the Nationalists on their own terms.

The Nationalists believe that only they are capable of saving South Africa for European civilization. They have made much of the dangers of communism and the expansion of the Asiatic minorities.

But discontent caused by oppressive measures may have only added fuel to the Communist fire. And the oppressive attitude toward Asiatics could cause further explosions such as occurred recently in the clash between Indians and Zulus in Natal.

Parliamentary government is still in existence in South Africa, however, and more moderate elements could return to power. In that eventuality lies hope for the relief of growing tension there.

Signs of the Times

As ye sow so shall ye reap. In other words if you sow wild wind you will reap the whirlwind. European opinion as will be gathered in the extracts reproduced below show clearly African reaction to the policy of apartheid and how continued denial to give them an opportunity to play their part as free men in the land of their birth politically and otherwise is gradually driving them to see the struggle for the four freedoms.

In the turn of events at the reeent congresses in Bloemfontein of African National Congress and All-African Convention, "The Cape Times" sees the result of the present Government's restrictive Native policy.

"The meeting of Natives held in Bloemfontein was significant, not so much because of the results it achieved or failed to achieve, but because this attempt to achieve unity is without parallel. Many years ago, General Smuts warned his country that if the Whites united on a basis of hostiliy to the Blacks, then the latter would unite against the Whites. The efforts of the moderates, who believe that their future lies in cooperation with the Whites, were nullified by those Natives and their advisers who affect to see their future in hostility to the Whites. Unhappily the extremists on both sides serve only to reinforce each other, but it cannot be stated too strongly that a policy of taking a few wretched political rights in exchange for promises which cannot be fulfilled, is not honest. Even the Hertzog promises of 12 years ago have never fully redeemed and now the Nationalists want to go a stage further along the road that leads towards internal hostility and distrust."

"Answer to Apartheid"

In a leader headed "The Natives' Answer to Apartheid," "The Natal Mercury" made the following comment:—

"Faced with the threat of being herded into overcrowded, underdeveloped, inadequate and badly eroded reserves, or being drilled and directed like puppets to satisfy the White man's convenience and of being robbed of their meagre political rights, the Natives are fast losing faith in the European's world or his sense of justice and fairplay. The childlike faith and trust which have long characterised the Native approach to the Whites in this country, is disappearing. It is being replaced by a dangerous and brooding sullenness and a defiance of discipline that bodies ill for the future."

"The Daily Advertiser" deplored the animosity towards the White man which had been displayed.

The decision of the African National Congress and the All-African Convention will be deplored by moderate European and African opinion alike because of the aggressive intent of the move," it declared. "Under ordinary circumstances agreement to merge, so that the Bantu races might speak with a single voice, would have everything to recommend it, but the Bloemfontein decision, arrived as it was after a succession of inflammatory speeches by delegates, was manifestly motivated by undisguised hostility to the European."

"The Star" said the meeting held by the two most important Native organisations to discuss "apartheid" was a portent which should not be ignored.

"If Dr Malan knows of a constructive side to "apartheid" he should not delay in making it public. Once the faith of the Union's Native millions in the sanctity of Parliamentary promises and European goodwill is shattered, an ugly situation will develop. Can a Government that has shown itself indifferent to that danger, restore the dwindling confidence while there is still time."

SOUTH AFRICAN NEGROES DEMAND LIBERTY

Durban, South Africa—The South African Negro is demanding independence from a commission which was set up by the Nazi government of the Union of South Africa. The commission is now investigating recent demonstrations by the Negroes in this area against exploitation by white merchants.

Tribal chiefs, laborers and railroad workers told the commission the time has come when Africans want things for themselves, and they cry out for an opportunity to express themselves. If necessary, they will fight to attain this goal.

told Mr. King that his appointment as Liberia's first Ambassador to the United States was a "well-merited reward" for the services which he had rendered during the past 22 months as Liberian Minister.

In the remarks made at the presentation of his credentials at Monrovia, Ambassador Dudley told President Tubman, "The growth of mutual political and economic interests between our two countries has been nourished by a friendship unique in international relations."

NEW PAGE

Liberia's New Status as Embassy Hailed

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Calling on President Truman last Thursday to present his credentials as Ambassador of Liberia, Charles D. B. King told the President that the elevation of the American Legation in Monrovia and the Liberian Legation in Washington to Embassy status turned "a new page in the history" of the West African republic.

The American legation in Monrovia was raised to embassy status on May 7, when Edward R. Dudley presented his letters of credence as Ambassador to President William V. S. Tubman.

In presenting his credentials, Mr. King said:

"By this change of diplomatic status, between our two countries, the traditional bonds of friendship that have characterized our relationship for more than a hundred years, will, I believe, make more intimate the fine and close relationship already existing between us.

Closer Tie Anticipated

"It is my determination to utilize to the fullest extent all of my ability and power towards the promotion of the closest possible understanding and friendliness between the government and people of the United States of America and that of the government and people of Liberia."

Replying, President Truman

Colonial Secretary's Broadcast to Africans

Development Depends on Hard Work and Co-operation

In the course of his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia the Colonial Secretary, Mr A Creech Jones, spoke to the African people of the territory from the Central African Broadcasting Station, Lusaka. After greeting them on behalf of His Majesty's Government he spoke of the interest of the British people in their progress and of his own pleasure in the opportunity which his visit had given him of seeing the country and its people and studying their problems. He then spoke of the steps which were being taken to develop self-government, not only in the Legislative Council, of which two Africans are members, but also through local councils in provinces, districts and villages, which must play a large part in developing a sense of responsibility among the people for the progress of their country.

"Development", said Mr Creech Jones, "depends on work and no progress is possible without it. Everything—whether more education, health services, transport, better agriculture—depends on hard work and disciplined labour to increase the wealth, the production and the services of the country. And as the quantity and efficiency of the work improves, so will the standard of living. I want to see no limit on what Africans can do in their own country for its maintainance and development. But I must add that we mustry to improve the health and education and training services and increase the opportunities of Africans, and that depends not only on your endeavours but also on your full co-operation in every way with all others both officials and general members of the public who are working wholeheartedly for this country. The Government Officers are here to help you.

is that if Colonial Office rule is allowed to continue for many more years the country is likely to be hamstrung as more and more

—power passes prematurely to Native officials and more and more difference is paid to Native opinion in deciding the rate and direction which development plans should take.

With tolerant and moderate representation in the Legislative Council, the record of the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia has shown that they are fully prepared to shoulder their responsibility to wards backward people."

It is difficult to follow this line of argument perhaps Europeans only will understand it and their sympathies enlisted but others will see nothing more than the fact that those who fear are seeking an opportunity to fortify their positions against backward people so that by the time they get an opportunity they will find that the white man has got all the country and its wealth to himself and nothing is left for the African.

On ther hand, as Mr Creed Jones said in a final broadcast from Lusaka, although there may appear to be conflict of interest between some Europeans and Africans this, the Colonial Office is trying to prevent and smooth away.

Mr Creed Jones made this appeal: 'I want to see the best of good relations established everywhere between all men and the recognition that all can make a worthy contribution to the prosperity of the territory. Progress cannot be achieved in a day—it is often a long, disappointing, troublesome business. There will be some among you who grow impatient and think everything can be done and hurried if the Government had the will. My own record of service for Africans should convince you when I say this is not so. We will do our best, but remember much can be done by yourselves.

In this message of Mr Creech Jones there is a challenge to us that deeds and not words bring the quickest results.

ONE THIRD OF MOROKA VOTERS GO TO POLLS

TWO COMMUNIST OUT OF TWENTY-THREE ELECTED CANDIDATES

Residents in twenty-three of the twenty-four Moroka Township Advisory Board wards went to the polls on Monday. In five wards where the nominated candidates were unopposed, there was no electioneering fight.

Following are results of the elections, the figures in brackets after each name indicating the candidates' wards: Longone Mhlambi (1), Shadrack Khumalo (2), Abiel Ntoi (3), E. Motholo (4), Petrose Tehise (5), Nelson Putsoa (7), Richard Mtwana (8), David Blom (9), Justice Porota (10), Elijah Mthethwa (11), Brown Marshall (12), Philip Mbele (13), Aaron Madide (14), Harry Funani (15), M. Mofokeng (17), Philemon Mathole (18), George Lengane (19), Jacob Tsatsinyane (20), Edward Letumo (21), Griffiths Mothetho (22), Reuben Buthelezi (23) and Andries Moreki (24).

Housing Issue

The housing issue at Moroka was made one of the chief points of the candidates' programmes. Pointing out that Moroka residents had been placed in that area through lack of housing accommodation, a speaker said that if his candidate were elected to the Board, the residents would be assured of immediate housing relief and better conditions.

Many Locked Out

In the late evening, with most voters back from work, crowds thronged the Polling Booths to register their votes. A careful check on each voter's documents—that is, rent receipts proving that the voter is a registered stand holder and is up-to-date with rent payment—was carried by officials who then showed the voters into the Returning Officer's apartment.

When doors closed at 8 p.m., however, many in the queue awaiting their turn to register their votes were locked out and so denied a chance to vote.

"As many as thirty-three and a third per cent. of the registered stand holders participated in the elections," an official told a "Bantu World" representative. This, he said, indicated the in-

terest in the elections shown by Moroka residents.

18a(5) 1949

Liberian Vice Consul Assumes Duties In N. Y.

18a 5 Journal & Guide
Norfolk Virginia

NORFOLK — Among the twelve passengers arriving here from Monrovia, Liberia Monday after a 13-day trip on the S. S African Glenn, was Mrs. Olivia E. Coleman, newly appointed Liberian Vice Consul.

Mrs. Coleman, in town for only a few hours, was on her way to New York City where she will assume her new duties immediately. Oct 29-49

She is a native of Panama, but her family became citizens of Liberia during her childhood. Mrs. Coleman attended the local schools in Monrovia, and entered government service upon graduation. 18a 5

VARIOUS POSITIONS

She has held various positions as a secretary in the government, and until her recent appointment, was secretary to the Liberian Consul General in New York.

She had been in this country from 1945 until January, 1949 when she returned to Liberia for a brief leave of absence.

Mrs. Coleman is the wife of Bartlett Coleman, native of Boston and a pharmacist.

APPOINTMENT IN NEW YORK

As Liberian Vice Consul, her duties will include a two-year appointment in New York where she will handle general clerical work connected with consulate and handle passports and general documents.

A calm manner, pleasant personality, precise manner of speaking and beautiful taste in clothes highly recommended Mrs. Coleman for her job which will present many opportunities for diplomacy and tact.

Dutch In South Africa Turn On British After Trampling Blacks

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — The Dutch Boer South Africans who are now in control of South Africa with a majority in the parliament are going mad with power. Having carried out their policy of "Apartheid" which means strict segregation and debasement of the native blacks and the buffer "coloured" peoples who are mixtures of Dutch or English and African, the Dutch turned on the English. The English conquered the Boers in a war four decades ago and the Dutch have been promising to get even with them ever since.

This week they passed a law which limited British white colonists who have been pouring into South Africa ever since the war. The British may not vote until they have established residence in South Africa for at least five years. Natives and coloured will be unable to vote at all except in one or two areas.

LAWS LYING DOWN

The natives have had to take the laws lying down. The colored people including the East Indians have protested but by failing to join forces with the natives whom they regard as inferior have fallen victim to the divide and rule policy. The British are fighting.

Last Friday planes "bombed" the parliament building with leaflets denouncing the Malan government's citizenship and anti-British bill. Loudspeaker vans blared indignation along the streets. The vote to limit the British immigrants passed by 76 to 62.

Dr. Malan, the Dutch South African Premier, is a preacher. He studied theology in Holland.

British residents of South Africa are eager to have the world know that it is the Dutch and not the British who oppress the minorities there. When the British were in power however they played along mollifying the Dutch instead of seeing to it that more representation was given the blacks. Their misdeeds are coming home to roost.

Rule of Fear Removed

Execution of Basuto Chiefs Brings Sense of Relief

Under the above heading our contemporary the "Basutoland News" expresses its views about the effect of the judgment to the people along the border and states:

"The execution of the Basuto Chiefs Bereng Griffith Lerotholi and Gabashane Masupha, direct descendents of Moshesh, and two of the principal and most influential chiefs in Basutoland, is of more than ordinary interest to the people of Ficksburg and other places along the Free State—Basutoland border, as these Basuto are almost our next door neighbours. Chief Gabashane's place was at Teyateyaneng which is only a few miles from here, and he was not infrequently in Ficksburg on business or shopping. Actually he had his wedding cards printed by the "Ficksburg News"—about 30 best quality cards, printed in English in gold ink. He was dressed in beautifully tailored clothes and was most courteous in manner and speech.

"Bereng was the second chief in seniority in Basutoland and had been an aspirant to the Paramount Chieftainship. Gabashane was the fourth in seniority. They were both hanged in Maseru goal on August 3rd after the dismissal of their appeal by the Privy Council against their conviction of ritual murder last year. Their execution had shocked the Basuto nation into a realisation that the Basutoland Government is determined to eradicate this foul crime in the territory.

"The belief was general that the two chiefs were too powerful for the authorities to carry out the extreme penalty. Even after the dismissal of the appeal, people expected the clemency would be exercised and the two chiefs released."

While the "Basutoland News" is entitled to express its own views and opinion on this matter and it is known that it has always held liberal and sympathetic views towards the Basuto yet we feel we must say something to correct its impression as stated in the last two paragraphs quoted above. The Basuto Chiefs and people have a high sense of justice and look with abhorrence at the commission of the crime of murder of any kind and nothing pleases them more than to see the victim avenged. Never at any time have they doubted that the "Basutoland Government was determined to eradicate this foul crime in the territory but whether rightly or wrongly they were not quite satisfied with the evidence that convicted the two chiefs and had hoped that any criminal court of appeal could have acquitted them on that evidence. To say that the belief was general that the two chiefs were too powerful for the authorities to carry out the extreme penalty is to do them an injustice and to misinterpret their feelings. It is, however, not surprising for our contemporary the "Basutoland News" to make these statements for that is the impression, among most Europeans in the territory. Not only was this the impression but it had been expected that things would be worse than they are. When the preliminary investigation was due to be held there were rumours that attempts would be made by the followers of the chiefs, to rescue them by force. Though responsible Basuto denied these rumours they were not believed. The same rumours were spread after the judgment of the High Court and steps were taken by the authorities to warn the Basuto in one district but it was later found that those rumours were not based on fact. But even after the execution of the judgment the same old rumours of expected risings among the Basuto were heard, and for the third time they did not materealise.

To the majority of the Basuto the prevailing believe among the Europeans that these evil practices are carried on by the Basuto Chiefs is just as false as the rumours referred to above. As time goes by it will be seen that this has not been the case. None will deny that the practice has been resorted to by some petty chiefs and headmen whose sources of income were affected by the reforms following upon the reduction of chiefs and their judicial powers but not by senior chiefs. To say that the rule of fear has been removed and that the execution of the Basuto Chiefs brings a sense of relief as the heading of the Basutoland News editorial states is likely to create a wrong impression as to the feelings of the Basuto abroad—Perhaps that may be the feeling of the Europeans but not of the Basuto.

In justice to the condemned Chiefs it may be stated that when an attempt was made by the prisoners to release them by overpowering the warders and dragging the Chiefs out of the cells to the main gate, the Chiefs, as they had no intention of escaping, returned on their own accord, into their cells.

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South Africa and British Protectorates

A report appeared in the daily papers recently stating that the Government of Great Britain is giving consideration to the views put forward to them by Dr Malan on the question of the incorporation of the Protectorates of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland in the Union of South Africa. The same report further states that it is understood that in due course the official answer of the Government would be transmitted to the South African Prime Minister and on the basis of this reply South Africa would frame its formal representations to London.

This report, which follows a statement made in the Union House of Assembly by Dr Malan in connection with the same matter, has attracted the attention of some of the Basuto who are already drawing the attention of the Chiefs and other Basuto people to it and inviting them to express their views through the medium of the press at its present stage lest their attitude towards it be mistaken.

It is not the first time that the Nationalist Government of the Union asks for the incorporation of the High Commission Territories It was first brought up by the late General Hertzog as Prime Minister of the Nationalist Government to the Labour Covernment of Great Britain and after the late Mr J. H. Thomas as Secretary of State for the Colonies replied to him in the negative the matter remained at that. Today Dr Malan as Prime Minister of the Nationalist Government and had been invited to a conference of Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth in London he found it opportune for him to discuss the future of the High Commission Territories with Mr Phillip Noel-Baker, Minister of Commonwealth Relations. It is interesting to note that it is always a Prime Minister of the Nationa ist Government who rakes up this shelved question to a British Labour Government. Whether the matter is ever seriously brought up as practical politics or it is merely alluded to with an eye at vote catching we do not know, but whatever may be the object if on this occassion Dr Malan is determined to take over the High Commission Territories, and if the British Government will still keep its word that the population of the Territories would be consulted first to find out whether they acquiesce to the proposal we are afraid they will find the Basuto more opposed to incorporation than ever they did before.

Writing in the vernacular four Basutoland High School teacher say: "Moshesh asked for protection from the British Government and all the Basuto hope that that Government will not forsake them. If the British Government will accede to Dr Malan's request it will have broken its promise to Moshesh. His Majesty's Government has declared that its policy in all the Colonies is to train the indigenous population until they attain to self government. Dr Malan is opposed to such a policy, his desire is to keep the Africans as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Europeans and to deny them citizen rights. For that reason we, the population of the High Commission Eerritories have nothing to gain by incorporation, what we shall get is "apartheid" the fruits of which are as bitter as bitter can be." This is the view expressed by four teachers and it will be found that it is a view shared by ninety nine per cent of the population of Basutoland When provision was made in the South Africa Act for the incorporation of these Territories into the Union of South Africa in 1910 the British Government was banking on the hope that the liberal policy of the Cape as existed then would ultimately be adopted in the rest of the Union Provinces. Unfortunately the reverse has been the case. This does not end there. the entrenched clauses protecting the Cape Native franchise have been declared to be no longer binding since the Statute of Westminister. Arising out of this declaration is the question, if the provisions of this Act are no longer binding on the Union Government is His Majesty's Government of Great Britain still bound, on its part to fulfil them where they relate to the Union Government? At the time when tne promise was held out the British Government held the veto power over the Dominion of South Africa. The Statute of Westminister has changed this. That being the position should the Territories be incorporated what safeguards are there to protect the indigenous population losing their present rights? These are very important questions that the Basuto will be interested to get their replies, either from His Majesty's Government in Great Britain or from the Union Government.

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Alake of Abeokuta- Ruler of Egbaland

OBA ADEMOLA II, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Until six months ago Alake of Abeokuta and ruler of Egbaland. He has now resigned this office, in compliance with the wishes of the Egba people expressed through the new Egba Central Council.

First Annual Convention Of Ex-Servicemen Opens In Lagos

Seventeen telegrams of good wishes greeted the first annual convention of ex-servicemen which opened at 5 p.m. last Saturday in the Glover Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the Supreme Council of Ex-Servicemen of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Mr B. O. Fabiyi, President of the Council, presided, and besides members of the executive committee, other personalities on the platform were Sir Adeyemo Alakija, Mazi and Oliaku Mbonu Ojike and Mr M. A. O. Imoudu, President of the Railway Workers' Union.

After the introduction of the provincial delegates, Mr A. Onwu proposed the toast of the invitees and regretted the absence of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and others which was unavoidable.

Sir Adeyemo, in responding to the toast, counselled that their demands be made constitutionally, wishing them God's blessing.

Mr H. Ade. Williams, Vice President of the Supreme Council, proposed the toast of the provincial delegates, and hoped that after successful deliberations, they would carry good wishes to their various provinces.

Mr I. Uko, President, Eastern Provinces, Enugu, responded.

The Federal President, he said, would agree with him that during his recent provincial tour, the East was very outstanding and had done exceptionally well.

Mr J. N. Agie announced the receipt of seventeen telegrams of good wishes but he was able to read only two which were from Vom and Barikin Ladi.

Mazi Mbonu Ojike delivered a message of goodwill; he thanked the delegates for their nationalism.

Unity, he said can be achieved in Nigeria if the tribes are sympathetic towards one another.

The American Bill of Rights offered ex-servicemen free education in any institutions they choose, money to build houses and to upkeep their families.

The attributes of leadership are fearlessness, sincerity, diligence, and an intellectual study of the subject matter.

He did not believe in loose organisations; when there is a talk of the Supreme Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, it should not be on paper alone but in spirit and deeds.—(ANA)

Ex-Soldiers Honour Fallen Comrades

At the second sitting of the ex-servicemen convention-in-session commenced on Sunday, March 20, at 10.30 a.m., a few minutes silence was observed for their comrades who fell during the last World War and a decision was taken that a cablegram should be sent to the Gold Coast ex-servicemen expressing the sympathy of the Nigerian ex-servicemen through the convention-in-session in respect of those ex-servicemen who died during the riot in the Gold Coast last year.

The President, Mr P. O. Fabiyi, then gave a report of the activities of the Council since its formation up till the present time.

He then called upon the General Secretary to read his report.

This comprehensive report which lasted about forty minutes embodied certain memoranda addressed to the Government and actions taken.

The report evoked heated arguments as to whether it should be accepted before the debate on it.

Unanimous decision was arrived at that the report should be accepted in principle before the debate on the various points raised in it.

MR J. N. AJIE

Treasurer, Ibo Union, Lagos, and Acting Secretary of the Supreme Council of Ex-Servicemen. He is one of those officiating at the first annual convention of ex-servicemen opening in Lagos this evening.

Ten Thousand Ibos Attend First Pan-Ibo Confab

Zik Lays Foundation Stone Of First State College At Aba

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ABA, Jan. 3.— The announcement of the formation of the Ibo State Union in order to organise the Ibo linguistic group into a political unit, in accordance with the N.C.N.C. Freedom Charter, was one of the highlights of the Pan-Ibo Conference, which ended here recently.

Membership in the Ibo State Union is open to clans and towns, and efforts will be made to harness the resources of Ibo-land so as to make the Ibo State a worthy member of the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

A map of the Ibo State has been prepared by the secretariat of the Ibo State Union.

LANGUAGE GROUPS

In an address to the Pan-Ibo Conference on "The Place of Ibo State in the N.C.N.C. Freedom Charter," the Federal President of the N.C.N.C. called attention to the relevant portions of the Charter which provided for the organisation of tribes and nations into States, based on linguistic groups, throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons.

He urged that all linguistic groups should organise themselves into States so as to make the Freedom Charter a reality.

With the Hausa, Yoruba, Kanuri, Ibibio, Ijaw, Edo, Nupe, Tiv, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Efik, Kalabari, Birom, Shaw-Shaw, Igbirra, and other linguistic groups forming themselves into political units, on a linguistic basis, as States-members of the Federal Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons, they would each enjoy local and cultural autonomy.

This implies that the main task of the Federal Government would be to look after the common problems of the Commonwealth, particularly defence, currency, external affairs, agriculture, labour, mines, trade, industries transport and communications whilst the individual States would handle purely local problems, so far as water, electricity, fire protection, health, education, social welfare, and public utilities are concerned.

LOCAL AUTONOMY

Naturally certain functions would over-lap between the Federal and State governments, but purely local affairs would be reserved for the latter in accordance with the doctrine of local and cultural autonomy guaranteed to the individual States by the Freedom Charter.

The official language of each State shall be the language of the particular linguistic group of the area concerned.

During the Pan-Ibo Conference, it was announced that Messrs J. A. Wachuku, B. O. N. Eluwa and P. O. Nsugbe, high-ranking officials of the Ibo State Union Provisional Committee, will soon begin a tour of the Ibo-speaking areas in order to consummate the formation of an Ibo State.

In a communique which was released from the Secretariat of the Ibo State Union, the fears of calamity-mongers that the idea of an Ibo State might be an attempt to Pakistanise Nigeria were silenced by this significant statement:

"The idea of the Ibo State Union is in complete harmony with the provisions of the N.C.N.C. Freedom Charter which aims at a federal State for Nigeria and the Cameroons."

FREEDOM CHARTER

The following are relevant portions of the N.C.N.C. Freedom Charter urging upon each linguistic group to organise itself into a State-member of the Federation of the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons:

Article I, Section 1: "The Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons is a federation of aboriginal African tribes and nations whose peoples are free and equal and who are domiciled in the territories comprising the Commonwealth in order to form a more perfect union, to maintain law and order, to administer justice, and to insure the safety, happiness, peace and tranquillity of their people."

Article I, Section 3: "The Commonwealth shall be organised into States on national and linguistic basis."

LEGAL EQUALITY

Article I, Section 4: "Each State shall be a member of the Commonwealth and shall enjoy legal equality with other States in all that appertains to the privileges and rights of federation."

Article IV, Section 3: "Each State shall have equal representation in the House of Nationalities, and in the House of Representatives each State shall be represented according to population."

Article V, Section 8: "Treason against the Commonwealth shall consist in levying war against any State which is a member of the Commonwealth or in aiding the enemy of the Commonwealth overtly or covertly, directly or indirectly."

Article X, Section 1: "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States of the Commonwealth....."

Article X, Section 15: "The Assembly shall guarantee to every State a democratic form of government, and shall protect each of them from and against foreign invasion, and on application to the President and Cabinet, against domestic violence."

The following are officers selected to serve on the Ibo State Union Provisional Committee:

State President: Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, LL.D., D.Litt.

Deputy President: Mr A. C. Nwapa, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

First Vice President: Mr R. A. Njoku, LL.B, Barrister-at-Law.

Second Vice-President: Mr M. O. Ajegbo, Barrister-at-Law.

Third Vice-President: Mr H. U. Kaine, B.A, Barrister-at-Law.

Principal Secretary: Mr J. A. Wachuku, M.A. LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Principal Secretary: Mr Chike Idigbe, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Permanent Under-Secretary: Mr B. O. N. Eluwa.

Assistant Permanent Under-Secretary: Mr P. O. Nsugbe.

State Treasurer: Mr I. Onwuka.

Political Adviser: Dr Nwafor Orizu, M.A., LL.D.

Medical Adviser: Dr the Honourable F. A. Ibiam, M.B., Ch.B.

Economic Adviser: Mazi Mbonu Ojike, M.A, B.Sc.

Cultural Adviser: Mazi Ozuomba Mbadiwe, M.A., B.Sc.

Educational Adviser: Mr E. I. Oli, M.A., Dip.Ed.

As We See It

U. S. Imperialist Policy in Liberia

By Abner W. Berry

ONE LITTLE SIDELIGHT on the cold war illustrates more than anything else the connection of Negro and colonial freedom with the fight for peace. Just recently the State Department announced that Liberia, the West African Republic, would exchange ambassadors with the United States. Only ministers had been exchanged prior to Feb. 2, 1949.

The United Press reported from Washington that this step was due to Soviet criticism charging that "U. S. capitalists have 'enslaved' the Negro Republic and are using it as a springboard for economic penetration of French and British colonies. . . ." State Department officials, the UP dispatch went on, countered this criticism by stating that the step was "in recognition of Liberia's progress during the hundred years since the Republic was founded."

Remember it was the State Department which brought the Soviet Union into the picture. Somehow or other every act of the men responsible for our foreign policy must in some way be connected with the cold war against the Soviet Union. Liberia, they thought, was grist to their mill. Or, at least, it gave them the opportunity for a propaganda thrust.

Now Liberia is one of the countries where President Truman will foster "capital investment," based on "democratic fair-dealing." Let us take a look at the facts behind the State Department propaganda.

WHAT HAS BEEN the "progress (made) during the hundred years since the Republic was founded?" The Negro Year Book for 1947 says that after 100 years of existence 15,000 Americo-Liberians—or at least a "small group" of them—control the government. More than 1,000,000 native African tribesmen are represented by three national legislators, while the 12,000 to 15,000 descendants of American Negro settlers send 21 representatives to the legislature. The descendants of American Negro slaves are playing the same role in Liberia that the white Europeans play in South Africa. So much for political progress.

On the economic side, American capital "discovered" Liberia in 1926 when the Firestone Rubber Co. estabished its firestone Plantations Co. there. Firestone remains the largest industry, foreign or domestic, in the country. More than 20,000 Liberians work for Firestone, and the company controls about one-half of the cultivated land.

For years the Firestone company's taxes, paid to the ruling clique, amounted to more than all other sources of governmental income. This fact gave Firestone an important ex-officio voice in the government. Now there are other organizations sharing with Firestone in the lush profits to be wrung from the tribal natives who after 100 years suffer from all the ills—disease, illiteracy and semi-slavery—of colonials.

IN AUGUST, 1945, Landsdell K. Christie, of New York, signed an agreement with the Liberian government giving him the right to exploit iron ore in the Momi Sill area. The Christie agreement was enacted into law in 1946 by the Liberian legislature. It granted Christie 25,000 acres for 80 years. Christie will pay a fee of five cents an acre as rent, and another five cents per ton for each ton of ore shipped. In addition to this concession, Christie also was granted the right to erect a hydro-electric plant, a railroad, a telephone system, a smelting plant and a railroad from the ore beds to the port city of Monrovia.

The granting of this concession was greeted by a storm of protest which was ignored by the ruling clique or, as in the case of government workers who protested, answered with requests for resignations. By stretching the imagination, one can term this "democratic fair-dealing," as the President charcterized his program. But this is not all. . . .

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IN 1941 Pan American Airways obtained a 10-year lease on Roberts Field with the right to use Fisherman Lake as a seaplane base.

This was quickly followed up by the U. S. Government, which won permission to build military establishments in exchange for a mutual assistance agreement. Under this agreement, Liberia was to maintain sovereignty over all such installations and the United States was to "withdraw all military forces" six months after the termination of the war.

But since that time the Liberian port of Monrovia has been declared a free port following American construction of modern facilities. The port will be administered by an American company until the $15,000,000 "loaned" for construction is paid off by the government.

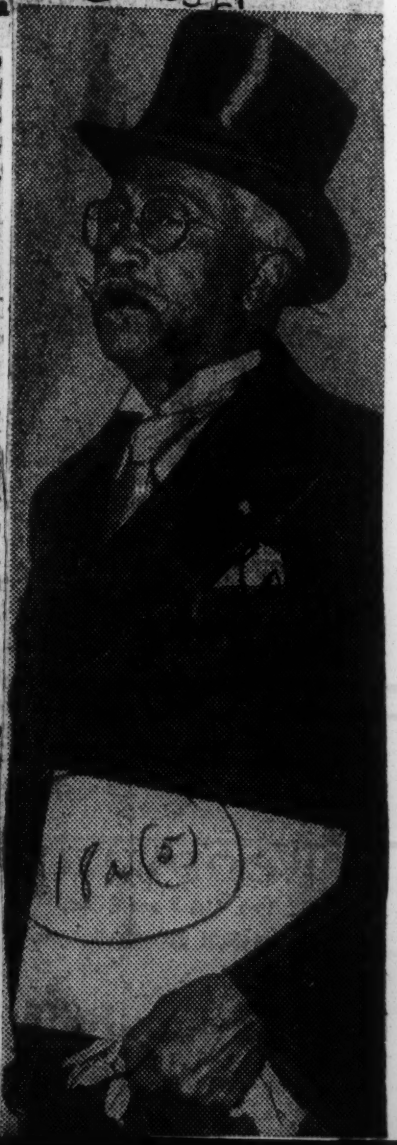
But even when the loan is paid off there is a clause in the agreement which grants the United States government "the right to establish, use, maintain, improve, supplement, guard and control, in part or in their entirety, at the expense of the United States of America, such naval, air, and military facilities and installations at the site of the port, and in the general vicinity thereof, as may be desired. . . ."

Needless to say, Liberia, in addition to being a happy hunting preserve for American big business now owning most of the country, is also an important military and naval base for the United States.

WHEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT raises the Liberian minister to the rank of ambassador, then, that is just a bookkeeping transaction. The gentleman from Liberia represents, substantially, American interests. And the American ambassador to Liberia can only look out after the needs of the trusts who really own the country.

This development may have some reward for a career diplomat, either Liberian or American Negro. But we shouldn't try, as the State Department does, to make it appear like an act of anti-colonialism.

Liberian Envoy Now Ambassador



Washington D. C.
Associated Press Photo

CHARLES D. B. KING, Ambassador from Liberia, leaves the White House yesterday after presenting his credentials to President Truman. He has served as Minister for 22 months, the higher rank is the result of the recent raising the status of diplomatic representation between the United States and Liberia

Liberian Women Hold Good Jobs With Government

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Liberia is apparently becoming a haven for an ambitious woman in the field of government. Today, two women hold high posts in the cabinet, another holds a top position in the election procedure, and one woman is a mayor.

Mrs. Etta Wright was recently commissioned assistant secretary of war, and Mrs. Ellen Mills-Scarbrough, assistant secretary of public instruction in the Liberian cabinet.

Mrs. Viola McKrea-Gray has been appointed clerk of writs to the elections commission, a top echelon post in the governing of elections. Mrs. Edith W. Smith recently became the first woman to serve as mayor of a Liberian city when she was elected to office in Marshall.

The appointment of Mrs. Wright as assistant secretary of war is her latest achievement in a career in which she has risen from the lowly rank as a typist in the war department.

From President Barclay she received the silver medal, and from President Tubman she has been awarded the Commander of the Star of Africa.

Mrs. Scarbrough has a distinguished career as a student and a teacher. She has studied both in Liberia and America, and has taught both in Liberia and America.

She was a member of the Liberian delegation to the UN in 1946 and 1947. In 1947 the National Council of Negro Women awarded her as one of the 12 outstanding women of the world.

Before being appointed to her present position she served as the senior supervising teacher for 12 years.

The new clerk of writs is a graduate of an American school and was elected to the St. Paul's Norman school of Law. national legislature.

Marshall's new mayor has been active in various departments of government for several years. She served two terms as clerk of the superintendent of Marshall and once acted as superintendent of the county when the regular superintendent was elected to the

The recent achievements of women in government in Liberia has been significant because it was not until 1945 that women had the right to vote here. At thas time a constitutional amendment was passed.

Mrs. Viola McKrea-Gray has been appointed clerk of writs to the elections commission, a top echelon post in the governing of elections. Mrs. Edith W. Smith recently became the first woman to serve as mayor of a Liberian city when she was elected to office in Marshall.

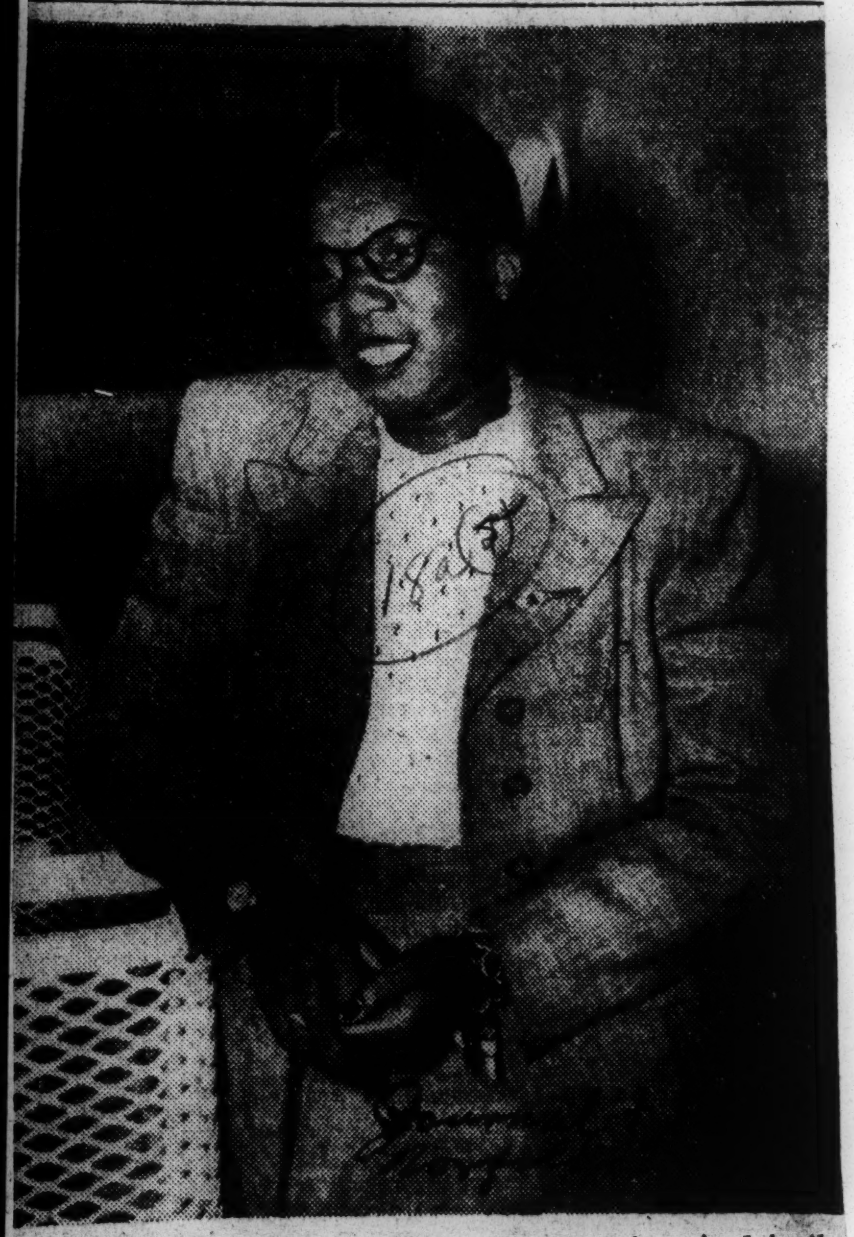
The appointment of Mrs. Wright as assistant secretary of war is her latest achievement in a career in which she has risen from the lowly rank as a typist in the war department.

From President Barclay she received the silver medal, and from President Tubman she has been awarded the Commander of the Star of Africa.

Mrs. Scarbrough has a distinguished career as a student and a teacher. She has studied both in Liberia and America, and has taught both in Liberia and America.

She was a member of the Liberian delegation to the UN in 1946 and 1947. In 1947 the Na-

Liberian Vice-Consul Reaches Norfolk



Mrs. Olivia Coleman, Liberian Vice Consul, arrived in the United States aboard the S. S. African Glen that docked at Norfolk, Va., on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Coleman returned to her duties at the consulate in New York City after a leave of absence spent visiting her family in Liberia. 54-4-23-F 4

National Council Of Nigeria And The Cameroons

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

LAGOS

APRIL 4, 1949, TO APRIL 8, 1949

The Federal Cabinet of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons at its meeting of February 7, decided that the SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Council would meet in Lagos in the first Week of April, 1949.

This SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION will commence its sittings on April 4, and may not close finally until April 8.

The SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION will be open only to the Affiliated Branches and Active Member-Unions of the National Council.

The N.C.N.C. at present claims 19 Affiliated Branches which are well-established in the following Towns and Districts:

Lagos, Port Harcourt, Nguru, Kano, Jos, Zaria, Kaduna, Onitsha, Kafanchan, Victoria, Mamfe, Aba, Enugu, Gusau, Minna, Sapele (in Nigeria and the Cameroons), and Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi (on the Gold Coast).

(This List does not include Branches that have been formed recently but have not yet been registered).

Member-Unions of the National Council, however, exist almost in every town in Nigeria and the Cameroons.

The attention of All Affiliated Branches and Member-Unions is hereby drawn to Section 6 of Article IV of the N.C N.C. Constitution which stipulates thus:

"The matters for the Agenda of the Annual Convention must reach the Federal Secretary by the first week of March. The Agenda shall be issued to the Member-Unions and Affiliated Branches as soon thereafter as possible."

NNAMDI AZIKIWE
FEDERAL PRESIDENT

SA'AD ZUNGUR
FEDERAL SECRETARY

2nd NCNC Convention Begins This Morning

Members Of Press And Public To Watch Formal Opening

The presidential address and goodwill speeches from provincial members will feature prominently when the Second Annual Convention of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons opens in Tom Jones Memorial Hall at 9 a.m. today, the formal opening being open to the press and public according to an assurance given by the Federal Secretary.

National Council of Nigeria

Delegates from all over the country continue to arrive in the capital since Saturday, April 2, 1949.

The Secretariat announces that since February last the number of affiliated branches and member-unions have increased by four and fifteen, respectively.

Delegates from Jos, Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Enugu, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Opobo, Aba, Victoria, Onitsha, Minna and Accra have already arrived in town.

Delegates from Ife, Ondo, Ilorin, Jebba, Nguru, Gusau, Sapele, Mamfe, Sekondi, Kumasi and Kafanchan are expected to arrive this morning.

Member-unions that exist in towns and districts where there are no affliated branches have either sent representatives or instructed their branches in Lagos to represent them.

This is as a result of a special concession granted to such member-unions as have specific matters included on the agenda for the Convention.

Active and financial member-unions of the Lagos branch of N.C.N.C. who have applied for direct representations for some reason or other have been granted such representation in addition to that of the Lagos branch.

Professor Eyo Ita, Messrs Jaja A. Wachuku, L. N. Namme and D. F. E. Essessien are among the prominent members of the N.C.N.C. Cabinet who are already in town.

The formal opening of the Second Annual Convention taking place this morning is open to the members of the public and the Nigerian press.

The Federal President of the National Council, Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, M.A. M.Sc., LL.D. will deliver his Presidential Address which will be followed by goodwill speeches by some members of the Federal Cabinet and the Provincial delegates.

There will be no features of "monarchic" pomp and courtly "etiquette" at the formal opening of the Second Annual Convention.

Such features belong to imperialism and local monarchy who use them to serve as a means of encouraging public spirit or of expressing social recognition and respect for certain types of mind and function.

Demos' M.L.C. Mandated To Legislative Council

Next Session May Elect Body To Sound People's Opinion

Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Second Lagos Member, was cheered by a packed house last Friday, when at a meeting of the Nigerian National Democratic Party, convened in the Tom Jones Hall to get the mandate of the Lagos electorate in connection with the deliberations of the 1949 Budget Session opening at Ibadan this week, he revealed that the Chief Secretary will table a motion requesting that a Select Committee be appointed to advise Government how to ascertain the wishes of the people of this country for revising the Richards Constitution.

The object of the meeting which was in keeping with the Party's pledge to the electorate and the general public of Lagos that members of Council returned on its platform would be made accountable to the people, was to enable the people of Lagos to discuss matters which were contemplated to be tabled at the Legislative Council Budget Session which takes place at Ibadan on Tuesday, March 8.

Despite mischievous propaganda of a certain section of political organisations in this country to divert public attention, the hall was packed full, while the vantage grounds in the vicinity of the Hall were also filled by an audience who could not be accommodated in the hall.

The Joint Secretary of the Party, Mr B B. Salami introduced Mazi Mbonu Ojike as the Chairman.

In his characteristic breezy style, Mazi Ojike then called upon Dr the Hon. N. Azikiwe to educate the audience on matters contemplated to be discussed at the forthcoming Legislative Council Budget Session.

Amidst avalanche of applauses of an admiring audience, Dr Azikiwe rose gracefully to discuss the matters to be tabled in the Council, after explaining that Dr K. A. Abayomi, as a trustee of the Glover Memorial Hall had refused the Democratic Party the use of the hall, even though other political organizations are allowed to do so.

Then, he gave the audience an opportunity of knowing some of the questions he posed in their interest, one of the most significant of which was that in connection with the management, control, funds etc. of the Glover Memorial Hall, and then asked for a mandate of the people to press the questions and they signified their approval.

Secondly, Dr Azikiwe read out some of the motions to be moved and explained their significance, and asked for the views of his constituency on them.

In some of them Dr Azikiwe was mandated to oppose or amend and in certain others he was asked to support or use his discretion if developments, there and then, should justify such a course of action.

One important motion which was hailed with great satisfaction by the people, was that contemplated to be moved by the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Hon. H. M. Foot, which purports to favour the appointment of a select committee to advise Government how to ascertain the wishes of all sections of the communities of Nigeria for revision of the Richards Constitution.

Lastly, Dr Azikiwe read certain bills proposed to be made into law and in the usual way, his constituency gave him their approval either to oppose or amend or to act as he deemed fit in the light of events in the Council.

In summing up, Dr Azikiwe pointed out that there were many sections of the Labour Party organization in England and it should be nothing strange out here if any political party should split into two or three factions.

But what he deprecated was the mischievous attempt of a section of such political party trying to divert the public from attending a meeting of its opponent thereby preventing them to be in a position to know what will take place in the Legislative Council.

This conduct, Dr Azikiwe condemned as evidence of political immaturity and political ignorance.

Mr A. J. Marinho then moved a vote of confidence in Dr Azikiwe which was seconded and unanimously carried by the house.

After a short closing remark by the chairman, Omo Oba Ade Ibikunle Akitoye moved a vote of thanks to Dr Azikiwe, the chairman and audience, and the meeting was brought to a close with vociferous cheers at 7.15 p.m.

Egba Women's Union To Become Nigeria-Wide

Cables Secretary Of State About Jailed Orile Oko Women

ABEOKUTA, Feb. 23.—Before passing a resolution (later cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies), calling on the Government for an immediate release of sixty-six Orile Oko women "who had been wrongly, unjustifiably and victimisedly imprisoned" here last week, the name of Abeokuta Women's Union was changed to Nigeria Women's Union and March 8 set aside as Women's Day.

Two thousand women were present and it was unanimously resolved after speeches by the leaders:

"That all Egba women implore the Governor to use his prerogative according to the power vested upon him to have the sixty-six Orile Oko women who had been wrongly, unjustifiably and victimisedly imprisoned by the Akarigbo for a law of which he was the maker and judge over a month ago released next week; as it is now getting long since the women have been imprisoned and as one of them had died.

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of Nigeria, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Nigeria, and the Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces.

Then dealing with its own affairs the union resolved:

"That in view of the growth in several towns in Nigeria of the Women's Union be it resolved, and it is resolved that its name be changed from Abeokuta Women's Union to the Nigeria Women's Union, Abeokuta branch.

"That the Nigeria Women's Union, Abeokuta branch, wholeheartedly agrees with the decisions set out by the W.I.D.F.A. at their last conference and fully supports the idea that March 8 be set apart as Women's Day in the whole world.

"That on every meeting day of the Women's Union, Abeokuta branch, no woman should be found exhibiting her wares in the markets during the fixed time for the meeting; any woman found doing so will be penalised as the union shall find fit."

Smuts Side To Vote "No Faith" In Govt.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 23 (R).—General Jan Smuts, leader of the South African United Party, has announced in the House of Assembly that he will call for a "no confidence" vote against the Government on Tuesday, on the question of non-European franchise.

His motion read:

"This house disapproves of the policy of Government to abrogate and alter the existing parliamentary rights of native and coloured peoples without a direct and unmistakeable mandate from the people of the Union, and by a two-thirds parliamentary majority as by the entrenched clauses of the constitution, and expresses its want of confidence in the Government."

South Africa's United Party Defeats Malan—

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—Prime Minister D. F. Malan's Nationalist party suffered a serious setback here Thursday when municipal election returns in Transvaal state were announced. Results of the election showed a definite swing away from Malan's "strict racial segregation," it is said.

Malan became premier in 1948 when his party won control of parliament from the United party, headed by Field Marshall Jan Smuts, former prime minister. In Pretoria, the United party staged a comeback by gaining control of the municipal council, long ruled by the Nationalists. Locally the United party swept all council seats, winning by a big majority the one ward which formerly had elected two opposition councilmen.

White Queen-Elect Gets Big Welcome in Africa

British Officials Shun Mrs. Ruth Khama; Chief Gives Her Blue Auto for Present

BECHUANALAND — Mrs. Seretse Khama, the 24-year-old white wife of the Chief-Designate of the Bamangwato tribe, arrived at Serowe, the capital, last week, to inspect the domain she will one day rule as queen—unless British officials rule otherwise.

The former Miss Ruth Williams, who, while a typist in London, created a knotty problem for British colonial strategists by becming the chief's wife, was welcomed by the tribesmen with dancing and songs.

The 27-year-old Seretse, whose romance with the ex-typist blossomed while he was a law student in London, met his wife—who traveled incognito as "Mrs. Jones"—in the blue automobile he bought her as a wedding present.

Europeans Shun Her

The small colony of Europeans knew of her arrival by plane but showed no outward interest in the event. There were no police or Government officials in the welcoming party.

The black and white couple embraced warmly at the airstrip. Seretse then led his wife to the car and drove 100 miles to his capital for the tribal reception.

Natives Sing, Dance

The couple sipped their first tea together—not in a clay hut, but in a European-style house selected by the chief. Hundreds of tribesmen and women gathered around singing and dancing.

Seretse refused to talk with reporters or to answer telephone calls from London. Despite pressure from South Africa, the British has refused, so far, to force dissolution of the marriage.

Seretse Khama, told the commission. "It would be the same if she were African. But he disqualified himself by maintaining, contrary to Bamangwato custom, that his marriage to Ruth had the effect of making her queen and mother of the future chief."

Seretse's marriage to the former London typist while he was attending Oxford University was without tribal consent. However, a majority of the tribesmen, at a subsequent palaver, supported his claim to leadership.

Native Law Says Chief's Wife Only "Concubine"

LOBATSI, Bechuanaland, S. A. — (ANP) — According to native law the white wife of African Chief Seretse Khama is really only his concubine." This statement was made by Bamangwato tribal leaders here yesterday before a commission of inquiry studying Khama's fitness to be chief of the tribe as a result of his marriage to Ruth Williams, London typist, about a year ago.

D. M. Buchanan, counsel for Tshekedi Khama, former regent of the tribe and uncle of the chief-designate, asked that the British commission rule the woman can never become queen of the tribe. His argument was that Seretse's wife has the same position as that of any woman who marries into a royal family without permission of the king and privy council. He said native law requires that no marriage can be entered into without consent of tribal leaders.

Uncle Says Color Of Seretse's Wife Isn't Main Issue

Johannesburg, South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP).—Ruth Williams' white skin alone has not disqualified her husband as chief of the powerful Bamangwato tribe, a British inquiry commission was told today.

"The fact that Ruth is white does not affect this matter," aging Tshekedi Khama, tribal regent and uncle of her Negro husband.

11,000 Africans In Kenya Face Mass Expulsion

Government Burns Their Huts And Offers Them Barrenlands

LONDON.—Brutal eviction of 11,800 African men, women and children by the Government from their land at Olenguruone, in the British colony of Kenya, is disclosed in a letter which reached the Daily Worker recently.

They say that their huts have been burnt, their crops and food destroyed, their livestock taken away, and they are now starving and living in holes in the ground.

Accompanying the letter is the actual eviction order by the Settlement Officer, giving notice under the Native Settlement Area Rules to the peasants to leave the area within fourteen days.

TWO ALTERNATIVES

On the other side of the order is a notice, signed by J. F. D. Buttery, the Settlement Officer, giving the evicted peasants two alternatives.

They are offered land in the Kiambu district, near the capital Nairobi, where they can build a house but cannot cultivate the land.

This would compel them to become wage labourers for the white settlers.

Alternatively, the Government offers to transport them with their livestock to an African reserve, where they would be allowed to cultivate, but would be required to obey all the rules regulating residence in this area.

LEFT HOMELESS

This the natives fear, would condemn them to live on inferior land.

The order was served in September.

According to the letter, the Government started to burn down all the huts (over 6,000) on November 11 and finished on November 27.

"Our men, women and children are left homeless and sleeping outside, and foodless (starving)," it says.

"The ill-treatments which we have been treated, we cannot see any example to compare with it, because of very, very great cruelties and brutality, even the wild animals cannot be treated in such a manner.

A Colonial Office spokesman to whom these allegations were submitted did not deny that the evictions have taken place.

"These chaps are squatters on crown land," he said, "who have not been obeying the rules of cultivation, and have thereby been ruining the land.

"Neglect of these rules is one of the main causes of soil erosion."

The eviction order itself, however, shows that the Africans have permits to settle at Olenguruone, and in a letter to Mr Attlee they say "we followed this method of soil conservation fully, in making terraces, planting of grass."

Tshekedi Drives Hard Bargain

Tribe 'Purity' Rates Above Love, African Chief Says

By International News Service

LOBATSI, Bechuanaland. —An aged African chieftain tried to turn an Oxford-educated native prince against his white wife last week in the bitter fight for control of 350,000 tribesmen.

The attempt was made before a British territorial commission probing the fitness of 27-year-old Prince Seretse Khama to become chief of the Bamangwato tribe.

The tribe was split by the marriage of Seretse to Ruth Williams, 24-year-old London typist.. Both are now in Bechuanaland.

Seretse's uncle, Chief Tshekedi, went into exile with many of his followers when Seretse and his wife gained the favor of other tribesmen. He showed up in Lobatsi last week to testify.

Before the commission, Tshekedi said there is a definite chance that he and his supporters would return to the tribe— but only on the condition that Ruth not be recognized as a princess. Seretse gave no immediate answer to the offer.

Earlier, Tshekedi had accused Ruth of buying liquor — only Europeans can buy it in Bechuanaland — and supplying her husband and other Africans in defiance of tribal bans on drinking.

An alleged assassination plot, intra-tribal politics and fears of bloody violence also figured in the inquiry.

Seretse's arrival at the inquiry drew wild applause and cheering although all women members of the Bamangwato tribe remained indoors in view of the tense situation.

Police armed with tear gas patrolled the streets of the capital of Bechuanaland, guarding against clashes between Seretse's followers and those of Tshekedi Khama.

UNCLE FEARS PLOT

In a deposition sent by Tshekedi and read at the hearing, the old man charged there is a "considered plot" against his life and a personal appearance might start riots.

Seretse's attorney described the deposition as "puerile" and said Tshekedi would face no danger if he submitted to cross-examination.

Tshekedi branded as "forgeries" letters circulating which say he covets the chieftainship himself and, for that reason, wants to oust Seretse.

TRIBESMEN GATHER

Meanwhile, hundreds of members of the Bamangwato tribe converged on Serowe in support of their tribal Prince.

Rain, which has fallen on the rest of Bechuanaland, has by-passed Serowe which is broiling in 110 degree temperatures. The drought has provided food for the fears of the superstitious natives, but Seretse's cause seems to be gaining adherents among tribal members.

The South African government, which maintains rigid racial segregation has been demanding that Seretse and his bride be outlawed, but, if Seretse is deprived of his throne, a bloody outbreak is considered inevitable.

South African Native Killed by Police in Riot

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Police fired on a crowd of unarmed natives at Randfontein, near here, last week, killing one and wounding four. Two policemen were injured in the riot, the second to occur there within the last two weeks.

Police say they opened fire on some 1000 natives after charging them three times with clubs without dispersing the crowd.

Legal Okay Sought For Barring Strike-Breakers

London Demonstrators Seek Release Of Jailed Aba Rioters

LONDON.—The legalisation of picketing and the release of all those imprisoned at Aba in connection with the rioting against the Enugu shootings in Nigeria, were among the seven demands made by a mass demonstration of Africans, peoples of African descent, Asiatics, Europeans and Englishmen, held at Trafalgar Square last Sunday, December 4.

Among the many speakers were Mr Appiah, Vice-President of the West African Students Union; Mr George Padmore; Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe; Mr Derek Khartun, Foreign Editor of the Daily Worker; Mr S. L. Akintola; a representative from the Student Labour Federation, and a representative from the Co-ordinating Council for Colonial Student Affairs; and Mr Fenner Brockway, Vice-Chairman of the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism.

A resolution read by Mr A. M. A. Akinloye, Secretary of the W.A.S.U., was unanimously adopted, and was conveyed by a delegation of four to the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street, Whitehall, that same evening.

It was also unanimously agreed to send copies of the resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation and to the members of U.N.O.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the West African Students' Union and the African League, the Gold Coast Students' Union and all Nigerian organizations — Egbe Omo Oduduwa (U.K. branch), Nigeria Union of Great Britain and Ireland, National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (U.K. branch) — and the Co-ordinating Council for Colonial Student Affairs and the Student Labour Federation.

The resolution, besides registering the strongest protest against the use of the police in Nigeria, made the following seven demands:

(i) That the miners demand for 5/10d. per day be granted and those dismissed be reinstated;

(ii) That adequate compensation be paid to the wounded and the dependents of the dead.

(iii) The prosecution and adequate punishment of the police officers who ordered the shooting of unarmed miners who were merely exercising their right to picketing;

(iv) That picketing be legalised in Nigeria;

(v) The immediate release of those who were imprisoned at Aba in consequence of the recent disturbances;

That the Press control be lifted;

That the work of the Commission of Enquiry be expedited and the report, as well as the evidence, be published without delay.

Ruth Can Be Consort But Not Bamangwato Queen

West African Pilot
Lagos Nigeria

Aged Uncle Tells Why Seretse Must Not Reign As Chieftain

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8.—Disclaiming any desire to obtain the chieftainship of the tribe, Chief Tshekedi Khama, the former Regent of the Bamangwato in Bechuanaland, gave evidence at Lobatsi last Friday before the commission which is inquiring into the suitability of Seretse Khama, nephew of Tshekedi, for the chieftainship of the tribe.

According to the London Times, Tshekedi emphasized that his main objection was the way in which, he alleged, Seretse's English wife was forced on the tribe as queen and mother of the chief-to-be.

Seretse indisputably was the heir-apparent, but he submitted that Seretse had disqualified himself from assuming his position as chief by maintaining, contrary to native law and custom, that his marriage with Ruth Williams, the former London typist, had the effect of making her queen of the tribe and mother of the future chief.

The fact, that Ruth Williams was a white woman was of no relevance.

Precisely the same fundamental ground of objection to Seretse's assuming the chieftainship would exist were she an African.

The fact that she was a European was of importance only on certain additional grounds of objection.

Tshekedi submitted that Seretse had married Ruth Williams without the consent of the tribe, and therefore Ruth Williams could never under native law and custom be queen and mother of the future chief.

The inquiry was resumed on that day in the absence of Seretse and his supporters.

Mr P. A. Fraenkel, of Mafeking, who is holding a watching brief at Lobatsi, said that he had been instructed by Seretse and the tribe to inform the commission that neither the chief nor the tribe will be represented at the hearing during the session at Lobatsi.

He added: "They assure the commission that this decision is not an act of discourtesy to the commission but a protest against the Regent's attitude of refusing to give evidence in the presence of the tribe at Serowe, which attitude is contrary to Bamangwato custom."

No Husband For Damsel Not Fully European

West African Pilot
Lagos Nigeria Fri. 10/21/49

New Mixed Marriage Law Hits Whites In South Africa

PRETORIA.—According to a local writer, one of the human problems raised by the Mixed Marriages Bill becomes clear from the case of a young couple at Randfontein whom the magistrate refused to marry, because the girl could not establish pure European ancestry.

"Does this mean that my daughter will become known as the girl no one can marry?" the father asked when I was interviewed by him at Randfontein.

Anna is eighteen.

She and Petrus, an apprentice on the Railways, have known each other for six years.

They have now disappeared.

MUCH IN LOVE

"Can we really blame the poor child?" the mother asked, "she was very much in love."

The father, a ganger on the Railways, described how the two families arrived at the Magistrate's Court.

The magistrate had reason to ask for the girl's parents' marriage certificate.

On this certificate their marriage was described as "gemeng" (mixed).

They were married at an Apostolic Faith Mission Church in the Free State in 1924.

NOT FULLY EUROPEAN

When the magistrate believed that the girl's parents were not fully European, he refused to marry the couple.

The mother protested, denying that either she or her husband was of mixed blood.

She said they had always lived in European circles, that their children had attended European schools and that the father had served for four and a half years with the South African engineers during the war.

The mother and daughter left the court crying bitterly.

TO JOHANNESBURG

In a garage dimly lit by a candle and which three beds were standing, the father told me that Anna and Petrus had gone to Johannesburg to friends.

He could not remember the address.

They had met at school six years ago and had fallen in love. West African Pilot

The girl's birth certificate, he claimed, was stamped "European." Lagos, Nigeria

"Now we don't know what to do," he said. Fri. 10/21/49

"This has come as a terrible shock to us.

"We will celebrate our silver wedding in October under a cloud.

"Does this mean my children are people who may not marry?

"Must they go backwards in the social scale and marry beneath them?"

SLUR ON OUR NAMES

In tears, the mother said: "I would rather be under a train than live in South Africa with such a slur on our names.

"And what of my other children, two girls aged nineteen and sixteen and a boy of fourteen?

"They have always had European friends.

"This is a terrible thing."

The father said he would fight the issue.

He said he was sure that his original marriage certificate, destroyed in a German raid in North Africa, had not stated that the marriage was "gemeng."

Rioting In Port Harcourt: Police Fire 13 Rounds

N.C.N.C. In London Cheers Local Emergency Committee

According to a Government statement issued in Lagos, reports received up till noon yesterday, November 25, indicate that serious rioting and looting have taken place in Port Harcourt.

The police carried out repeated baton charges during which they sustained a number of casualties.

Eventually the police were compelled to fire and thirteen rounds were fired.

Two casualties are reported, one of which is believed to be serious.

Police re-inforcements arrived in Port Harcourt while the rioting was taking place.

No reports of disorder elsewhere have been made today.

Dr Akinola Maja, Chairman of the National Emergency Committee, yesterday received the following message of cheer from the N.C.N.C. delegates in London, over the Enugu incident

"Thanks for your cable stop you have our hearty co-operation in the stand you have taken on the Enugu massacre.

"The news is shocking and smacks of barbarism of an inexcusable type—Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mallam Zungur."

True Story Demanded In Enugu Women Shooting

Ojike And Mbadiwe Query Government On Situation

Because news from unofficial sources indicate that many women have been shot down and several wounded by the Nigeria Police in the Enugu Colliery crisis, officialdom has been asked by two nationalists to confirm or deny the stories now being circulated here in the capital.

They are Mbonu Ojike and Ozuomba Mbadiwe, who have sent urgent telegrams to both the Chief Secretary to the Government and the Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces in the Coal City.

Text of the message reads:

"News states many women shot down and many injured in Enugu Colliery labour crisis.

"Uneasy over the situation.

"Appreciate immediate clarification."

According to further information from private sources, tear gas was also used by batches of the Nigeria Police, from Lagos and Ibadan, which arrived at Enugu by air, last Tuesday, November 15.

U.K. Plans Big Negro Army In West African Africa: Indians To Be Ousted

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — Representatives of the War Office and high-ranking British officials from various parts of Africa quite recently held a conference in London to discuss financial and administrative matters relating to the organization of a big Negro army in Africa for empire defence in the event of a war against Soviet Russia and her Eastern European allies and Communist China.

Among those who took part in these talks were Mr R. W. C. Baker-Beall, Acting Financial Secretary of Nigeria; Mr R P. Armitage, Financial Secretary of the Gold Coast; Mr R. O. Rammage, Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone — representing the three principal West African colonies.

East Africa was represented by Mr S. D. Rankine, Chief Secretary of Kenya, and Mr V. G. Matthews, Financial Secretary of Kenya; Sir Douglas Harris, Development Commissioner and Mr H. F. Potter, Chief Secretary of Uganda Protectorate.

TOP-SECRET TALKS

Discussions are top-secrets, but it is understood that the War Office is anxious to build up a large black army along the lines of the French and Belgian to replace the Indian and Burmese armed forces which are no longer under British control and therefore can no longer be depended upon to defend the British Empire and Commonwealth in the event of a third world war.

It is in this context of empire defence that the Colonial Office is not prepared under any consideration to assign the portfolio of defence to Africans in the new constitutional set-ups for Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

In all these territories matters of defence and security have been placed in the hands of the Chief Secretary, responsible to the Governor and not to the legislative assembly as is the case in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, where the cabinet system of collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature obtains.

While the War Office and African colonial governments are preparing Africans for war, leaders of the nationalist movements in West, East and North Africa, meeting in London under the auspices of the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism, recently issued an anti-war manifesto to the press.

"The colonial peoples, no less than the peoples of sovereign nations, live under the threat of the third imperialist world war," the statement declares.

It is signed by representatives of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the Egbe Omo Oduduwa (Yoruba political organization of Nigeria) Lanka Sama Samaja (left-wing party of Ceylon), the Umma Nationalist Party of Sudan, the Viet-Nam Republican Party of French Indo-China, the Neo-Destour Arab Nationalist Party of Tunisia, the Independent Party of Algeria, the Morocco Liberation Movement, the Ashanti Youth Movement, the National Committee of Madagascar, the Socialist Party of India, the West African Students Union, the Pan-African Congress, the Sierra Leone Youth League, the Uganda African Farmers Union, the Bataka Movement and several other African and Asian anti-imperialist organizations.

"During and since the second world war the changed outlook of the colonial peoples has amounted to a psychological revolution.

"The colonial peoples have seen India, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, the Philippines, Lebanon, Syria gain their national sovereignty.

"They have been inspired by the struggle of the peoples of Indonesia and Viet-Nam for independence.

"In every colonial country the claim for self-government and self-determiuation has swept the peoples and become their dominant aim.

"This psychological revolution dooms any hope which the imperialist governments may have that the peoples of the colonial countries will serve as obedient tools in a third imperialist world war."

Co-operation

It seems that it will be a hard and protracted battle to convert South Africa to the fact that, as both black and white have to live together in this country, they must co-operate to develop to the full all its potentialities.

There may be a couple of schools of thought as to the implications and application of the policy of co-operation. There is, however, among the Africans a school of level-headed men and women who have the welfare of the whole population of South Africa at heart. These people are realistic enough to know that the return of Europeans to Europe is nothing but a midsummer nights dream.

This school of thought is genuinely disturbed and heart broken when it considers how much money, time, energy, and brain power are wasted in the keeping of races apart, and how much good could result from using them for the creation of facilities to enable every South African, regardless of his race or colour, to make his contribution to the building of a finer, happier and greater South Africa.

This school of thought has nothing to do with intermarriage or domination of the Europeans by Africans, when the latter is given political rights and freedom. Its only concern is that all talents, which are latent in the members of each race that forms a part of our multi-racial society, should be developed, and not be suppressed for the benefit of all.

These people are not blind to the fact that the European has taken very many more giant strides forward than the African, and that it would be asinine for the African not to expect him to lead in most things for a long time. But they feel that nothing is more calculated to encourage the continual deterioration of the relations between black and white than the throwing of artificial barriers in the way of those who genuinely and unselfishly desire to serve their country in a spirit that is embodied in Lincoln's famous statement: "with malice toward none with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

This level-headed school of thought sees no reason why the African should be feared, instead of being invited to take part in the great "eendrag" whose purpose to accelerate the progress of our common country towards true greatness and towards the enjoyment of the fruits of full development.

No one can be happy in South Africa as long as our life is that of cats and dogs. Such a life is not a normal life for a country. It has a souring effect on both the ruling class and the ruled class.

Fortunately there is a large section of Europeans who are disturbed by the deliberate placing of boulders between black and white, and thus frustrating all efforts towards co-operation.

This European section and the Africans must not lose hope and throw up the sponge. The struggle in which they are engaged is nobler than either indifference to it or the fomentation of race hatred.

U.K. Alleged Suppressing Freedom In Basutoland

Africans Repressed Under Guise Of Stopping Murders

NEW YORK.—The Council on African Affairs recently accused British colonial authorities of brutally suppressing popular liberation demands among Africans in Basutoland, British protectorate in South Africa, under the guise of stamping out so-called ritual murders.

The execution on August 3 of seven Africans, including two chiefs, on charges of ritual murders was described as an example of iron-hand colonial rule.

Evidence against the hanged men had been proved to be of the same type as that upon which the case against the "Trenton Six" was built, it was said.

The fact that the authorities found it necessary to clamp down martial law restrictions in Maseru, capital of Basutoland, indicates that the Basutos are highly incensed over the rejection of their repeated demands for retrial and the carrying out of the execution sentences prior to the completion of the Colonial Office's recently launched independent investigation of the alleged revival of ritual murders.

The present terrorisation against the Basutos, the council charged, is linked up with the South African Government's openly declared intention of annexing Basutoland and the two other British protectorates in South Africa, Swaziland and Bechuanaland.

In all three territories there is strong opposition among the Africans against such annexation.

The authorities are striving to curb this opposition.

"It is ironical," the council spokesman declared, "that simultaneously with this critical development in Basutoland, South African officials have arrived in the United States to negotiate for purchase of American military equipment for the South African Government — guns and planes which may very well be used against the African people themselves.

"The American people must protest against this deal.

"The South African regime is in the same category with Fascist Spain.

"No American aid — military, financial, or otherwise — should be given the Herrenfolk ruling of South Africa," the countatement concluded.

Basuto Protest against Incorporation Plan

Sir,

May I be allowed to add a few more points to what is said by the members of the Basutoland High School in the Friend of Monday May 30, 1949.

I highly appreciate most of the points they raised. In confirmation fully impregnated with apartheid the true meaning of which would be plainly known only at the time when South Africa should become a republic will ceaselessly be opposed by all the Bantu of South Africa in and outside the protectorates.

Before going any further let me mention that we in Basutoland counterbalance the incorporation question by claiming part of the Orange Free State known as the Conquered Territory. This part belongs to Basutoland. It was taken from our forefathers by the Boers. We demand that it be given and re-annexed to Basutoland.

Dr Malan and his followers see in the incorporation the best means of providing the farmers in the Union with cheap labour, as this would enable the Malan Government to spread the inhabitants of the protectorates over the farms, refusing them at the same time the right to go into the towns, hoping in this way to keep the Africans in perpetual servitude.

It is for the Africans to come together to form one united front to fight for a complete segregation which will divide South Africa, proportionally between the African and European sections of the people of Sou h Africa, giving each section mineral centres, industries and port of exit to connect it with the outside world.

Talking about making South Africa a whiteman's country is a meaningless theory. South Africa has for centuries been the country of the black man. Into what corner of the world will the intelligent Europeans squeze the non-Europeans.

Perhaps the best solution would be for the non-Africans to return to the original homes of their forefathers, stopping the burning question of mixed marriages and unnecessary increase of Coloured people in South Africa, over which the ministers of the Malan Government are vainly making empty bubbles.

Ntollokoane.

TELLS HOW GUNS ENDED AFRICAN MINE WAR DANCE

British Officer Testifies on Slaying of 20

ENUGU, Nigeria, Dec. 20 [Reuters]—Tho two of their number had fallen under gunfire, African miners advanced toward police in a wild war dance during recent Nigerian disorders, a British official testified today.

The official, Eric Ormiston, assistant police superintendent, gave evidence before a commission investigating the disorders, in which 20 miners were killed by police fire. The miners had asked for a wage increase to about 81 cents a day and the government had refused their demand.

Ormiston said that the Africans had refused to permit the police men to take away exposives that the authorities believed would be dangerous in the mine during the strike, a stay-in affair.

[*Nigeria is a colony that is part of British West Africa. With the Cameroons, a British trusteeship, it has an area of 372,674 square miles, about six and a half times the area of Illinois. The colony is divided into three groups of provinces, and Enugu is the headquarters of the eastern group. The eastern provinces have an estimated population of 5,200,000, compared with an estimated 21,800,000 for all Nigeria. A governor rules with the assistance of councils.*]

Tells of Miners' Advance

Ormiston said that miners, armed with steel-tipped sticks, bows and arrows, machetes, picks, and shovels, were chanting and dancing around the explosives. Wearing red rags, war dance symbols, they advanced slowly, beating the ground with their sticks. Some shouted down others who tried to interpret police warnings, he said.

"Suddenly," Ormiston continued, "two miners came forward, dancing and beating the ground. Tension rose and the policemen lined up with their backs to the river.

"The crescendo of dancing increased in tempo, the noise of chanting grew louder, and the whole crowd surged forward.

"Senior Police Superintendent Phillips shouted to the crowd, but the slow advance continued and the dancing increased."

The policemen loaded their rifles and put on the safety catches.

Taps on Back a Signal

"Then I saw Police Officer Brown running along the police line tapping three policemen on the back," Ormiston went on. "That is our procedure for nominating men to come to the aiming position."

The policemen opened fire when the Africans were 12 or 13 feet away. Two miners fell, but the crowd surged forward. After more shots the miners ran.

"Firing went on for two minutes, but it was not continuous fire," Ormiston said. He added that he counted 14 bodies on the colliery railway track and that three appeared dead.

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SOUTH AFRICANS PROBE MINE RIOT WHERE FORTY NATIVES DIED

Government and Natives Set Up Dual Committees to Determine Responsibility

"SLOW DOWN" HALTED INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

ENUGU, Nigeria — (ANP) — Unrest continues in the mines and the area surrounding them in Enugu. The clash which occurred last week between striking miners and police during which 40 natives are reported to have been killed with many others injured, has left in its wake an uneasy peace. Commissions have been set up to study the disturbances and to arrive at their causes.

The governor of Nigeria, Sir John McPherson, has set up a commission headed by Sir William Fitzgerald, former chief justice in Palestine, two African judges, one of them, Justice Rhodes and a British colleague, W. W. Williams, which will inquire into the local strike riots and seek to determine the cause.

Another local commission has been projected by Nigerian leaders. On this commission there are representatives of the two great tribal and political divisions of Nigeria. There are the Ibos who come largely from the Eastern part of Nigeria, in which Enugu is the largest city, and who are led by Nnoadi Azikewe, American trained African, and the Yorubas who reside principally in the western section of the colony. These two tribal factions have been split wide open by tribal rivalry but they came together when the riot occurred and set up a body in which there were both Zikists i.e., Ibos and Yorubas. The chairman, Dr. Maja of Lagos, is a prominent Yoruban politician and physician.

The strike, at first a slowed down movement by the native miners, led to the discharge of several of the local leaders in the union. This later spread to a full scale strike. The London Times which often has a much clearer view than can be obtained here in the colony, said:

"Lying between low hills, where there is a break in the forest land of eastern Nigeria, the Enugu coal mine plays a vital part in the economic life of West Africa. It provides the fuel for the hard-worked railways that haul the groundnuts down from the northern emirates and carry the palm-nuts and cocoa from farther South to the ships waiting in Lagon and Port Harcourt. It supplies colonies and even Brazil. Any interruption of its working is of grave concern to West Africa and indeed to the United Kingdom itself.

"The few trouble makers in Nigeria have concentrated on gaining power inside trade unions. Active union members number about 60,000 in a population now approaching 80 million but they are to be found at all the key points. The rank and file African trade union member is more than usually dependent on his leaders and he can be quickly led astray.

"This is what happened in the ...rnment-owned Enugu colliery.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN NIGERIA

LAGOS, Nigeria — (ANP) — Gov. John McPherson issued an order declaring a state of emergency and imposing press censorship in the eastern provinces, where a series of strike riots broke out at the government owned Enugu coal mine. The rioting began last November 18 when wives of coal miners set fire to the home of a pit manager.

The miners were striking for a daily basic wage of about 75 cents. Following the firing of the pit manager's home, police were ordered out and fired upon some of the striking miners. As a result of the shooting, 19 persons were killed.

A general sympathy strike was launched at Port Harcourt Friday. One person was killed there when police fired upon demonstrators.

A public inquiry into the mine incidents was ordered by the governor, who said that some sections of the press in the eastern provinces had not displayed a "responsible attitude."

RIGHTS AND RIOTS

Over two years ago, a Government committee of which Professor D. D. T. Jabavu was one member, was appointed to inquire into the causes of riots which had occurred in many African educational institutions. The committee did its work, but its report, if there was any, did not enjoy the same publicity as that of the Durban riots and Native school feeding.

If after the committee had toured the country, the riots ceased, we would not have had cause to draw public attention to this subject. But it seems the riots are still going on, the one at St. Matthew's College being the latest. Whatever the causes of these upheavals may be, it is a serious fact that they are accompanied by damage to both man and property costing thousands of pounds.

We go further and point out that these riots, whatever their causes, have this other regrettable aspect. The students for whose benefit these educational institutions have been specially established are the very ones that turn round and destroy them. No matter how legitimate the grievances of rioters may be, the destruction of property by setting fire to it falls completely outside the category of virtues.

It appears from the recent occurrence of riots that their root cause has either not been reached or, if reached, no effective method for its removal has yet been discovered.

A commission travelling from institution to institution gathering evidence mainly, if not entirely, from the authorities and the students, may or may not be the ideal method of investigation. If someone could be appointed to make a thorough and somewhat leisurely investigation within and without the institutions some useful facts might be brought to light.

The investigation outside the institutions might, among other things, embrace the home conditions of the students. We all know how much parental control has lost "its ancient power." The children have become difficult to manage and this very trait in their character has come to be regarded by parents as the very reason why they should be sent to a boarding school where their freedom will be curtailed. Such recalcitrant children become the inflammable material which catches fire more quickly than similar material did some thirty (or more years ago.

However real the grievances of students who take part in a riot may be, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that such rioting cannot but do harm to the character of the participants who must go into the world with their heads full of the idea that the way to give vent to grievances lies in the direction of hurting people and committing arson. Such an idea is the very antithesis of education for which the institutions have been established.

Education must, among other things, teach tolerance and self-control. It must inculcate commonsense and reasonableness in the minds of the taught. There are ways of ventilating grievances other than doing the wrong thing in order to show that one is not satisfied with the wrong thing that is done to one.

No administration of an institution is perfect, and not all the authorities of institutions always do the wise thing. This is, however, no reason why any stamp of approval or justification should be placed upon riots, however intrinsically real their causes may be.

Ours is not to apportion blame. It is to call attention to a social malady, whose occurrence, however spasmodic and sporadic it may be, must be uprooted or at least be prevented from becoming both epidemic and endemic.

Although we are concerned here primarily with schools, the same lesson applies in other spheres. A riot can be a satisfactory method of settling a grievance.

RIOT AT ST. MATTHEWS

Saint Matthews College, an Anglican institution in the foothills of the Amatolas, was the scene of a riot last Sunday night. More than 150 students, mainly girls, stoned and set fire to several buildings and a motor car.

Three European staff members, Miss M. Buckley, the girls' housemistress; Miss P. Maunsell, matron of the Hospital of Divine Compassion and Dr. Ward, the surgeon, were assaulted, but not seriously hurt.

A number of girls sustained minor injuries, mainly resulting from falling as they ran in the darkness.

Trouble began after concert, Mr. H. S. Keigwin, the boys' housemaster and acting warden, said. Police were rushed to the College from Keiskammahoek, and were arrested early Monday morning. Students involved in the riot, all of them under 20 years of age, have been separated from the situation was soon under control. Further police were sent from Kingwilliamstown and East London, and a number of students

In 1941, the girl's hostel was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in 1942.

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Africans Seek Free Rule, Nigerian Says

By Bill Brinkley
Post Reporter

The "Nehru of Africa" came to town yesterday and held a fighting press conference in his room at the Statler Hotel.

The spirit of independence, said Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigerian political leader, brews in the blood of West Africa's millions, who are ready to get it by armed rebellion if necessary.

Not much longer will such places as his Nigeria and the Gold Coast permit the British to "fatten on the backs of the colonists," he said. Already "lootings and shootings" are greatly on the upsurge, he added.

Thus spoke "the most feared opponent of colonial imperialism in West Africa," here to attend the annual convention of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and talk with the State Department.

To the department he will suggest that any Point Four money given to Nigeria go directly and not via the British.

"Out of a million dollars given to Nigeria," said Africa's Nehru, "the British would spend $800,000 in salaries for unemployed Britons."

Dr. Azikiwe has had a remarkable career. From being a Methodist chorister in Lagos, Nigeria, he set out to get an education. He got it, in this country, at Storer College, Lincoln University, Howard University—where he ran the mile and high-jump—Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania.

Behind him today marches an array of titles, such as Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland and Fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London.

But right now he seems more occupied in his job of running five newspapers in Nigeria and being one of the four elected members of the 44-man legislature. The British tried him once on seditious libel, he said happily. Through a technicality he was acquitted, although he was guilty.

It is Dr. Azikiwe whose "Zikism" has been compared to Ghandism in India. But the comparison must be largely in the "tremendous following" in the movement of liberation attributed to Washington's visitor.

For the passive resistance of Ghandi and his followers, said Dr. Azikiwe in the Statler, is not for the West African. In them, he said, flows a more direct-action blood.

The African method may become that of "guerilla warfare after the fashion of Palestine," Dr. Azikiwe told a meeting of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity last night at the Banneker High School auditorium. He lashed out at European maltreatment, such as one incident he detailed of 200 native miners being fired because they asked for a wage increase to 80 cents a day.

Nigeria's 30 millions would be satisfied perhaps for a while with dominion status, he said. But let the British come soon with it or they will demand their independence now—in arms, eventually, if need be. The "spirit of restiveness and discontent" is brewing throughout the colonial areas of the Dark Continent.

"Nobody wants to be in bondage,"

* * * * * *

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE
"Nehru of Africa"

FALSE RUMOUR THAT WOMEN HAD TO CARRY PASSES WAS MAIN CAUSE OF KRUGERSDORP RIOT

APPEAL FOR CALM MADE BY LOCAL COMMISSIONER

An African was shot dead, and several others injured in a disturbance which occurred at Munsieville Township, Krugersdorp, on Tuesday. The beer hall adjacent to the township, as well as the township's communal hall, were attacked; the beer hall was destroyed by fire.

According to information supplied to a "Bantu World" representative, the crux of the trouble is the romour current in Munsieville that the Krugersdorp Municipal authority which took over the registration of Native Servants' Contracts this month, from the central government, intended to compel African women to carry passes.

A subsidiary cause of the disturbance is held to be the housing question. On Monday night, the location residents held an orderly mass-meeting to discuss these points.

Early on Tuesday morning, workers from the township were prevented by others from going to work. Many were thus locked in and forced to remain all day in the location. Schools in the township were disrupted, also the town's normal activities. An eyewitness told how European business owners in the town proper carted deliveries themselves round town on bicycles and motor vehicles; their employees had not reported for duty.

STONING INCIDENTS

During the day, shots were exchanged between the Police and 3,000 rioters in Munsieville; a few Africans appeared to have been armed with revolvers. The Police were also heavily stoned.

Also stoned were European cars travelling past the location, a number of Europeans travelling in them being hurt.

When the trouble was quelled, the Krugersdorp Native Commissioner, Mr. F. H. Cronje, addressing the residents in the afternoon asked them to calm down.

Referring to the cause of the trouble, he said: "I want you to listen to your leaders. They have been told what the real position is. There was never any intention to let your women-folk carry passes. The question has never even been considered."

Saying that the pass story was untrue, Mr. Conje explained that the municipality had arranged a scheme whereby African women could register for the different types of employment they required. The object was to assist those women.

Addressing the residents at the meeting were Mr. H. S. van der Walt, Manager of the Krugersdorp Municipal Non-European Affairs Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Coetzee, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand.

Feared To Go Home

In the early evening, a number of residents who had found their way to work, collected at the station, wondering how to make their way home. Fearing to traverse through town lest incensed Europeans attack them, they also feared that on their arrival at the location, their fellows would set upon them. Some, venturing the homeward journey, were attacked at the location and fled towards the police, for asylum.

Krugersdorp Railway Station is generally crowded in the mornings; many Africans residing at Krugersdorp Location work at Luipaardsvlei and even as far afield as Johannesburg. But, on Tuesday and Wednesday morning, few passengers awaited trains at Krugersdorp.

At the time of going to press, all is quiet after the outbreak of further rioting in which a battle between the re-inforced police and residents raged last Tuesday night.

Riot In Three Nigerian Towns

LAGOS, NIGERIA — (ANP) — Fresh riots broke out in three Nigerian towns it was reported here following last week's police attack on striking miners who are demanding 80 cents per day.

The latest flare-ups were in Enugu, Abak and Owerri in the eastern provinces. The riots have been viewed as reprisals against the shooting of 49 miners by police. Eighteen were killed and 31 injured.

Last week the miners attacked European stores and other establishments in the British Colony.

LEGAL POSER OF SERETSE'S MARRIAGE

(By W. S. Pela)

(Continued from previous issue)

The importance of such marriage to the tribe is that the first born male issue of such marriage will become heir to the chiefstainship on the death of the father, and the consent of the tribe to such a marriage is taken for granted.

But under the latter, the chief is at liberty to marry any girl of whatever rank, and neither his tribe nor counsellors has any say in the matter. It is simply a matter of arrangement between the chief's representatives and the girl's parents.

Such a wife is regarded as the wife of the chief's "own choice" The two principles have been observed by the Tswana—Sotho tribes with religious fanaticism and the practice is still being followed with noticeable exceptions.

INFLUENCES AT WORK

But Seretse's marriage to a white woman must be viewed against the background of the influences at work in Bechuanaland. It is common knowledge that tribal institutions have undergone noticeable changes since the embracing of christianity by the Africans, and nowhere else has church influence been so strongly felt as in Bechuanaland.

Here the influence of the London Missionary Society, which is the pioneer church in the country, has greatly changed the lives and outlooks of the Bechuana people. Some of the most cherished Tswana—Sotho customary laws have been discarded.

To mention but a few, polygamy, circumcision, witchcraft and the marriage of chiefs. Witchcraft is now a punishable offence.

PRESENT CHIEF'S MARRIAGE

It is noteworthy that none of the present chiefs of the five principal tribes in the Protectorate has married in accordance with the recognised traditional law regulating the marriage of chiefs.

These chiefs who have themselves received good education, have married ordinary women in no way related to the royal house It is a moot point whether the consent of their tribes was sought before contracting such unions.

Viewed from present day conditions in Bechuanaland, there seems no doubt that the Bamangwato have no convincing case against the marriage of their young chief to a white woman.

In Tswana—Sotho customary law, the colour of a person's skin or language or creed is not the primary consideration: it is the parents source of the chief's wife that matters.

It is also a fundamental principle of Tswana—Sotho law that the succession of an heir to chieftainship is not dependent on the popular will of the tribe.

The tribe is not competent to take exception to the chief's marriage on any conceivable grounds, nor can they stipulate conditions for his succession to tribal chieftainship.

LAW OF SUCCESSION

The only effective objection permissible under Tswana—Sotho law is one based on the grounds of birth of the chief — that is, if the heir is of a wrong house and not entitled under Tswana law to succeed to chieftainship.

But once the right of an heir to chieftainship is not in dispute, his succession to chieftainship of the tribe is automatic, regardless of the wishes of the tribe or a section of the tribe.

It follows from this that Seretse's marriage to his white wife is valid and cannot be terminated at the behest of the tribe save by himself on the generally accepted principles governing the dissolution of marriage.

If the traditional Tswana law regulating the marriage of chiefs had not fallen into disuse in Bechuanaland, the Ngwato tribe would successfully contest the right of Seretse's heir claiming chieftainship of the tribe on the grounds that the issue of the chief's wife of his "own choice" cannot succeed to chieftainship on the chief's death.

It is to be hoped that saner counsel will prevail and that the Bamangwato will not make a hasty decision which might disrupt the life of that otherwise orderly and progressive element, who, through the tireless efforts of the able Regent Tshekedi and the London Missionary Society, have made Serowe, Capital of the Bamangwato, the envy of the other tribe of the Protectorate.

Khama Takes Action Against His Uncle

MAFE KING, Aug. 15 (R). — Chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, Seretse Khama, whose marriage to a white London typist brought about a crisis in their affairs, today brought a successful interdict against his uncle Regent, Tshekedi Khama.

The interdict restrains the Regent from moving from Bamangwato reserve or from disposing of livestock or other assets of the estate of late Chief Khama III, father of Seretse.

The interdict was granted pending action which Seretse Khama will bring for delivery to him by Tshekedi of all assets of late Chief Khama and Chief Sekgoma.

African Chief And White Wife Arrive

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 21 (R). — Seretse Khama, Chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, and his white wife, Ruth Williams, former London typist, have arrived at Francistown by air from Victoria Falls and are to spend a few days at Palapye Road, thirty-five miles from his tribal capital of Serowe.

Further Evidence In Bamangwato Inquiry

Before the Bamangwato judicial inquiry commission left Serowe for Lobatsi last week, Rev. A. J. Haile, representative of the London Missionary Society gave evidence of efforts to stay Seretse's marriage until the tribe was consulted.

He told of a telegram he received while in London, advising his society of the marriage which they were asked to stop as Tshekedi and the tribe were deeply concerned about it. He himself advised that Seretse should be urged not to take such a serious step before he returned home to consult his own people.

Adding that an English friend pressed Seretse along these lines, and that nothing more than this could be done by his mission. Rev. Haile said that their action was based on their knowledge of Tswana law and custom. His mission had neither personal nor political interest in the affair.

ORIGIN OF TELEGRAM

The telegram received by the London Mission Society was sent on behalf of Tshekedi. Mr. V. F. Ellenberger, First Assistant Secretary, who was present as Government observer at the Bamangwato meetings, said that in spite of strong efforts to avert or postpone the wedding, Seretse and Miss Ruth Williams were married.

The tribe at two meetings in November last year expressed its disapproval of the marriage in the strongest terms, Mr. Ellenberger said. At the Kgotla in June, when asked to do so by Seretse, 40 people disapproved of Seretse and his wife, but the majority favoured Seretse and his wife.

TSHEKEDI'S EVIDENCE

When the Commission heard evidence at Lobatsi on Friday, November 4, Tshekedi Khama, disclaiming any desire to secure the Bamangwato chieftainship for himself, said that his main objection was the way in which, he alleged, Seretse's wife, the former Miss Ruth Williams, was forced on the tribe as queen and mother of the chief-to-be.

He alleged, also, that Seretse's wife, as a European, could buy liquor and was supplying it to her husband and other Africans at her house, in defiance of the law.

The steps taken at the Kgotla in June, he said, could not be accepted. To do so would be to establish a precedent which could lead only to a state of chaos and lawlessness in the Protectorate in the future—a state which had existed among the Bamangwato since that meeting.

The situation had been allowed to develop to such a stage as to create a state of emergency with which he lacked the necessary power to deal.

PERSONAL POSITION SETTLED

Tshekedi said his personal position was settled in June when he left the Bamangwato territory. In notifying the High Commissioner, his aim was that the Administration should be in a pisition to consider some suitable alternative if it should be found that Seretse should not be recognised as chief.

Saying the fact that Ruth Williams was a white woman had no relevance, as the position would have been the same had an African woman been married by Seretse under similar conditions, Tshekedi referred to Seretse's attitude which had led to disruption of the tribe. This, he said, could never be healed while such an attitude was persisted in.

COULD NEVER BE QUEEN

Under Native law and custom Ruth could never be Queen, Tshekedi added. He said Seretse had married her without the tribe's consent; had failed to appreciate his responsibilities as chief and the interest of the tribe in taking a step which could only endanger the tribe's relations with neighbouring States, and the relations of the whole Protectorate with its neighbours.

Supporting his claim that proceedings at the June Kgotla are null and void, Tshekedi noted that the Protectorate's statutory laws did not cover situations of Europeans becoming members of tribes; that the kgotla of June 1949 was not conducted in accordance with Native law and custom; that it was only lawful that the person presiding at the kgotla should give a decision.

He himself presided at that kgotla, but had never decided that Ruth Williams should be accepted as queen, nor that Seretse should be called to the chieftainship.

VOTE CHALLENGED

It was not competent for Seretse to ask for a vote at that meeting, which had not been summoned for that purpose, he said.

Tshekedi went on to describe instances in the tribe's history to prove his contention that Ruth could no be accepted as queen or queen mother-to-be, and that Seretse was not fit to be chief.

Neither Seretse nor his supporters attended the commission's sittings at Lobatsi on this occasion, but Mr. P. A. Fraenkel, Seretse's attorney, kept a watching brief. He said he had been delegated to watch proceedings on behalf of Seretse and his supporters, and would not cross-examine Tshekedi.

Britons Subtly Told Africa Is Unfit For Self-Rule

Nigerian Interprets Design Of "Colonial Month" In Britain

By KOLA BALOGUN, Our Own Correspondent

LONDON.—For sometime now various exhibitions have been going on in all parts of London and other provincial towns of England. West African Pilot Thurs. 7-21-49

The Colonial Office, which is sponsoring this exhibition, calls it "Colonial Month."

Some importance was attached to this farcical show; it was opened by His Majesty the King, its avowed purpose being to stimulate interest in the British people about the colonies.

It is as one would expect, and my impression can be summed up in that apt description of my elderly compatriot, Mazi Oiike: "The leopard never changes its skin."

DAMAGED PRESTIGE

The centre of the exhibition was Church House, Marble Arch and it is here that most of the damage to our prestige is being done.

One enters into the exhibition hall through a most grotesque apparition which the authors of this organised betrayal call the "African jungle."

There is enough squealing, barbarism and melodrama to give one hideous feeling, the climax of the hideousness being the unbearable heat—artificially created.

The Colonial Office boasts that it is in such unimaginable condition that their people work to bring up the African.

Then one passes into the shackle which is labelled the new home of the African and thence into the den of "horrors," where the colonial peoples are shown at work.

ART AND FILMS

The fourth section showed some amateurish paintings by one or two students as African art and downward one glides to the theatre of films. 18a(6)

Disease and backwardness are the theme of them all.

And wherever there is progress, it is the European who does all the work.

And so the story goes on.

The walls tell statistical tales and one of the most relishing is the so-called colonial welfare grant. West African Pilot

All the stories, as usual, are one-sided. Thurs. 7-21-49

STARVING FOR AFRICA?

The uninitiated gets the impression that Britain is even starving to help Africa along.

But the other side is aptly suppressed.

No one hears, for instance, that the Governor of Nigaria earns £8,500 at the least and that the salaries of Europeans alone annually come to one-third of Nigeria's revenue.

No one can guess that our mines and other natural resources are just at the beck and call of aliens who exploit, unbridled, the people's labour in this gold-rush.

Here and there one hears the comment: "If these people are like this they are not fit to rule themselves for another fifty years."

THE WHITEMAN HATES

One therefore gets an idea of the main purpose of the exhibition — to prepare the British mind for the atrocities that may follow in the wake of militant nationalism in Africa.

For, after all, isn't Uganda paying its own toll of human beings now, because she asks for her rights?

African students are circulating leaflets to tell the other side of the story; but it is obvious their efforts are limited and compare little with the unwholesome combine of radio, press, film and exhibitional propaganda of the Colonial Office, who by this libellous campaign, leave only the fool in doubt that the whiteman does hate us indeed.

Donald Kingdon To Probe Buganda Riot

LONDON, Aug. 23.—According to the London Times, Sir Donald Kingdon, formerly President of the West African Court of Appeal, has been appointed by the Governor of Uganda, East Africa, to continue the inquiry, as commissioner, into the causes of the recent rioting in the kingdom of Buganda. West African Pilot

He succeeds the former Chief Justice of Kenya, Sir Joseph Sheridan, who resigned the commissionership, suffering from the strain of his task, which involved long sittings and considerable travelling. West African Pilot

Sir Donald Kingdon has been for some time in Kenya codifying the colony's laws, and recently acted as chairman of the committee appointed by the East African Central Assembly to investigate the serious breakdown in rinderpest vaccine, which caused the loss of many thousands of inoculated cattle.

British Public Alarmed At West African Influx

West African Pilot 25-1949

Colonial Office Help Close Job Depots & Colleges To Africans

By KOLA BALOGUN, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—One of the points made by the delegation of West African students which interviewed the Director of Colonial Scholars recently, was that holiday jobs and other temporary employment in the post offices and elsewhere, which were formerly open to students and other Africans generally, may close up very shortly.

Lagos Weekly Record

Your correspondent was informed about a week ago by students who have had the experience that all you hear at job depots these days is: "Sorry nothing doing," as long as you are an African.

As a matter of course, only temporary jobs have always been open to students here, some of them are such things as carrying mail bags, sorting letters, acting as postmen and so on.

My informant was illustrative He said that even at St. Paul's Post Office where you always get one thing or another to do. the refrain now is "sorry, nothing doing."

An opportunity was taken to check up this information at the interview with Mr Keith.

He did not deny the fact.

He gave as a reason this: that the public is complaining about the size of the civil service and that some sections are being closed up with the result that the jilted hands are being drafted to relieve temporary employees (the group into which some of our working students fall) of their duties.

DEPOTS INSTRUCTED?

My informants, however gathered the impression that the Colonial Office had sent out letters to the job-depots, saying that, "sorry, nothing doing," should be the new tune.

Howbeit, the fact now remains that students are not to expect to have regular holiday jobs again, except, perhaps the Colonial Office can sponsor them.

Further, students who intend to come here to study and augment their funds by working are being told to stay away, as things stand now the chances are very very narrow.

In the future, they may be nil.

From the above it will be gathered, and students in West Africa should note it carefully that they run a great risk if they come here, without having got an admission from home; or without having been sponsored by their government through the Colonial Office.

West African Pilot

STUDENT THWARTED

Since it is no use kicking against the prick, all students should inform their governments about their intention to study here, and see to it that a place is got for them in any of the institutions here by the Colonial Office, or if they can, by any stroke of luck, get admission on their own merit try to get

such admission before leaving home.

It should be clearly pointed out that the Colonial Office has all control of the situation well in hand now.

The W.A.S.U. delegation pointed out the case of some students who got admission on their own and Colonial Office interfered to set aside such admission and to sponsor some candidates of their own.

At present we have on our executive a medical student who, despite the fact that he competed in open examination in this country for admission, yet when the Colonial Office heard about his opportunity, they snapped it from him saying that he ought to learn his lessons and come through them.

OFFICIAL ADMITS

When question was put on this situation, the Director of Colonial Scholars replied with a smile that if he had been promised some allocation at a university and a fellow cut across him, he would have to get his own nominees through.

It was then put to him that it appeared government scholars and nominees were having an advantage over private students.

He admitted this, but said that he and his staff had always tried to hold the scale evenly before all, although the governments were always pressing the claims of their own nominees.

I have given this example to make it clear to the prospective student that it would be better for him if he placed his name with his government and not come here to suffer cold and rebuff, and waste his precious money.

NO CONFIDENCE

One would expect that an organisation will be created to handle this new control -- if it must be --- and the government should see to it that the organisation has the confidence of the people.

The present body is far from having that confidence, students believe that it is tardy and mysterious, in its procedure.

This organisation should be recast and made popular if it is expected that students should make use of it.

Mr Keith has made it quite clear that there isn't the question of deviating from the present official control of the channel towards education in Britain.

TOO MUCH SPACE

There are quite a lot of thing responsible for this.

British people, it seems, are beginning to feel that West Africa is being given too much space in their institutions.

Your correspondent is reliably informed that some constituencies write to their M.P.s about this "grievance."

The whole thing has a political colouring which is getting more and more pronounced.

W.A.S.U. did not fail to make the point, however, that if West Africans are shut out of British schools, Britain stands to lose by it.

She loses a chance of building up goodwill between herself and the future leaders of West African opinion.

OFFICER'S TOUR

The gain is for West Africa, for she needs nationalism unalloyed by any divided loyalties, now more than at any other time in her history.

The recent feverish tour of a Liaison Officer to West Africa to plant control machinery becomes indeed revealing.

Britain is gradually slamming her doors against West African students and one begins to see it clearly that British aim in Africa has misfired.

The purpose was merely to educate clerks for administrative purposes and to allow children of O.B.Es and the rest of them to come to Britain, as a sort of patronage.

Then this group of collaborators would have formed the perpetual clique to subjugate West Africa for ever and for ever more.

BRITAIN SCARED

But the Lord God thwarted this ugly plan and now that rich and poor alike pour into Europe to learn and to think, Britain is scared.

She schemes feverishly for control.

But it is all too late.

If Britain slams her door, the people of West Africa have already learnt to look to Uncle Sam.

Apart from the U.S.A., courageous argonauts of West Africa will soon invade the Far East, Russia, U.S.A., Canada and all other parts of the world to seek the Golden Fleece.

After all, it was not given unto Britain alone to be wise.

Editor Of "Echo" Fined £200 In Libel Case

Freelance Also To Pay £120 For Attack On Mr Hewett

Mr J. J. Odufuwa, Editor of the "African Echo," was yesterday, at Sant Anna Court No. 1, sentenced to a fine of £200 or four months imprisonment in default by Mr A. A. Ademola, Magistrate, on being found guilty on two counts of criminal libel against Mr W. B. Hewett, Acting Director of Lands Department.

Soji Wickliffe, freelance journalist, who was the second accused, was also sentenced to a fine of £120 or three months on one count of publishing defamatory matter against Mr Hewett.

Both accused were also to pay ten pounds each as cost of the prosecution which was conducted by Mr J. S. Manyo-Plange, Senior Crown Counsel; they were given one week in which to pay.

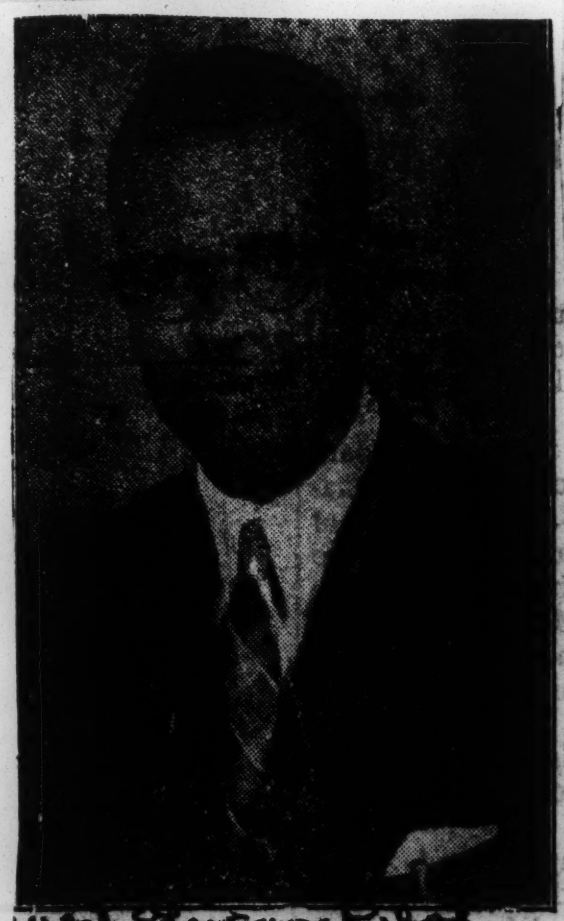
THE LIBEL

Outlining the case for the prosecution, the magistrate said that the defamatory articles were published in the "African Echo" of October 9 and 16, 1948.

The first article went to impute that Mr Hewett who was a mediocre both in intelligence and capability stepped into the Acting Directorship of the Lands Department by some other means that merit.

Mr Hewett was also alleged to have been shoved into the Lands Department because he was a misfit in the Survey Department, His Worship went on.

Further Mr Hewett was said to have been hampered by prejudice and malice against his African staff and as a result he did not recommend them for promotion.



MR J. J. ODUFUWA

Managing Editor of the African Echo who, together with Mr Soji Wickliffe, has been standing trial for some time now on a charge of criminal libel. He was found guilty and fined £200 or four months imprisonment, while Wickliffe got £120 fine or three months.

The Director was accused of improper dispensation of land and of rudeness which was attributed to his having been educated in a night school.

The defence, however, did not offer any proof about all the allegations of facts advanced, while the Crown had on the contrary disproved each and every one of them.

The second article, the magistrate said, meant that Mr Hewett was not competent to be there; but no proof was produced to substantiate this.

Soji Wickliffe had pleaded justification but it was significant that under cross-examination he did not deny that the articles were not true; all the sources of information of Soji Wickliffe have been proved by the Crown to have been actuated by malice and prejudice.

DEFENCE FAILURE

The plea of justification therefore collapsed, His Worship said.

Wickliffe had written that preference was given to aliens in the distribution of land plots; all the defence did to prove this allegation was to give the instance of six Syrians who were granted lands.

The defence, however, failed to show that Africans applied for land before the said aliens and the latter given preference.

Odufuwa pleaded justification and fair comment but His Worship said accused could not prove his case since the onus laid on him.

LEARN A LESSON

It was not enough to make further allegations about allegation of facts as Odufuwa did, without proof.

It was not libellous to say Mr Hewett was educated in a night school but the whole article tended to show that his defects were attributable to his night school education, taking aside the fact that he attended no night school.

First comment therefore would not hold where allegations of facts have been proved false.

Odufuwa made no attempt to find out and check up on the source of his information; but this, however, was not evidence of malice, His Worship said.

After His Worship had found both accused guilty, the prosecutor intimated that there was no previous record against both accused.

Passing sentence, His Worship said "I think you will realise that this is a serious offence.

"I should not send you to prison for this, but I hope that whatever sentence I pass on you will be a lesson to guide you in future."

The maximum sentence for each of the offences is two years.—(ANA)

Zulu Chief Wants Check On Race Riots

DURBAN, March 1 (R).— A Zulu chief told the Riots Commission here that if further disturbances broke out, the authorities should do all in their power to prevent them from spreading to his area.

If the riots spread, he said, there might be bloodshed among Europeans as well as coloured people.

Whites Not To Wed Blacks In S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, April 28 (R). — As a first legislative step to implement its racial segregation policy, the South African Government proposes to prohibit marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans, it was announced.

CHANGES AT PARK STATION ACCEPTED BECAUSE EXPECTED

HOPE THAT PRESENT INCONVENIENCES WILL BE SMOOTHED OUT

Bantu World reporters who watched the enforcement of apartheid at Park Station early this week say that the general feeling among Africans was one of resignation. The change had been long expected. Most people were concerned with its practical effect and whether or not it would mean delay in getting to work.

Some labourers on Monday were mystified as to what was happening. They had the impression that some important person was coming to Park Station and that for this reason the station was being cleaned up.

On the trains there was a great deal of discussion. Some workers have decided that in future they will get off at Braamfontein and catch trams or buses from the Western Areas into town. Others decided that they would use Faraday Station or Jeppe. It was generally agreed that passengers from Orlando, Pimville, Jabavu and Moroka would be most inconvenienced since many of them had been accustomed to using the central subway which is now closed to Non-Europeans.

Another fear expressed was that detectives at Park Station in the mornings would cause delay to bona fide workers in the examination of passes.

are carrying bundles. Many Africans prefer to buy tickets on the trains rather than at the ticket offices. This will no longer be possible. It must be remembered that passengers want to get home before dark when the danger of attack by tsotsies increases.

It is to be hoped that the Railway Administration will take proper note of inconveniences during the experimental period and do its best to remedy them. This is in the interest of all passengers and can help in smooth running. Tens of thousands of Non-Europeans depend entirely on the Railways for their transport and they are equally entitled to consideration.

Main Eloff Street Entrance Forbidden

The position now is that Non-Europeans may not enter the station through the main concourse in Eloff Street except the entrance via the Non-European ticket office in Wanderers Street or the subway from Joubert Street. They are permitted to use the east balcony near the booking office via the refreshment and waiting room into Noord street onto platform 1 and 2 but may not use the central subways except the extreme west and east down the steps.

On the platforms themselves, passengers complain that the space available leads to overcrowding since many, both old and young,

Zulus Rise Against Removal Of Buses

DURBAN, May 13 (R).—Angry Zulus brandished sticks and shouted war cries through Cato Mano area here last night when they were told that the buses which had been put into service for Africans boycotting Indian buses had been withdrawn.

Squads of police immediately enveloped the disturbed area and prevented violence.

Within a short time the area was reported quiet.

DISCOURTESY ON RAILWAYS

In the Senate last week, Senator E. H. Brookes said that discourtesy towards the Native customers of the Railways was frequent and should receive the Minister's attention. Non-European ticket sellers, Senator Brookes added, should be appointed at third-class windows wherever possible.

Senator P. W. Joynt (Nationalist) said that all that Senator Brookes had said about the bullying of Natives by Railway officials was true and the Minister should investigate the matter as it was a cause of ill-feeling between Europeans and Non-Europeans. Guards were afraid to ask Natives for their tickets on trains because they were threatened with knives and sticks.

Customs African Staff Decry Discrimination In Promotions

The Customs and Excise African Staff Association in presenting its case for an implementation of the Nigerianisation scheme as was published yesterday, May 26, continues to substantiate its plea with a revelation of a studied policy to favour junior and inexperienced European Custom officials with promotions at the expense of tried, capable and senior African officials.

The association states that whereas Nigerians like Messrs D. A. Cole, R. A. Bazuaye have held out station ports creditably for several years without due advancement, yet one Mr Bluellen, a junior European official on his first tour here, is scheduled for promotion to the post of an acting Principal Collector of Customs of the ports of Warri, Sapele and Burutu.

Among those in the Junior service it is maintained, that Nigerians like Messrs Asuquo, Alagoa, Equagoo, Ogisi, Ibanibo, Dairo, Nyong, Ibiama, Green and Bonnie, who have often times relieved Custom Collectors with remarkable ability should be advanced into the Senior Service rather than keep up that discouraging ratio of just only six posts held by Africans as against twenty-nine held by Europeans in the Senior Service of the Customs and Excise department.

A demand for more scholarships for youths of the right type is also among the requests of the association, which also quote an instance of an unrecognised African talent who was in the Customs but who, under the administrative service has now won the M.B.E., secured a Government scholarship and is soon to become a senior District Officer, all in appreciation of his meritorious services.

West Indians Cannot Be Strangers In Africa

Widow Says Garvey Would Be Shocked At 'Service' Attack

"What would Marcus Garvey have thought had he read this editorial, and observed the petty behaviour of some of our own people?

"Garvey would have wept but he would have fought, he would have fought this evil, selfish monster to a frazzle."

So Mrs Amy Ashwood Garvey told the press yesterday, complaining in deep emotion against a leading article which had appeared in the "Daily Service" and entitled "Strangers Within Our Gates," and she goes on:

Lagos, Nigeria.

For the past two years I have been touring Nigeria and I have made numerous personal observations of which I have written in my book "Mother Africa," but prominently expressed in what should be important circles are malice and hatred, mainly directed towards ourselves.

So much time is wasted at personal abuse and attack.

Making direct reference to West Indians as foreigners and ex-slaves will shock millions of Africa-conscious blacks in the New World.

GARVEY WOULD WEEP

Rounded up and shackled, cruelly torn from their ancestral homes by Africans who played a very conspicuous part in the slave trade, deprived of their lands, and ultimately their cultural identity the black man groaned and bore the lash to which their fathers had sent them to a new land, a new civilization, and destiny, but they passed from Gethsemane to Calvary.

Despite this cruel and unfeeling behaviour, the West Indians spearheaded the educational movement in West Africa and have made a large contribution in every field.

They cannot be held responsible for the West Indian Regiment any more than the Senegalese who were ordered to fight against their own kin in the Belgian Congo or the more recent Nigerian Regiment on the Gold Coast.

What would have Marcus Garvey thought had he read this editorial, and observed the petty behaviour of some of our own people?

Garvey would have wept; but he would have fought, he would have fought this evil, selfish monster to a frazzle.

MRS A. ASHWOOD GARVEY
Widow of the late Marcus Garvey, who has been in Nigeria for a long time now. She has expressed her deep regret at the press attack on West Indians in Nigeria by the Daily Service yesterday. 3-31-49

Mrs Garvey Observes More Co-operation In French Africa

Continuing her expression of deep regret at the attack launched on the West Indian community in Nigeria by the "Daily Service," Mrs Amy Ashwood Garvey recalls that she had seen some Africans who go abroad and return to Africa maladjusted by supercilious attitudes.

"How much more the West Indian who has been away for four hundred years?" she asks.

Mrs Garvey goes on:

We must learn to appreciate and accept whatever gifts and graces we possess in each other, we must learn the true meaning of love, when Africa becomes conscious of her responsibilities to her children abroad, the battle will be half won.

Personally, no one can turn me back, no African has been audacious enough to tell me to my face I am a foreigner.

I would laugh at his ignorance.

Africans have escaped reparation under the guise that our illiterate ancestors were duped by the whiteman and had no way knowing the cruel death and suffering to which they sent their children for only "300 years."

It is however quite obvious that the beneficiaries still enjoying the spoils boldly and without shame, point to their ex-children as slaves.

AFRICA WANTS HELP

I have observed a better spirit of co-ordination in the French African colonies, a greater regard for the co-operation with antilian blacks and a better spirit than I have found in Nigeria.

Some of the most important positions are held by the African born abroad, prominent among them was Felix Eboue born in the French West Indies, accepted as an African by the African, and a Frenchman by the French, he became Governor General of French Equatorial Africa.

Mother Africa is crying for help, for the return of her children to help develop her soil and her possibilities to help her up this toilsome climb.

Nigeria needs 1,000,000 West Indians and you had better make way for them for they are coming back to help you build not only a New Africa, but a New African.

We are going to fight it out.

"... We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields, and in the streets, we shall fight on the hills, we shall never surrender..."

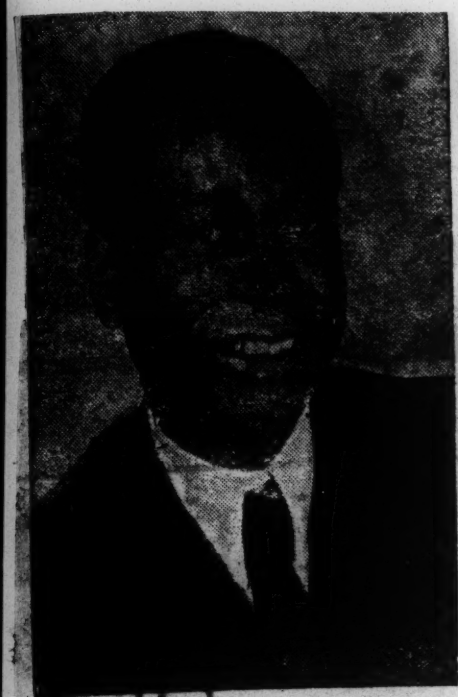
And something tells me we are going to win this battle against ourselves.

CLOSE RANKS

The real foreigners who are watching us, must be amazed at us, they must marvel at our stupidity, they control and dominate us, live in our best African-owned houses and neighbourhoods and yet you whine and whimper at the crumb your children earn because they appear different.

I must agree that "the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings."

To you my Africa, I say au revoir, you are the inheritors of a New Order. Close Ranks!



MR GEORGE PADMORE
London Correspondent of the West African Pilot, who recently exposed the plan of Britain to invite American aid in the exploitation of Africa. He has been attacked by the London weekly "Spectator."

Race Problems

The important question of Race Relations has become the topic of the day. The recent World War has brought the nations of the world closer together and the governments have learned to give due value to human rights and freedom. But human nature being what it is, there are some races who are clamouring for these rights and freedoms and yet at the same time must find some excuses for denying them to other weaker races. These they do by legislation and when protests are made against discrimination they defend themselves by stating that the matter is not an international but a domestic one and they will not allow any outside interference. These ostrich tactics of burying one's head in the sand to avoid facing the danger that is ahead does not carry them far. They are merely avoiding the issue and whether they like or not one day they will be bound to face facts.

Dr Samuel Fielding in Race Relations, number 8 of 1948 under the heading "South Africa and World Opinion" discusses the matter and raises interesting points for consideration by responsible and thinking people. He says: "Thinking people in Southern Africa have gradually become more self-conscious about black and white relationships. External misgivings and an internal awakening of Christian conscience coupled with fear as to the future of "white" South Africa, are causing concern among all the European populations and governments of Southern Africa. It is realized that the dependent peoples of the world sooner or later will awaken to the cry that the white race is a threat to their legitimate aspirations and is determined to subjugate them permanently. The policy of "apartheid" is an added stimulus to such basic fears. But, whether right or wrong, the policy is nevertheless an admission that the black races are progressing—perhaps too fast for the white population to cope with and yet survive."

It is all very well to argue that the white man must protect himself from the backward masses of the blacks who, if given political rights, may eventually overwhelm them, take over the government and rule them. But there is an excuse for discriminating against them and keeping them down as the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white man. Any reasonable minded person can look through this excuse and see that it is empty. We have often been told that the white man has brought light to South Africa and is doing the Native a lot of good by civilizing him. He has worked for centuries today to turn the Africans from their raw state to civilization. They brought light to the Africans because they were afraid of them as savages. Today when they are semi-civilized and are aspiring for civilization and what it brings to them they must be feared because they will eventually become powerful and take away the government from their superiors This is, nothing but a continuation of the Darwinian doctrine of the struggle of the survival of the fittest and the weak to go to the wall. Excuses will always be found by the white man to keep the Africans down for his convenience. But as in the past the Africans will not give up the struggle until such time as he shall be able to hold his own. He has learned to know what the white man is like, his strong points and his weakness. To know that well-armed as he is and with a good start the white man is still afraid of the African is a point to his advantage.

The High Commission Territories like other colonies are being developed and trained until they attain to self-government. But in view of the South African Native policy it is difficult to see how this policy can be pursued with sincerity. Even under good officials the policy is bound to be somewhat influenced by the Union policy. As an instance let us say that colour discrimination is not pronounced in Basutoland yet it is practised. Unless steps are taken to remove these injustices to the Africans they will in time prepare the country to be the seed-bed of communism.

Congress Youth League South Africa

After a lengthy meeting to discuss the Indo-African Riots in Natal, the National Working Committe of the Congress Youth League issued the following appeal to the African and Indian leadership:-

In view of the critical and dangerous situation in Natal, the Working Committe of the Congress Youth League of South Africa, appeals to the Executive of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, as well as other African and Indian peoples organisations, to establish a joint peoples Commission of Inquiry at once, to inquire into the causes, of and remedies for, the Indo-African friction in Natal, the commission to include other centres of Indo-African population in the Union where inter-racial strife might arise in future.

The Working Committe, whilst appreciating the fact the inter-racial clashes are the direct result of the policy of segregation and of white domination they are convinced at the same time that there are secondary causes which are traceable to the immediate economic and social relationship of the Indians and Africans. It is a peoples commission of Inquiry composed of the Non-European organisation which can get at the true facts.

The congress Y. L. Working Committe is convinced that no useful purpose will be served by general and escapist statements which refuse to face the fact of the situation, however better they may be to some parties. The Working Committe is convinced that any solution of the problem based on pre-concieved patterns and ideas is doomed to failure. Hence the urgent need for a commission to get facts which will be useful to both the African and Indian leadership in their attempts to normalize the relations between the two sections on a foundation of understanding and justice.

(Signed) A.P. MDA,
P.O. Sterkspruit, C.P.
Youth League Headquarters:
58 Market, Johannesburg.

Riots Commission of Inquiry

So far evidence that has been given before the Riots Commission of Inquiry on the recent disturbances which resulted in much bloodshed in Durban, by Indians and Africans brings to light valuable facts which may guide the Government in their future Native policy and the report is likely to be in the end as valuable a source of information as the Fagan report regarding the economics and social relations of the different racial groups existing in South Africa today.

Professor H.R. Burrows, head of the department of economics at Natal University, giving evidence before the Commission is reported to have said:-

"The future of Europeans in South Africa is being jeopardised by those who stir up race feelings. Some way will have to be found in which the different racial groups in South Africa can live and work for their mutual benefit.

It is easier to rouse than to soothe racial antipathy. Important influences such as the home, the school and the Preess could do much more to promote understanding and inter-racial co-operation.

"The economic life of the province of Natal, with 90 per cent of its population non-Europeans, must be protected from the risks of panicky policies based on political or emotional panaceas."

He declared that there was a great need for informed public opinion, not only emong non-Europeans but also among Europeans

He said: "Although Durban would not like to be deprived of visiting commissions, greater encouragement given to fundametal research in the social sciences would provide important raw material and make their work easier and more productive."

Group Tensions

Dealing with race attitudes, Professor Burrows said that nearly always in a multi-racial community there were social tensions, the seriousness of which varied inversely with the knowledge of tolerance and sympathy displayed by each group for the other ways of life.

"It is," he said, "among the depressed and ignorant that group tensions are most likely to exist and eventually are most likely to find an outlet in violence.

"The Natives at the bottom of the economic and social scale can safely and effectively only show their resentment by objecting to the more fortunate position of some members of the racial group just above them. The Native tends to see the Indian as a foreman, lorry driver or clerk— somone who has some measure of authority over him

"The transition to urban conditions, and the strain imposed by a new Government against a background of frustrations, may cause emotional outbursts.

"The problem goes even deeper, for the ignorance, poverty, ill-health and inefficiency of the non-Europeans are a drag on the whole economy of this country and constitute a really serious threat to the economic and social security of the Europeans in South Africa.

Professor Burrows said there was no simple explanation of the Durban massacres.

"Indeed," he said, "it is never easy to explain mob psychology and panic when some minor incident causes a social explotion. No doubt, it was a situation which was enthusiastically welcomed by those who at all times are looking for easy and safe ways to thieve and destroy.

"Many Natal Natives seem to be easily roused even in these days and ready to form impis for battle. In contrast, the Natal Indian is notably peaceful.

"Hatred, brutality and murder cannot be explained away, nor can they be condoned whatever the supposed mitigating circumstances, such as inadequate housing and lack of sport facilities."

It would seem, he said, that anti-Indian feelings and views expressed by many Europeans during the last few years, strengthened by recent Government proposals to curtail Indian rights, must have filtered through to the Natives and must have been responsible for much of the trouble.

"There must be many Natives who believe that most Europeans do not want the 'alien' Indians and who are prepared to help to drive them out of South Africa."

18a(6) 1949

FORGOTTEN TOWN FINDS TIME HAS CAUGHT IT UP

EVATON'S VAIN PROTEST

Perturbed by developments leading to the control of their village, Evaton residents protested at a meeting held on Sunday. The Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, with Headquarters at Pretoria, has now stepped in to take over administrative control in this large African village near Vereeniging.

In the past there have been no rates, but the new development places all landed property in the village under official taxation. This, and the fact that for the first time since its promulgation as a scheduled area for Africans, control measures are introduced, has disturbed many residents.

For more than a decade, Evaton has counted among the forgotten towns of the Province. When first established, few Africans purchased properties auctioned in what was then a farm within the magisterial district of Potchefstroom. Many who found life in Johannesburg too tempting, scoffed at the idea of living at Evaton.

TURN OF EVENTS

African property buyers concentrated rather on the more convenient Sophiatown and Alexandra Township.

In the last fifteen to twenty years, however, a gradual emigration to Evaton has taken place. Stands were bought up until an area, nearby known as Small Farms, was put up for residential purposes only.

Although Evaton lies nine miles off Vereeniging and that the European portion of Evaton is self-controlled, nothing has been done by way of administrative control in the African township.

With the tightening of slum control measures in the Johannesburg City area, the spread of industrialisation and also the steady growth of Vereeniging, came the turn of events.

SHANTIES ARISE

Landlords erected all types of buildings which at best could be described as slum dwellings. Many of these, for lack of control, are existent to-day.

Closeby lies the great Van der Bijl Steel Works, many of whose workers reside in Evaton. Housing at Van der Bijl, a model town leading in the country, offers a sharp contrast to structures dilapidated, out-worn and in many cases insanitary homes, in Evaton.

Primitive sanitation methods, as also the pit-water system exist in the township. Refuse removal services are non-existent. The cemetery is now full and the population steadily increases.

Dongas, signs of soil erosion rampant in many parts of the township, mar the roads which have been for long in a state of disrepair.

WARNINGS UNHEEDED

Commenting on the meeting and developments ushered in at Evaton, a veteran African political leader related accounts of warnings sounded in the past.

"We told the Evaton African community that the kraal pattern of life carried on there would have to stop. The title deeds on the old portion, and the measures which gave rise to the village, permitted the Evaton African community to apply to the Governor-General for the right to establish a village council or board run by Africans themselves under the Native Commissioner's direction."

This, he said, would have given Africans a chance in the administration of their own affairs, and also have led, most probably, to the establishment of the first All-African controlled town in the Union.

CONTROL RESENTED

Commenting further, he said that because of resentment for control in any form, many property owners turned a deaf ear to this, preferring rather the carefree and uncontrolled life on the kraal lines.

"Now all that has been brought to an end, and the property owners will have to pay taxes on their land for the development and improvement of the village."

Several Africans expressed alarm at the new turn of events when interviewed by a "Bantu World" representative. Pointing to the position of African property-holders at Alexandra and Sophiatown, which are controlled and pay rates and taxes, they recalled instances of landlords losing their properties through failing to fulfil their obligations.

"I have no children; I am without husband or breadwinner. I make my living by scouring adjacent farms for chickens or eggs which I sell in Johannesburg," an aged woman said.

Her main worry is that she does not know where to find money for rates as the little she earns in this manner is only sufficient to meet her needs. Many seem to fall in this category, while others, who are also husbandless, but have children who have neglected their homes, will also feel the pinch.

ANGRY SCENES AT PROTEST MEETING

When a rough outline of the workings of the new administration in the township had been made, angry scenes followed from among the audience. Speaker after speaker rose to protest against what was regarded as undue interference with the residents' way of life.

"We have lived all these many years here in peace; being far from European settlements, we do not in any way constitute a menace to them and we thus resent any interference by them in our own segregated area. We do not want to be controlled like residents in municipal locations," a speaker protested.

Several others similarly expressed themselves and with frayed tempers, speakers rose at random and often spoke simultaneously in protest against these new developments. There were, however, no untoward incidents at the meeting which resolved to direct its protest to the authorities concerned.

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African King Drives Home With His English Bride

The American 9-24-49 Editions

Ruth Khama, English bride of the chief designate of the 100,000 member Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, Africa, back into their new car after a stop on the way to her new home at Serowe, tribal capital. Her husband, Seretse Khama, ...ed the wheel.

Eyewitness Account Of Sunday's Banned Meetings

Bantu

Dept. 6-4-49

Unhappy incidents occurred in three African townships last week-end when all meetings to be addressed by Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P. at Alexandra Township, Newclare and Moroka Camp respectively were banned on orders issued by the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart. Mr. W. G. Ballinger, M.P. was also expected to speak.

The Alexandra meeting was scheduled to take place at No. 2 Square at 10 a.m.; but prior to that, Police officials arrived at about 9.50 to put up notices prohibiting the meeting. Shortly after, Major Grobler, M.B.E., Police District Commandant of Johannesburg, produced and read a notice from the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg and told the crowd to disperse. The notice was translated into several Bantu languages.

Mounted police then set into action to disperse the crowd, applied force and assaulted every African who did not walk fast enough. An old man who tried to evade assault was arrested. The crowd eventually dispersed.

There was a meeting in the neighbourhood called by residents to discuss domestic affairs. The Police ordered the chairman to produce notices convening the meeting. The gathering was left alone to proceed with its discussions. The dispersed crowd then joined this meeting.

At about 11.30 a.m. Mr. Kahn arrived. He was met by Police officials who explained to him that the meeting had been banned. He read the notice and took note of the ban. While doing so the crowd assembled again around him.

Trouble Starts

After an appeal for dispersal had been made, trouble started. As Mr. Kahn walked towards his car, the Police were ordered to charge. Mr. Kahn intervened and spoke to the officials, pointing out that there was no need for such interference.

Several sustained minor injuries and some were treated at the clinic. At no stage did the crowd offer resistance. A big crowd had congregated at the Square.

Newclare Meeting Dispersed

At Newclare, the meeting was convened by the Committee of Freedom of Speech Assembly and Movement.

At 8.30 a.m. detectives arrived and posted notices banning the meeting under the Riotous Assemblies Act. At 10 a.m., a large crowd, singing the Bantu National Anthems, had gathered. At 10.30 Mr. Kahn arrived but after reading the notice decided not to continue.

Trouble started at a later stage, long after Mr. Kahn had left. This being a thickly populated area, a crowd remained behind while the crowd read the notices they dispersed quietly.

Moroka had no incidents. When others arrived in big numbers on the spot.

Flying Squad cars and Traffic Department loudspeakers paraded the area until the mounted police arrived.

"No Right to Speak"

Attempts were made to address the crowd which refused to listen. They shouted that if they had no right to speak, so were the Police officials, demanding also that only Mr. Kahn should address them. Mounted Police rounded up the crowd and forced it into the yards nearby. The crowd began to shout and threaten European motorists.

Young boys and girls took part and threatened passersby. When a police van passed, it was stoned and an African woman was arrested. She was later released on £10 bail.

South African Racial Policies

By Rev. Fimbar Synott

S. Africa is as it were taking stock of racial policies at present. But while we hear a great idea of emotional political speech making, it is almost impossible to get anyone to analyse and say clearly what his policy is, or what its moral justification. The onlooker outside the political sphere has the best chance of seeing clearly.

Here is the view of a Catholic Priest, for ten years a missionary working with Natives, Indians and Coloureds in the Transvaal. I should say that the racial attitudes or policies in S. Africa can be analysed into four: Racial Mixing, Liberalism, Segregation and Separation (Apartheid). As inconsistencies and compromises fall away by their own weakness, these will be found to be the only four coherent plans. To consider them singly:

By **Racial Mixing**.. I mean the deliberate policy of encouraging social mixing and inter-marriage so as to produce a mixed race without the hard and fast barriers now existent. There is not much to be gained by dwelling on this, as hardly anyone advocates it. But it is important to note that there is no wrong in the idea itself. There is no offence to the Law of Nature or the Law of God in the mixing and intermarrying of different races and colours, such as has occurred, for instance, in S. America. And this would be true even if racial fusion meant sacrifice of Culture Values on both sides, if it were best for the Spiritual Values, the unity and kindliness of the society formed.

For this however it would have to be the conviction of a majority on both sides of the colour-bar. And for a minority to attempt to force the idea upon others not morally prepared for it would be wrong—since it would lead to violent reactions.

Liberalism

By Liberalism is commonly meant in S. Africa the giving to every man of economic and social opportunities, in work, ownership, political representation, etc., according to his skill and qualifications, without exclusion on grounds of colour. The "liberals" would leave the questions of social mixing and intermarriage to work themselves out, according to the feelings of the people, when the various groups were near enough to each other in culture and habits to make these matters questions of practical importance.

The same condition, that the policy could only work if it became the conviction of a solid majority of the people, applies to Liberalism. Otherwise it would give rise to those sudden outbursts of blind and emotional violence, which are characteristic of racial situations, as the various groups from time to time come into direct rivalry in their economic occupation, or as conventions of colour-bar in social life were threatened.

We have an example of this in the present split in the Europeans Trades Union Movement, chiefly on the colour question, and in the uncompromising Separation policy of the Nationalist Government. Both are in direct sequence to the Liberalism of the war time period—its promises, if not its acts, and the manner in which it has allowed coloureds and natives to come into industry in work parallel with Europeans. At the moment a change of policy has probably saved the country from violence, however one-sided it may appear. In practical matters one must be practical, and it is a fact, if a gloomy one, that the average European S. African is not yet ready for liberal measures. It is significant that as yet no S. African political party exists bearing the name of liberal, but the policy is the conviction of a number of university men, missionaries and social reformers who try to propagate it by non political means, such as the papers of the Institute of Race Relations.

There are also certain serious defects, from a Christian point of view, in S. African liberalism. Its basic principal, which might be summed up: "Equal jobs and social opportunities for equal social qualifications," is not wholly sound. For it ignores hereditary right. Just as there is no injustice, and often a necessity for social stability, and for humanity itself, in giving some privileges to the son of a privileged father, so it may be with previously privileged racial groups. For to lose something is a greater disability than never to have had it. Many Europeans feel this, and it gives just enough sense of justice to support indignation wherever it seems that the liberal principal may allow of direct competition between the various races of S. Africa.

Secondly its insistence or judging all social questions in the same way, by the measurable tests of social qualifications, exams passed, industrial productivity and social statistics in general, Liberalism continually tends to fall under the influence of the school of economic necessity—the Marxists. Lacking any strong cultural principal, any single Faith, Liberal resort in all arguments to statistics.

Behind The Headlines

Journal and guide
Sept. 10-13-49

"The Heat's On" Again In South Africa As Racial Restrictive Laws Are Tightened

18a(6)

By ALBERT L. HINTON

Norfolk, Va.

IS IT possible for a dominant political party to maintain itself in power by intensifying an already badly aggravated racial segregation setup? In South Africa they believe it is not only possible and desirable, but highly practicable as a governmental administrative policy. And so, as they say in underworld parlance, " the heat's on."

MR. HINTON

There remained little doubt that racial segregation continues to be the main plank of the Nationalist Party platform as the party's annual congress for the Cape Province was called recently at Paarl by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan. And the belief that intensification of the party's racial policies would maintain the Government in office was reflected in nearly all of the resolutions presented to the Congress.

These included, among other things: demands for separate entrances for whites and non-whites, not only in railroad stations and post offices, but in private businesses; for denying unemployment insurance to non-whites; for measures against non-whites "who remain idle on trust farms while there is a labor scarcity."

Except in the matter of degree, these additional restrictions affecting South African natives were nothing new. And, like a rash, widespread complaints against this particular brand of oppression break out ever so often.

* * * *

IT WILL BE RECALLED that only last Spring, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the largest Protestant agency sponsoring mission work in Africa, urged the United Nations General Assembly to take steps to curb the racial policies of the South African Nationalist Government. The agency pointed out that Nationalist government laws were designed to eliminate all non-European representation in Parliament, that the election last year of Dr. Malan as head of the South African government, on a platform of "Apartheid" was a threat to the "meager rights and privileges of the large non-European population applying to the African, Indian, and colored sections of the community in varying degrees but on a common principle of racial and color discrimination."

"Apartheid" was described as an "extreme form of racial discrimination resulting in the complete denial of human and civil rights." "We are strongly of the opinion," the resolution to the UN stated," that the situation developing in South Africa, contributing as it does to the growing feeling of frustration in the Africans and intensifying race tension, is a matter of international concern."

Dr. Marie Gunther, instructor of European history and German at Storer College, who lived in South Africa for ten years, says you can hardly blame the native South African for resenting the fact that some offenses provide for confinement in prison if committed by him, whereas a white person, guilty of the same offense, goes scot free. And you can hardly hold him responsible she says, for being more than a little bit disturbed by the sure knowledge that he is, per se, denied employment as a skilled laborer and is thereby economically pushed into a tight corner.

* * * *

ANOTHER HIGHLY distressing aspect of the situation is the fact that legally there is free and compulsory education for both white and colored children, but the dark-skinned South African youngster has to pay for his education right from the beginning of his schooling.

But long before Daniel F. Malan came into power, the simple matter of trying to maintain his dignity as a human being was nothing less than an ordeal for the native South African. World-wide attention was focused upon racial conditions in the Union of South Africa just three years ago as former Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts sought to enforce a demand before the UN General Assembly for the annexation of the former German colony of South West Africa. In this instance the cat was let out of the bag by one Dr. Alfred Bittni Xuma, a practicing physician of Johannesburg, South Africa, and president of the African Nationalist Congress.

* * * *

DR. XUMA WAS NOT NUMBERED among the official UN delegates but by the simple expedient of holding a press conference he succeeded in focussing the merciless spotlight of publicity upon the condition of his people. The physician, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, revealed that South Africa, at that time, had laws which restricted the movements of the natives and the time they could remain in a given area.

Dr. Xuma said further that the natives of South Africa were restricted to 13 per cent of the land area, were excluded by law from skilled occupations and, on a per capita basis, were allowed only one-tenth of the funds allotted for white education, although the total white population numbered only 2,000,000; and that where natives were assigned to occupations that would be regarded as skilled work if given to a white man, they were paid on a ratio of one to eight of what the latter received.

But all of this should not occasion too much surprise, under the circumstances. After all, Dr. Malan made no secret of his reactionary racial views both during and after his successful campaign for Prime Minister of South Africa. Indeed, it might even be said that here is one politician who is actually making good on his campaign promises!

...e Biblical Ruth, Bride ...ooses Prince's People

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

18a(6)

...offs At African Whites Who Feel She Would Lower Their Prestige Living With Natives

LONDON—A white typ- who suddenly became an ...rican princess by marriage ...decided she would rather ...the hard work and dis- ...nation which is the lot of the ...ive woman than be deprived of ...husband, it was revealed here ...week. Mrs. Ruth Khama, who married ...Paramount chief of the Bam- ...wato tribe of Bechuanaland ...n he came to England to study, ...faced with the necessity for ...decision when she was the target ...dual resentment, that of her hus- ...people and that of European ...settlers in Africa.

Last week she was informed that ...formal conclave to which her ...band, Prince Seretse Khama ...summoned home from Oxford, ...tribal leaders issued their ul- ...tum. Ruth can come to Bech- ...land and rule with her husband ...she does not expect to be main- ...ed in royal splendor but works ...by side in the fields with other ...ive women.

...ms Indignant

...it is not only the tribesmen ...Bechuanland who are not enthu- ...about her arrival there, Ruth ...told. The white European set- ...are indignant at her marriage ...fearful that her living with the ...tives, to say nothing of working ...the fields with the other Baman- ...wato women, will lower white ...tige in Africa.

...if she goes to Bechuanland, ...white European hotel propri- ...there will not give her acom- ...dations, they told the press last ...week. 'She'll have to eat in the ...chen and sleep in the servants' ...arters," officials of the British ...rotectorate were told by the white ...keepers.

To all this Ruth Khama made a ...ic reply:

...cts Native Opinion

'A white woman working in the ...lds out there might shock the ...ple of this country (England), ...I don't care two pence for what ...think about my decision. But I do care about the opinion of the people of Bechuanland."

Choosing the lot of a worker and the role of wife of a ruler whose people are the victims of white discrimination in their own homeland, Mrs. Khama was aware of the words of the Bamangwato tribesmen who said if she "is allowed to share the privilege of ruling, then she too must work like any other chief's wife. We are not prepared to maintain her in luxury and ease while Africans do all the work of the fields to maintain the royal family."

Prince Opposes Order

Prince Seretse is said to have refused the ultimatum that Ruth must work, but he has returned to England to finish his studies without making any statement to the press.

There is no law in Bechuanland against interracial marriages, but the strong feeling of the natives is occasioned by their distrust and dislike of whites, a distrust and dislike which grows directly out of the removal from the chieftainship of Prince Seretse's uncle, Tshekedi Khama, who is acting regent during his nephew's stay in England.

Before the war, Tshekedi gained international publicity when he ordered the arrest and flogging of a white trader in Bechuanland who was corrupting the young men and women of the Bamangwato tribe.

Like Other Ruth

Consequently the tribal decision about Ruth Khama is based on their previous experience of white people who demand special privileges in Africa.

Apparently Prince Seretse chose his princess well in the light of her reply. She takes her stand with her husband and his people, a fact reminiscent of another Ruth who said. 'Where you go I will go, your people shall be my people and where you die there shall I be buried."

REJECTED PRINCESS and her husband, Prince Seretse Khama, future chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, whose people have refused to accept his English bride.

African Tribe Rejects Chief's English Wife

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.

Sat 5-21-49

CAPETOWN, South Africa —(NNPA) — Chief designate of the Bamangwato, paramount tribe of Bechuanaland, Seretse Khama, who defied his councilors and married Ruth Williams, a London typist, has broken off relations with his uncle, the Regent Chief Tshekedi, and his council.

Seretse has been in touch with a minority group hostile to the present regime, and is enlisting their support for his intention to bring his wife back to Bechuanaland.

Chief Tesekedi, who has been in Capetown for talks with Evelyn Bargin, British High commissioner for the territories, said in an interview: "It is not a question of color bar. Had Seretse not been chief designate he could have married anyone he wished and brought her to live among us.

"Had he married one of our own people without the consent of the ple have certain constitutional similar. Just as you white people tribe, the position would have been laws and traditions regarding your royal family, so have we.

"A chief designate can only marry with the consent of the people, and a bride of their acceptance. This is not so much because she becomes the chief's wife as because she is the mother of the future chief. We sent Seretse to Britain because we thought that what he learned there would help him guide our progress. 5-21-49

"One thing is certain. Our people will not have his wife, and they have said so finally and emphatically. If Seretse forces her into the country he will split the people, retard their progress and probably cause much bloodshed."

Future Of White Queen's Children To Be Settled

45 Bechuana Chiefs Go Into Voluntary Exile In Protest

PRETORIA, July 8 (R).—Tshekedi Khama, Regent of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland since 1926, and forty-four headmen, have decided to go into voluntary exile because of the marriage of their Chief, Seretse Khama, to Ruth Williams, the London typist.

The headmen include the next two in direct succession to the chieftainship.

Tshekedi told the British High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring, that he and the headmen found it intolerable to accept Ruth Williams as Queen and mother of a chief-to-be.

He asked for a judicial inquiry to "declare once and for all the final position as regards Ruth Williams and her children."

Tshekedi told Sir Evelyn that he and other forty-four headmen did not challenge Seretse's position as heir apparent but questioned the steps that he and his supporters had taken to proclaim him king and his wife queen of the Bamangwato tribe.

White Queen Faces Life in Bush As Wife of African Tribal Chief

Londoner Girl Would Have to Work in Village Without Plumbing

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEROWE, Bechuanaland Protectorate, July 3—If and when Ruth Williams arrives here from England, she will find that already she has disrupted a tribe, caused concern to governments and possibly paved the way for an appeal to the United Nations. "The White Woman"—everyone in Southern Africa calls her that now—is the 25-year-old London stenographer who last September married Seretse Khama, Chief Designate of the Bamangwatos, three years her senior. Both families opposed the match. Seretse has returned here. For the present his wife remains in London, where she is said to be ready to come to her husband's capital and help him to rule. It seems that she looks upon herself as "a white queen in Africa." There have been such queens before—but only in fiction. In any case Ruth Williams has yet to see Serowe.

Sprawling over the bush in a circle five miles in diameter, Serowe has a population of 30,000. In extent and in numbers it has the makings of a capital, yet everyone calls it "the village."

With few exceptions the dwellings are mud huts grouped by families within forbidding stockades of thorned branches. Roads are rudimentary; plumbing is lacking; no electricity, no gas; no telephone, mails three times weekly; no bank, no movies, no drug store; newspapers arrive three or four days old; wheaten bread comes 300 miles from Mafeking; no shops, only some half-dozen traders in ramshackle barns; the railroad thirty miles distant, with trains on alternate days. In brief, none of what a London girl would call "amenities."

People Wear Western Garb

The people wear Western garb, but the women, in skirts of Victorian length, know neither cigarettes nor lipstick. Western ways of life are confined to about forty whites—officials from Britain, the protecting power, missionaries and traders. They live in real houses, as does the Chief.

The social side will be even more troublesome. Because of their position, whites here cannot ignore Ruth Williams, although she will be ostracized elsewhere in Southern Africa. But her daily contacts will be with natives.

As she learns the vernacular, she will learn also that the duties of a chief's wife are as complicated as they are exacting. Each day she must appear in special quarters where tribeswomen foregather to air grievances or present appeals. She must be familiar therefore with class distinctions and relations between the clans that make up the tribe. She must know intimately the mode of living of the people. She must know how to tend the sick and care for waifs. And at sowing and reaping, hoe or sickle in hand, she must lead the women to the communal lands.

The Bamangwatos, about 200,000 in number, rank among the most progressive tribes in the subcontinent. Their ways are democratic even in the Western sense. Many are Christians; all are law-abiding and pacific. They revere the memory of Seretse's grandfather, Khama the Great, who did much for their advancement.

Uncle Serves as Regent

When Khama died at 93, Seretse, a sickly child, had lost his father, first in the line of succession. His uncle, Tshekedi, then 20 years old, was recalled from his studies in the South African Union to become regent. That was twenty-two years ago.

Tshekedi Khama continued his father's wise rule. Today he is acknowledged far and wide as a born leader and administrator whose counsel is sought by other chiefs. He has jealously preserved his nation's individuality. Until recent months relations between Tshekedi and Seretse were as of father and son. Now the two are estranged, because of The White Woman.

To prepare him to rule, Seretse was sent to Oxford University. Later he read law in London, where he met Ruth Williams. At first the tribe refused to accept their marriage. Seretse was recalled to Serowe to appear before a tribal conclave that gave him the choice between bride and chieftaincy. He refused and went back to England, returning last month for another conclave. Surprisingly, he won his point, this time after a highly emotional appeal addressed especially to the younger generation. Now he wants to rule.

It had been arranged originally that Tshekedi would install his nephew after due tuition in the intricacies of statecraft. Now the Regent has decided to abandon power forthwith and live with another Bechuana tribe. At least forty headmen and administrative executives have decided to go with him. Several of them explained to this correspondent that in a pinch they might accept the marriage but could never countenance the eventuality of a half-caste chief. After more mature consideration, not a few who sided with Seretse in the second conclave are inclined to agree.

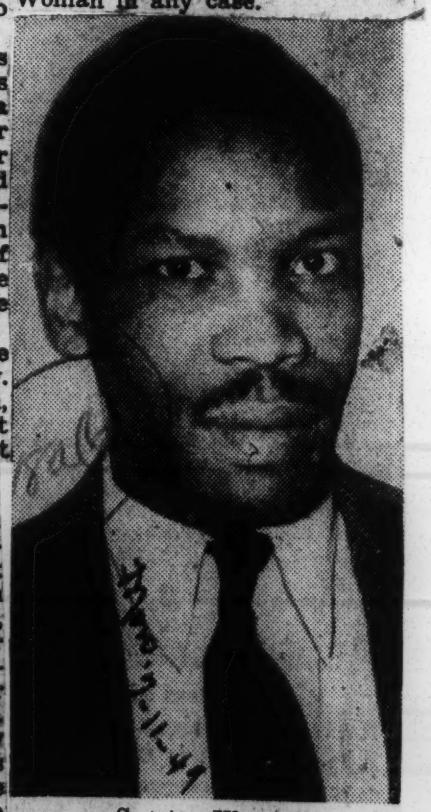
Faces Lack of Funds

As things stand today, Seretse faces accession to power bereft of experienced counselors and administrators—and of funds. His father before him ran afoul of tribal obligations. Old Khama therefore bequeathed to Tshekedi personally all his belongings as chief, and in the circumstances Tshekedi intends to retain them.

All other Bechuana chiefs reprove Seretse. The South African Union, which covets Bechuanaland and has just passed a law forbidding mixed marriages, considers the situation "distasteful and disturbing." The British authority is perturbed. Half the Herrero tribe, which long fought German tyranny in South West Africa and to which Tshekedi gave asylum, wonders whether it will have to interest the United Nations in its fate.

Meanwhile Seretse, surrounded by job-seeking supporters, remains enwrapped in his romance. Ruth Williams may or may not be qualified to help him to rule, but it will be hard going for The White Woman in any case.

The former Ruth Williams



Seretse Khama

Associated Press

Love Wins For African Prince And Wife

(Daily Mail, Durban, Sat. 7-2-49)

Prince Seretse Khama of the Bamangwate tribe of Serowe, Bechuanaland, Africa, and his London wife, have a right to be proud of the way the members of the tribe have at last welcomed the prince's bride. The members voted to accept the prince's bride. The former Miss Ruth Williams, 24, and the 27-year-old prince married last October when the latter was a law student at Oxford University.

Divide And Rule

The Bantu World, Johannesburg, South Africa

The Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. E. G. Jansen, told the Senate the other day, in asking that the policy of his department should be reviewed, that "It was the Government's policy, as a trustee of the Native, to ensure that he retained his cultural and material background." This statement, if it were new and had not been made by the advocates of the policy of segregation or apartheid since 1913, one would be slightly impressed with it. But since 1913, both black and white South Africa have heard such statements as "in their own areas, the Natives would be allowed to develop along their own lines," and "would be given the right to administer their own affairs."

It is now thirty-three years since the policy of segregation was inaugurated and put into operation, but no where in South Africa, not even in the so-called Native territories of the Transkei, has the African been permitted or encouraged to run his own show or to develop along the lines of his race genius. All the Government posts in the Transkei, except those of an ordinary constable, interpreter and clerk-interpreter, are held by Europeans. And yet the Transkei provides a fertile field for the segregationists to apply their system of racial separation. In these territories, which have wrongly been described by White South Africans, as purely native reserves, the Africans, as Senator W. Campbell told the Minister, "have no more right to settle, live or acquire property in towns and villages than Natives in other areas."

Senator Campbell, who undoubtedly speaks with authority, went on to say that "the Bunga gives the Native no control whatsoever; he cannot gain trading licences and cannot even rule his own people as an official." These are the words, not of an agitator or a Communist, but of a man who loves his white race and its traditions and culture as Dr. Jansen, and who knows the Transkei, its peoples and its problems more than the Minister of Native Affairs himself. No intelligent and unbiassed person, be he black or white, who visits the Transkei can help gaining the impression that (a) these so-called Native territories are the reservoirs of cheap labour and (b) a national Zoo for the preservation of the primitive life of Africa or what the Minister prefers to call "the cultural and material background" of the African people.

The Minister claims, like his predecessors and many other Europeans that the Government or more precisely the white race, is the trustee of the Natives and their reserves, and that, therefore, it's the bounden duty of the Government to see to it that tribal sanctions are maintained and perpetuated. This kind of trusteeship does not appeal to Africans, because it is the type of trusteeship which the Government exercises over the animals in the Zoos and the Kruger National Park. Africans are not less human because of the colour of their skin. They are human beings possessing the same feelings, desires, ambitions and aspirations as other members of the human race. They are as capable of evolution as any other race, and no person or Government has a Divine right to prevent them from growing out of their tribal conditions into a sphere of national development.

The Minister, no doubt, intends to perpetuate African tribal life, not because he wants to preserve African culture, but because he wants to keep Africans in a position of perpetual subordination to white man's domination. The Africans, according to the policy of his department, must be forced into tribal conditions so as to enable the white man to maintain his supremacy.

It is significant that the Minister conveniently avoided referring to the question of land which is the crux of our inter-racial problems and upon which the success or failure of the policy of segregation or apartheid depends. The African people, let us make it quite plain, do not want to encroach upon the society of the whites; they do not want inter-mixing or inter-marriage; they want to keep the purity of their race because they are proud of it and of its colour. What they want, and that is what every race wants, is a place under the sun. That is to say they want the right to determine their destiny without let or hindrance. They will only, therefore, submit to a policy of repression as long as they must, and not a moment longer.

The fact that the minister was silent on the question of land makes us suspicious that the policy of the Government is to perpetuate the so-called Native areas as reservoirs of cheap labour for the mines and the farms, and to ensure the economic and political supremacy of the whites. But we hold that there is room enough in this vast country for both white and black to live, not as masters and servants, but as co-heirs; no matter what the Rip van Winkles think.

Race Problems

Mochochonono

The important question of Race Relations has become the topic of the day. The recent World War has brought the nations of the world closer together and the governments have learned to give due value to human rights and freedom. But human nature being what it is, there are some races who are clamouring for these rights and freedoms and yet at the same time must find some excuses for denying them to other weaker races. These they do by legislation and when protests are made against discrimination they defend themselves by stating that the matter is not an international but a domestic one and they will not allow any outside interference. These ostrich tactics of burying one's head in the sand to avoid facing the danger that is ahead does not carry them far. They are merely avoiding the issue and whether they like or not one day they will be bound to face facts.

Dr Samuel Fielding in Race Relations, number 8 of 1948 under the heading "South Africa and World Opinion" discusses the matter and raises interesting points for consideration by responsible and thinking people. He says: "Thinking people in Southern Africa have gradually become more self-conscious about black and white relationships. External misgivings and an internal awakening of Christian conscience coupled with fear as to the future of "white" South Africa, are causing concern among all the European populations and governments of Southern Africa. It is realized that the dependent peoples of the world sooner or later will awaken to the cry that the white race is a threat to their legitimate aspirations and is determined to subjugate them permanently. The policy of "apartheid" is an added stimulus to such basic fears. But, whether right or wrong, the policy is nevertheless an admission that the black races are progressing—perhaps too fast for the white population to cope with and yet survive."

It is all very well to argue that the white man must protect himself from the backward masses of the blacks who, if given political rights, may eventually overwhelm them, take over the government and rule them. But there is an excuse for discriminating against them and keeping them down as the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white man. Any reasonable minded person can look through this excuse and see that it is empty. We have often been told that the white man has brought light to South Africa and is doing the Native a lot of good by civilizing him. He has worked for centuries today to turn the Africans from their raw state to civilization. They brought light to the Africans because they were afraid of them as savages. Today when they are semi-civilized and are aspiring for civilization and what it brings to them they must be feared because they will eventually become powerful and take away the government from their superiors. This is, nothing but a continuation of the Darwinian doctrine of the struggle of the survival of the fittest and the weak to go to the wall. Excuses will always be found by the white man to keep the Africans down for his convenience. But as in the past the Africans will not give up the struggle until such time as he shall be able to hold his own. He has learned to know what the white man is like, his strong points and his weakness. To know that well-armed as he is and with a good start the white man is still afraid of the African is a point to his advantage.

The High Commission Territories like other colonies are being developed and trained until they attain to self-government. But in view of the South African Native policy it is difficult to see how this policy can be pursued with sincerity. Even under good officials the policy is bound to be somewhat influenced by the Union policy. As an instance let us say that colour discrimination is not pronounced in Basutoland yet it is practised. Unless steps are taken to remove these injustices to the Africans they will in time prepare the country to be the seed-bed of communism.

GEORGE Padmore

Report On Riot, White Washes Malan Regime

LONDON—The long awaited report of the judicial commission appointed by Prime Minister Malan to inquire into the causes of the race riots which occurred between Africans and Indians in Durban, Natal, last January, has now been published.

Here is a summary of the commission's report which has completely white-washed the Malan Government and at the same time blamed the Indians for exploiting the Africans, as well as the Bantu intellectuals for inciting the African masses to oppose racial segregation and colour-bar policies known as "Apartheid," the Boer word for "Jim Crowism."

The riot, which caused the death of 142 people, including 50 Indians, one European, and 87 Africans, as well as 1,087 injured, including 32 Europeans, 541 Africans and 503 Indians, apart from 300 buildings destroyed and 1,700 damaged, "came unexpectedly as a bolt from the blue," asserts the report.

The Commission, presided over by Judge F. P. Van Der Heever, assisted by R. Masson and W. Schulz, chief magistrates of Johannesburg, and Durban, respectively, exonerates the European police from all blame for shooting the Africans. It found that the police acted "with promptitude and discretion."

"The commissioners found no reason why the police should have expected the natives to revert to utter barbarism. At the beginning the Indians were a fighting faction; at the height of the disturbances they were pathetically passive and allowed themselves to be slaughtered like sheep. After order was restored they again became truculent, provocative, and aggressive."

According to the report, copies of which reached London this week, the trouble started with a minor assault by an Indian on a native boy in a busy street in Durban. Indian and African bystanders took part on racial lines and a free fight developed.

Order was restored but alarming accounts began to spread among the Africans that a black boy had been brutally done to death by Indians and that all natives in Durban had been liquidated by Indians. Next day Zulus, chanting their war songs, marched into the Indian quarters of Durban and attacked the Indians, resulting in the casualities quoted above.

Behind the incident over the boy, the Commission found that "the natives were becoming increasingly undisciplined and were encouraged by the Indian passive resistance movement and boycott to flout the white man's laws."

GEORGE Padmore

White Group Threatens South African Unity

LONDON—The spread of left-wing ideas and other forms of "dangerous thoughts" among colonial students in this country due largely as a revolt against colour-bar practices of British landladies in refusing accommodation to coloured people, is causing great alarm among Colonial Office officials.

Recently, there has been considerable discussion of the problem in the Press as well as in Parliament, in consequent of which the officials responsible for looking after the welfare of overseas students have approached the British Council and Victoria League to help in working out plans to provide suitable living accommodation for some 3,500 students, most of whom are attending various institutions of higher learning in the metropolitan area of London, and provincial universities.

The problem does not affect students studying at Oxford and Cambridge, where these two ancient universities usually provide suitable accommodation in college halls and among certain accredited local residents who specialize in catering for students from the colonies.

Since the Colonial Office closed down Nutford House, the best established students' hostel in London, most Africans and West Indians have had to move into slum areas as landladies in the better class residential districts have refused to take in coloured lodgers.

Living under these unfavorable conditions, faced with difficulties of food and a climate to which they never get accustomed, many students are finding it difficult to concentrate on their studies. Furthermore, forced to pay inflated rents in order to get decent accommodation, a number of students receiving government grants and scholarships are reduced to penury, living from hand to mouth, trying to make ends meet.

The problem requires the sympathetic atteniton not only of parents and the Director of Colonial Students at the Colonial Office, but the members of the Legislative Councils in the Colonies from which these students come.

Too often, these local politicians while agitating for more scholarships for colonial students out of territorial funds and Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, completely wash their hands of the welfare of students once they arrive in this country.

Students from the Dominions—Indians, Pakaistans, Ceylonese—are better cared for because they have their own High Commissioners resident in London to look after their housing accommodation and other material affairs.

In the case of students from Crown Colonies and other dependent territories, they have to depend upon the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office, which is unable to cope with the problem because they have no money and must fight to extract every penny out of the Treasury, which in turn has no special interest in coloured students, considering this the business of the Colonial Office. So while there is a lot of big talk and planning for suitable accommodation for colonial students nothing tangible has yet been done.

Frankly, it is not the fault of the Director of Colonial Students and his able staff, but a matter for solution on the highest cabinet level, backed by pressure from Colonial Legislative Councils. Until then, the problem will never be satisfactorily solved.

J.C. Problem in South Africa Music Development

1-22-49 18a(6) Pittsburgh American

Baltimore Md.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — South Africa has great future possibilities for the development of amusements, but there is one big problem—the native question. The white population of the whole Union is about 2,500,000 with a native population of over 9,000,000.

The population is divided into European and non-European. The Europeans consist of whites, whether born in Europe, South Africa, or any other part of the world, so long as he or she is not colored and Indian.

In fact, the color bar is harder in South Africa than in any Southern State of the U.S. There are separate seats on railway stations, carriages, waiting rooms and even queues for trolley cars and buses.

Take Theatre Seriously

Despite this segregation, South Africans take the theatre seriously, almost as we do the legitimate theatre in the U.S. But on this vast continent, it is very unlikely that with the ratio of whites, being so small compared to the colored and Indians, and the whites, holding a superior consciousness over this large population of natives, the development of amusement will not make much progress for the time being.

Much is expected of the delegates at the International Confederation of Authors and Composers which was held last October at Buenos Aires, where South Africa was discussed as a potential market for music, juke boxes and other forms of amusement.

However, all observers agree that some modification must be accomplished in the way of neutralizing a more compatible relationship between whites and natives before a full realization of South Africa's amusement potentials can be utilized.

African Royalty Returns To London And White Queen

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala

1-22-49 18a(6)

LONDON, Jan. 6.—(AP)—The chief-elect of an African tribe faced his English bride today with the ultimatum of his people—he must choose between her and his throne.

Seretse Khama, 27, flew in from Bamangwato, part of a British protectorate of 100,000 population he is destined to rule. There his advisers told him: No white queen.

His pretty 24-year-old wife the former Ruth Williams, a London typist, smilingly greeted him.

The two talked briefly, then were whisked away to an apartment across St. James' Park from Buckingham Palace where another ruler 12 years ago made a decision between his throne and "the woman I love."

Jan. 1-7-49

Reporters tried in vain to get an answer from the couple as to their plans.

"Go away," they were told.

But as they left to dine with friends later Khama said "I am going to resume my law studies at Oxford as soon as possible."

AFRICA MUST REMAIN HOMELAND OF COLOURED AFRICAN

Ebute Metta, Nigeria, B. W. A.—SPECIAL—Coincidental with the race riots that threaten to spread throughout the continent of Africa, the Nigerian Catholic Herald here warns in current-page editorial that "Africa for all time must remain the homeland of the coloured."

The newspeper as published under Catholic auspices.

Thur. 2-10-49

"The coloured population in Africa increases steadily," the editorial points out, "whereas the white cannot keep pace with it."

"But the white in Africa refuses to put himself on a par with the native coloured according to the newspaper. "Even they who are born in the land regard themselves as 'colonials' of some Western Power and indignanatly, at times, reject the appellation 'native'. Africa for them is a country to be worked for the benefit of the mother country."

GEORGE Padmore

New African Dominion Planned Under Whites

Chicago Defender

LONDON—Reasserting the Nazi doctrine of "white supremacy" which constitutes the foundation stone of the South African Government, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, told a conference of European settlers at Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, that the time had come to create a new British Dominion in Central and Eastern Africa under exclusively white domination.

Describing this new state as "Capricon Africa," Sir Godfrey said that conditions did not permit a full democratic system in view of the overwhelming black population. "For the time being the natives must be ruled by a benevolent aristocracy—and it must be an aristocracy in the real sense of the word." That is "government by the best citizens who are the white people who have made their homes in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as well as Nyasaland."

Jet-3-12-49

The Prime Minister went on to say: "We are all agreed that local self-government through native chiefs and councils must be encouraged. Their ability in this form of indirect rule will prove or disprove their ability to take part in the central government. But for the time being only white men must rule. "However," he added, "the fundamental policy must be one which embraces everyone and aims at the spiritual, moral and physical well-being of all."

Roy Welensky, the leader of the Northern Rhodesian delegation and one of those who attended the African Conference in London last November convened by the Colonial office, said that "Capricon Africa" was so-called because it embraces territories lying north of the Tropic of Capricon and below the Equator.

"We will be laying the foundation-stone of the 'eight British Dominion.' I believe that this joint state will in 25 years seriously challenge South Africa's claim of leadership of the central and southern portion of the African Continent."

American capitalists and bankers who are looking to Africa for new sources of raw materials and outlets for investment of capital and markets, have expressed their interests in the setting up of a new European control empire in the heart of Africa.

As soon as plans have been completed to set-up a federal administration able to negotiate loans and guarantee security for American investors, officials administering Marshall Aid program and the International Loan Bank will be approached to help in the exploitation of the mineral resources and agricultural wealth of the combined territories.

Meanwhile, Sir Miles Thomas, top-flight British industrial expert and former vice-president of Lord Nuffield's motor corporation, has been appointed chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Sir Miles Thomas presided over the Victoria Falls Conference. He predicted the abolition of the Central African Council, a body set-up by the Colonial office in 1945 to quiet the fears of the Africans at the time when the question of amalgamations of the territories was being demanded by the Europeans.

Race Problems

Comet 18a(6)

Montgomery Alabama

In our last editorial we commented of the views expressed by Dr Samuel Fielding in the recent issue of Race Relations journal and we propose to examine his views in regard to certain aspects of this important question.

Dr Fielding says: "In framing a policy for South Africa, every government of the country will be compelled to plan for the future in such a way that the Native population will be allowed to develop side by side and in good relationship with the European population. The policy must be progressive, bold, vigorous, far-sighted and far-reaching."

Jet-3-26-49

There will always be social injustice for the ative until the Government takes a lead in dealing with such long outsta ding reforms as minimum wage rates, social security measures, regulation of hours of work, holidays on full pay, improved transportation, opportunities for cultural development, augmented health services, nation-wide housing, modification of the Pass Laws, and compulsory education.

"To shelve these injustices is" continues Dr Fielding "to ignore our conscience. But there are other injustices which must also be rectified if the Native is to be given a new deal. The Government's power of advancing the economic welfare and progress of the Native is limited by the power of the Labour movement and the European trade unions which oppose Native progress on the grounds of prejudice and fear. It seems that Government intervention is necessary to legislate for the recognition of Native trade unions."

While under certain circumstances brave men and even ordinary men, for that matter, would reluctantly confess their fear, especially

all the four provinces three of which had discriminatory policies. No ! The policy is based on prejudice and colour discrimination and instead of encouraging co-operation and progress it encourages, on the contracy, race conflicts and retards economic progress.

Government intervention, says Dr Fielding also seems necessary in improving the welfare of the Native in the hinterland. The migration of the rural Natives from their reserves and farms to the cities al over the Union is not due to a preference for urban life so much as necessity. One of the chief reasons for discontent in the reserves is his handicap in earning money as such and the denial of reasonable social services and land.

The Gulf Has Widened

In the previous instalment of Councillor Moroka's address delivered at the recently adjourned session of the Natives' Representative Council, reference was made to the attitude of certain Europeans who agitated against Africans. He blamed the educated among Europeans for allowing this attitude, adding also that reference to Africans being misrepresented as trying to play European and seeking marriage with European women had spread ill-feeling.

Saying that these things are untrue, and are spread by people whom he regards as agitators, Dr. Moroka goes on :

I for one, fail to understand how the European women stand for things like that. I sometimes look at them and think, how can they allow their husbands, how can they allow their menfolk to think so little of them. How can they tolerate a position where they believe that all that stands between themselves and the Natives, is the freedom, the licence, to marry them. Surely, their husbands and their menfolk should have a higher idea of them.

Equality

What I am saying now is that whether you destroy this body or not, whether you keep it going or not, there is only one goal. We can play about and fool one another, but there is only one goal for all of us. They can take me and lock me and say "You are a useless chap, you are too much of an agitator, we are going to shut you up," but when I am gone our sons and daughters will not just lie down to it. They will go on and go on until in the long run, the Europeans will see what the position is, that we are all living together in this country and that we must all work together.

There must be a goal which all of us can reach. I can see no danger in South Africa for the black man to be given his rights and the white man to be given his rights.

Every black man must be looked upon as the friend and helper of the white man. That is the position we should aim at. But what is the position today? Every time, in certain parts of the country, when an African sees a white man, he runs away.

The other day, one of my people came late to his work. And I said "Why are you late?" And his reply was "I was coming to work and I saw a policeman so I hid until he had passed." Well, that is the impression in the mind of the black man when he sees a white man, they look upon the white people as their enemies.

You say: "You will never be free, you will always be the underdogs." That is the effect of what you have told us all along. Now, what reaction do you think there must be to that in the minds of the Africans? This present attitude must, in the long run, breed hatred and dissension.

Helped Voortrekkers

I hope that the white people of this country will act intelligently and use wisdom in their dealings [illegible] By nature [illegible] suffer. We [illegible] just as well as [illegible] My grandfather mixed well with the Voortrekkers. He mixed so well with them that he fought side by side with the sons of the Voortrekkers.

When the first school was opened in Thaba 'Nchu, it was attended by European, Coloured, and African children. Nothing happened, not a single man of Moroka ever said "You white fellows must get right out of here, you cannot come to the same school as we go to."

They attended school together but after a time, some of these Europeans said "Nee, ons kan nie na diselfde skool gaan is die kaffers nie."

So they left the school and then a different atmosphere was created. I went to Europe and there I attended the same school as white people. When I came back, what did I find? I found that at Thaba 'Nchu there was no European school. I said, "What has happened here?" and I was told "They wanted to be on the side of their fathers."

The Europeans had left the school which was attended by the Africans. You cannot find a single instance where we, the Africans, have differentiated against any one. Go to Fort Hare, you find Coloured people, Natives, and others as well there. We say "This land is the land of the African but the white man can come too. We do not differentiate against any man's colour."

That is the attitude which we have always adopted and which we will continue to adopt until you people come right back to us, and until you realise that only [illegible] and together, can South [illegible] go ahead. What do the [illegible] people do? And what do the [illegible] n people do?

[illegible] mberley you have some coloured schools and they do not have Native children in those schols. But, go to Natal. What have the Indians done in their schools? They say "We don't want the Natives in our [illegible] We want to do the right [illegible] every section of the [illegible]. And these distinctions are the things which cause more trouble in the land than anything else.

Race Problems

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Dr Fielding says : "In framing a policy for South Africa, every government of the country will be compelled to plan for the future in such a way that the Native population will be allowed to develop side by side and in good relationship with the European population. The policy must be progressive, bold, vigorous, far-sighted and far-reaching

There will always be social injustice for the ative until the Government takes a lead in dealing with such long outsta ding reforms as minimum wage rates, social security measures, regulation of hours of work, holidays on full pay, improved transportation, opportunities for cultural development, augmented health services, nation-wide housing, modification of the Pass Laws, and compulsory education.

"To shelve these injustices is" continues Dr Fielding "to ignore our conscience. But there are other injustices which must also be rectified if the Native is to be given a new deal. The Government's power of advancing the economic welfare and progress of the Native is limited by the power of the Labour movement and the European trade unions which oppose Native progress on the grounds of prejudice and fear. It seems that Government intervention is necessary to legislate for the recognition of Native trade unions."

While under certain circumstances brave men and even ordinary men, for that matter, would reluctantly confess their fear, especially in dealing with matters concerning a despised race as the Africans are regarded by Europeans, yet in dealing with this question, especially in reply to international criticism this confession is readily and even proudly made. But yesterday when the whiteman was out to conquer and subjugate the Africans with his lethal weapons, however small their invading armies, they were not afraid of African members. They banked on the multitudes across the seas for their assistance. Thus it is clear to any rational person that the question of fear is merely raised to appeal to the tender feelings of their fellowmen in Europe and other parts of the world and enlist their sympathies. Africans hold a different view of the matter. They see in it a continuance of slavery in another form and facts are in their support.

Since the Cape received responsible governnient in the nineteenth century it has always respected the African rights and accepted them as citizens subject to certain qualifications. At no time until the formation of the Union of South Africa did that liberal policy threaten white civilization. In fact, at the formation of the Union that policy was considered the best in all the four provinces three of which had discriminatory policies. No ! The policy is based on prejudice and colour discrimination and instead of encouraging co-operation and progress it encourages, on the contracy, race conflicts and retards economic progress.

Government intervention, says Dr Fielding also seems necessary in improving the welfare of the Native in the hinterland. The migration of the rural Natives from their reserves and farms to the cities al over the Union is not due to a preference for urban life so much as necessity. One of the chief reasons for discontent in the reserves is his handicap in earning money as such and the denial of reasonable social services and land.

Any Native policy that is too extreme either in the direction of apartheid or in the direction of equality and assimilation would result in bloodshed, misery and conflict in an otherwise peaceful country and one in which there is a large degree of harmony and order." There were times when, the Africans were backward, ignorant and simple minded and accepted what they were told without testing its veracity. Those days have gone and past. Today they have embraced western civilization and have among them well educated men who are their leaders and are pointing the way to success. They will not take things lying down. They claim their birth right and to be given opportunities to make use of their talents in the development of their country economically, politically and in many other ways. They feel they are entitled to human rights and human freedoms.

Pow-Wow Subjects—Heir - apparent to the Bamangwato tribe in South Africa, Seretse Khama and his white wife, Ruth Williams of London, were the subject of a tribal controversy near Johannesburg, South Africa, last week. Only 20 per cent of the tribe failed to approve the British bride of Seretse as their queen. The pair was married in 1948.

South African Bill Bars Interracial Weddings

[illegible] South Africa [illegible] April [illegible]—Marriages between white and colored persons would be pro-

hibited by a bill introduced in the House of Assembly today.

The bill would also ban such marriages even when one party did not reside in South Africa.

A surprising provision in the bill was one stating that a person who "looks" white shall be presumed to be white and one who "looks" colored shall be presumed to be colored.

African Tribesmen Overrule Regent Accept White Queen

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 24 (AP)— Bamangwato tribesmen defied their regent and voted overwhelmingly to accept a white queen.

She is Ruth Williams, a former London typist who married the chief-designate of the tribe, Seretse Khama, last October.

After three days of complicated ritualistic conferences at their capital, Serowe, Bechuanaland, only about a fifth of the 9,000 pow-wowing natives voted against accepting Seretse and his white wife as their leaders. Seretse is 27 and his wife is 24.

Earlier in the day the aged regent, Tshekedi Khame, told the gathering: "The white woman is unsuitable to Seretse and the tribe. I will hand over the throne to him, but if he brings his white wife I will fight him to the end."

The regent had attempted to lay down the law but was overruled on a vote by a show of hands.

Seretse went to London four years ago to study law at Oxford University. While in Britain he married without getting permission from the tribe's elders. Seretse's wife said she hoped to go to Africa to help him rule. They are now living in London.

The Bamangwato tribe is one of three important tribal groups in the British South African Protectorate of Bechuanaland. Seretse is the son of Sekgoma, who died in 1925.

Tribe Votes 6000 to Forty To Accept Her

Angered Regents Going Into "Lonely Exile" To Protest Decision

By International News Service

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—Love triumphed over an African tribal law when six thousand natives of the Bamangwate Tribe gave thunderous approval last week to their chief's marriage to a white woman.

Objection of tribal chiefs to a white princess had threatened to deprive Prince Seretse Khama, 27, of his succession to the rulership of the African Negro tribe.

Last October, the prince married Miss Ruth Williams, 24, a pretty London stenographer ,while he was studying law at Oxford University.

For four days last week the members of the tribe met in solemn palaver in the shade of camelthorn trees to hear him defend his action.

The prince ended the proceedings Thursday by demanding:

"All those who will accept my wife, stand up."

Forty petty chiefs rose.

Then the prince said:

"All those who want me and my wife, stand up."

Six thousand tribesmen rose and applauded wildly for ten minutes.

STILL FACES OPPOSITION

The prince still faces opposition from his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, the chief regent, who told the meeting earlier:

"According to native law and custom, I will hand him the chief's chair and all my rights, but if he persists in bringing his white wife, I'll fight him to the end."

According to custom, Prince Seretse must undergo a year's tuition and guidance before being intsalled as chief.

LONDON —(INS)— The regent chief of a powerful tribe in Africa's Bechuanaland announced last Saturday that he he is going into "lonely exile" because his followers have approved his nephew's marriage to a white Englishwoman, who is a stenographer.

Chief Tshededi Khama told a tribal gathering that he is "deeply hurt" by the d[illegible]. He said he could h[illegible] tribe if he wished but h[illegible] chosen self-banishment instead.

NEEDS BRITISH OK

The acceptance must now be approved by the British government. Reports reaching London told of mounting discontent in Bechuanaland over the marriage.

Reports from Serowe, major city of Bechuanaland, described the situation as "tense."

Six thousand natives of the Bamangwate tribe gave thunderous approval June 23 to Prince Seretse Khama's marriage to pretty Miss Ruth Williams, of London.

MAY BE "ISSUTADED"

But according to the London Daily Mail's Pretoria correspondent, there is still strong resentment of Seretse's overstepping of the color line.

It was hinted that Ruth's life may be endangered if, as now planned, she joins her husband in Africa.

British officials in Bechuanaland were said to be on the lookout for her arrival. Pre- [illegible] her from joining Seretse immediately.

Tribesmen Vote For White Queen

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

APPROVED—The former Ruth Williams, a London typist, pictured with her husband, Sereste Khama, after their marriage in October, yesterday received an overwhelming vote of approval from the Bamangwato tribesmen. They defied their regent in South Africa and said they would accept the white girl as queen.

South African Tribe Accepts White Queen

Johannesburg, South Africa, June 23 (AP).—London typist Ruth Williams tonight was a queen-to-be or not to be, as a noisy tribal meeting adjourned until Friday without deciding whether to accept a white chieftainess.

Several thousand Bamangwato tribesmen gathered at Serowe, Bechuanaland, defied their regent's orders and voted to accept the white girl as their queen. She is the wife of Chief-designate Seretse Khama, who married her in London.

"If I don't give up my wife do you want me for chief?" Seretse asked the assembled tribesmen.

Forty minor chiefs turned thumbs down. They wouldn't accept a white queen.

Then 6000 tribesmen acclaimed Seretse, shouting their approval of Ruth until the hills surrounding the meeting echoed with tribal yells.

For 10 minutes Seretse was applauded, but decision was withheld until the tribesmen gather again Friday.

Voting by a show of hands after three days of ritualistic conferences, only about a fifth of the 9000 pow-wowing natives voted against accepting Seretse and his white wife as their leaders. Seretse is 27 and his wife is 24.

Earlier in the day the aged regent, Tshekedi Khame, told the gathering: "The white woman is unsuitable to Seretse and the tribe. I will hand over the throne to him, but if he brings his white wife I will fight him to the end."

Africans Oppose Ban On Mixed Marriages

CAPE TOWN (Special)—Vigorous protests have been filed by several groups here against the proposed measure which would outlaw inter-racial marriages.

The Mixed Marriages Bill, which would make it illegal for "any person who appears obviously to be European" and a person "obviously non-European" to be wedded, had been protsted by the Coloured People's National Union—the South African NAACP — several church groups, and numerous civic and social organizations.

White Tribal Queen Guarded; Foes Ask Her to Quit Chief

LONDON—Two white officials from South Africa, and one from the Commonwealth Relations Office, who called on Mrs. Ruth Williams Khama last week to persuade her to cancel her marriage to Seretse Khama, African tribal chief, reported that the former typist is protected by an African bodyguard.

The officials who had "heart-to-talks' with Mrs. Khama in her guarded apartment admitted that her marriage had placed the British Government in an "awkward spot," because, under tribal succession laws of Bechuanaland, tribal decisions on the succession of chieftains must be accepted.

The South African officials tried to scare Mrs. Khama by telling her: "Your future home as tribal queen in Serowe is the biggest collection of mud huts in South Africa; you'd be barred from hotels in Mafeking, the nearest town; and native voo-doo will be a part of your daily life."

AFRICAN 'CHIEF' CUTS CONTACTS WITH HIS UNCLE

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 5—Chief designate of the Bamangwato, paramount tribe of Bechuanaland, Seretse Khama, who defied his councilors and married Ruth Williams, a London typist, has broken off contact with his uncle, the Regent Chief Tshekedi, and his council.

Seretse has been in touch with a minority group hostile to the present regime, and is enlisting their support for his intention to bring his wife back to Bechuanaland.

No Color Bar

Chief Tshekedi, who has been in Capetown for talks with Evelyn Baring, British high commissioner for the territories, said in an interview: "It is not a question of color bar. Had Seretse not been chief designate he could have married anyone he wished and brought her to live among us.

"Had he married one of our own people without the consent of the tribe, the position would have been similar. Just as you white people have certain constitutional laws and traditions regarding your royal family, so have we.

Needs People's Consent

"A chief designate can only marry with the consent of the people, and a bride of their acceptance. This is not so much because she becomes a chief's wife as because she is the mother of the future chief. We sent Seretse to Britain because we thought that what he learned there would help him guide our progress.

"One thing is certain. Our people will not have his wife, and they have said so finally and emphatically. If Seretse forces her into the country he will split the people, retard their progress, and probably cause much bloodshed."

White Wife To Stand by African King

London, Dec. 31 (AP).—Ruth Williams Khama said tonight she will stand by her husband—king of an African tribe—even if his subjects won't accept her as their queen because of a white color bar.

"As queen or as just another wife," the 24-year-old typist told a reporter, "my place is beside my husband."

Her husband is Seretse Khama, 27-year-old leader-elect of 100,000 race-proud Bamangwato tribesmen in South Africa's Bechuanaland.

They have told him they will not permit the introduction of white blood into the pure Negro strain of the royal clan. But there are rumors of a compromise.

Seretse is en route to London to see Ruth, whom he married while a law student in England.

Ruth said she has heard indirectly that the tribesmen may be willing for Seretse to have her as his wife if her rights and privileges are strictly limited.

"Whatever happens, my place is with him," she said.

"I am not disturbed by some talk around here about the propriety of marrying a colored man.

"I don't care anything, in fact, not two pence, about what the British may think.

"But what the people of the Bamangwato tribe may think is quite another matter.

"If I should live among them as queen or just as a wife, I should want them to like me."

She said her impression is that the black elders of Bechuanaland have raised a color-bar against her.

The Colonial Office regards the tribe as a comparatively enlightened group. Tribesmen of higher rank live in European type houses and many have automobiles. More primitive tribesmen live in mud huts surrounded by stockades.

African Tribal Chieftains Take Walk On Queen Issue

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, July 7—(AP)—The regent of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland and 43 chieftains took a walk today rather than accept a white queen.

Regent Tshekedi Khama and the other head men, including two in direct succession to the tribal leadership, sent a letter to British High Commissioner Evelyn Baring, in Pretoria, saying they were joining a neighboring tribe.

The letter called on the British government to start a judicial inquiry into the position of Seretse Khama, chieftain-designate, and his wife, Ruth Williams, 24, a London typist.

The couple were married in London last Fall while Seretse was studying law. He recently returned to his homeland and received the support of a majority of the tribe as their leader, despite the thumbs-down attitude of the chiefs, led by Tshekedi. Seretse's wife is still in London.

No Challenge Intended

In their letter, the chiefs said: "We are leaving Bamangwate country to ally ourselves to a neighboring chief in Bechuanaland and become his subjects. We never intended and do not intend now to challenge the position of Seretse as heir apparent, but we do question the legality of the steps he and his supporters have taken in their attempt to proclaim him chief and Ruth Williams queen.

"We feel it will be in the interest of the tribe for us to remove ourselves to another area, as we find it intolerable to accept Ruth Williams as queen and mother of the chief-to-be. For this reason, we ask that there be a judicial inquiry to declare once and for all the final position of Ruth and her children. (So far, the couple have no children.)

Warn Of Trouble

"If this step be not taken now, we solemnly advise the British government that continuous trouble will inevitably follow from now onward. . . ."

Both the government and opposition in the parliament of southern Rhodesia today condemned Seretse's marriage and expressed the fear it may have repercussions on Africa as a whole.

"I would be disastrous if this fellow were allowed to become chief," Sir Godfrey M. Huggins, the southern Rhodesian prime minister, said.

Ray Stockil, opposition leader said:

"We who were born here know that if we permit mixed marriages, they can lead to nothing but misery, confusion, and degradation."

——July 20 Is Derby Day——

Nankeen cloth is said to derive its name from Nanking, China, where it was manufactured first.

18a(6) 1949

Riots

ONLY AN E. M. FORSTER, WRITING FROM some vantage point in future years, could do full justice to the intricate pattern of races and hatreds that underlay the brief but terrible riots in South Africa. But one fact stands clear. It is the "white" men of Premier Daniel F. Malan's government and, to a somewhat lesser degree, of Premier Smuts's government before it, who must bear the responsibility for South Africa's tragedy. For the Zulus who ran wild in Durban, Johannesburg, and Pietermaritzburg have been kept in disfranchisement, ignorance, and misery ever since the whites took over their country. And the Indians upon whom the Zulus wreaked misguided vengeance have themselves been kept in subjection by the whites who originally imported them to serve as coolies. There is good reason to believe that much of the hostility between these two unfortunate groups was deliberately fanned by their overlords, who dread the Negro masses and who have a score to settle with the Indians for bringing South Africa's condition to the attention of the United Nations. Look at the Indians, the Zulus are told; those alien shopkeepers and rack-renters squeeze the blood out of you! Watch out for the Zulus, the Europeans tell their Indian houseboys; next thing you know they'll be coming up out of the mines, moving into the cities, and asking for your jobs! The truth is, of course, that the whites—and especially the Afrikaaners, now in power, who hate everybody, including their countrymen of English descent—have always tried to maintain a feudal non-urbanized economy and a rigid statism run by and for themselves. This could only be done by keeping the "inferior races" underfoot. Now, if the millions of repressed South Africans cannot peacefully win their right to vote Malan and his kind out of office, the United Nations had best intervene before the sporadic violence of the past fortnight becomes tomorrow's bloody revolt.

50 Slain in African Race Riot

Natives Fight Indians; Armed Forces Called

DURBAN, Union of South Africa—(AP)—At least 50 natives and Indians have been killed in a two-day race riot which has injured more than 300.

No Europeans (whites) are known to have been injured.

For the first time in the history of South Africa the army, navy and air force were called out to help police restore order. Damage was estimated at $1,000,000.

THE RIOTS started Thursday when a young native boy was injured by an Indian pushcart peddler.

Natives started attacking Indians indiscriminately. Thousands of them ran amok and whole families of Indians were slain in their homes.

Chanting African battle cries the natives swept out to the sparsely settled suburbs burning and looting whole streets of Indian houses and stores.

Hundreds of Indian women and children fled into the bush. Hundreds more, homeless and injured, packed police stations.

"Bolt From The Blue"

According to the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Durban Riots, these riots, which have shocked South Africa and set everybody thinking, "came as unexpectedly as a bolt from the blue." "We are satisfied, beyond doubt," says the Commission, "that everybody concerned was taken by surprise and that no one had reason to anticipate the riots."

It is not at all surprising that this tragic episode occurred without being anticipated by the authorities. The increasing tension between Africans and Indians as the result of grievances which the former have against the latter was undoubtedly unknown to those in power. It is quite clear from the report of the Commission that most of the grievances Africans have against Indians, although "grossly exaggerated" are nevertheless true in substance. We agree that some of the accusations made against Indians could not be proved, but it has been abundantly proved that the differential treatment of Indians by the authorities is largely responsible for the tension between Africans and Indians which the Commission has described as one of the factors "which made the situation dangerous."

The Commission has been impressed by the fact that differential treatment of the Indians which favours them fills Africans with violent resentment. And the Commission should have added that it makes a certain type of South African Indian "ride the high horse."

We disagree with the findings of the Commission that "the Native has always regarded the Indian as a stranger. The mere fact that he is different has roused hostility." It is the riding of a high horse by Indians, as the result of their privileged status which is rousing hostility. Take for instance, the question of liquor, pass laws and land; the Indians are allowed to obtain liquor in the bars, whereas the Africans are prosecuted when found in possession of it; the Indians can move about freely, whereas the Africans' movements are restricted by means of the pass laws; the Indians "are allowed to own property in large areas of Durban, while ownership of urban land is practically impossible for a Native."

In criticising "the hostile overseas Press," which to us seems uncalled for, the Commission blames it for putting idease into the heads of the masses of Africans, and tries to prove that the "average Native is a keen supporter of segregation," for "he realises that as yet he is ill-equipped in the fight for survival, which has become so sharp in modern times. Consequently he demands residential, racial and economic segregation." With all due respect to the Commissioners, we fail to see how the average ignorant African can demand segregation because he realises that he is ill-equipped for the struggle for survival. Perhaps this statement was made for the benefit of overseas critics!

The disquieting feature of the Commission's report is a warning "that, unless the position is carefully watched and all exhibitions of public violence firmly repressed the Natives may make another attack on Indians in order to 'square their account.' It is a great pity that after disclosing startling facts about the tension between Africans and Indians, the Commission was unable to make recommendations because they were not asked to do so by the authorities.

The Commissioners are satisfied that Africans have an account against Indians for the settlement of which they "may make another attack on Indians;" but the Commissioners, apart from advocating stern action against men with grievances, have made no suggestion as to how this threatening situation can be dealt with amicably without the employment of force.

We certainly believe that it is the duty of the Government to suppress violence and to keep law and order, but it is equally its duty to see that the causes of violence are removed. Governments do not exist solely for the purpose of enforcing law and order but also for the purpose of enabling the governed to obey and respect that law and order. Peace between Africans and Indians in Durban will not be restored by means of Police action but by the removal of the causes of tension between the two races. It is to be hoped that, in spite of the Commission's inability to make any recommendations because it was not asked to do so, the Government will not only take precautionary measures to prevent another African attack on Indians but will also find the remedy of grievances which are not denied even by the Commission, although it says they were "exaggerated." We hope this will be done in order to avoid another "bolt from the blue."

Durban Race Riot Toll 116

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 17—(INS)—The death toll in Durban's race riots rose to 116 tonight when five charred bodies were found by rescue workers in a burned-out house.

The list of injured stands at 1190, with both dead and wounded lists expected to climb before full order is restored to Indian and Zulu sections of the city rocked by bloody fighting over the week end.

Durban itself was quiet as big police and troop concentrations were maintained to insure peace.

A possible outbreak of native-Indian fighting was nipped at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, when 150 natives marching on an Indian dwelling were arrested.

Slave Traffic Causes Terror In South Africa

NYLSTROOM, South Africa (ANP)—The northern Transvaal sector of the country has been visited with a large scale brutal traffic in human lives which is causing a reign of terror and defying efforts to South African police to squash, it was disclosed here recently. The traffic in slaves, characterized by kidnapping, violence, assault and murder, is being carried on by High-veld gangs, known as "black-birders," in a manner reminiscent of the old slave traders on the African coast.

These blackbirders seize wandering natives and sell them as laborers to the highest bidder. Native farmer workers, mig... from Central Africa, all fall vi...

South African Cabinet Hears 'Effective Control' Is Set Up

Causes Worry, Nation

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to The New York Times.

SLATED FOR DURBAN RACE RIOT INQUIRY

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 17—While Durban was recovering today from the effects of communal clashes between Zulus and Indians, the Cabinet received a report from Minister of Justice C. R. Swart and Minister of Defense F.

C. Erasmus, who had made a preliminary investigation on the spot. An official statement later said the situation "is under effective control." The Government also is taking immediate relief measures.

A Judicial Commission of Inquiry will be appointed without delay to look into the specific causes and circumstances of the disturbances. White South Africans generally hope that the investigations may be both prompt and complete, for the events in Durban have brought to the fore feelings of uneasiness.

Observers reveal that for years successive Administrations have postponed solution of such problems as the housing, educating and feeding of the Negro peoples of this Union because of the magnitude of the cost.

The Cape Argus comments this evening: "Whatever the immediate causes of this violence in Durban may prove to have been, the sad fact in the background of the whole affair is the decay of native confidence in the white man's readiness to do justice to all and the deep worsening of race relations in the Union of South Africa."

It is recalled that shortly before his death in December, Jan H. Hofmeyr, liberal leader and apostle of the "trusteeship" idea of the duty of the white race, wrote that racial policies in this country were dictated by fear since the Negroes outnumbered Whites four to one.

In the view of observers, the events in Durban may have increased that fear in Durban itself. Police and military precautions will continue until next week-end, and possibly longer.

Few Indian establishments reopened and the Indian market remained closed. The South African Red Cross is feeding in improvised camps about 25,000 persons or one-quarter of the Indian population. Few Indians held insurance policies covering loss by riot, which is estimated at $1,000,000.

About 470 persons arrested since Friday, mostly Zulus, were charged today with public violence and were remanded to Jan. 31.

Durban Indians Still Fearful

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 17 (AP)—Thousands of Indian refugees refused to return to their homes tonight from the protected camps to which they fled during the race rioting here.

For the first time since Thursday it was apparent that police and troops had halted the murderous feuding between Zulus and Indians. A constant patrol of police, soldiers and sailors is being maintained on the streets and around the city. About 1,400 regular troops are in Durban.

Casualties suffered by the Indians and Zulus in the fighting still have not been definitely determined. Police said more than 100 persons were killed in the rioting that was touched off when a Negro boy was injured in a fight with an Indian peddler. P. R. Pather, secretary of the South African Indian Congress, estimated the death toll at 300.

Treatment was given to 1,184 Negroes and Indians at King Edward Hospital. Ambulance officials said they took care of 6,000 cases.

[Reuters said twenty-one non-Europeans and one European were casualties in race riots in Pieter Maritzburg, the capital of Natal tate over the week-end and that two new assaults occurred there Monday.]

Christian Council Issues Plea

By Religious News Service.

DURBAN, Jan. 17—An appeals to Christians of all races and denominations to work together for the elimination of racial tensions was made in Capetown last night by the Christian Council of South Africa in a resolution deploring the race riots here.

The Rev. B. E. L. Sigamoney, leader of the Transvaal Indian Organization, sent telegrams to Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders asking them to do all in their power to help restore good feeling in Durban.

Kill Forty In African Riot

NEW YORK — Forty Nigerians were killed in a riot during a coal strike at Enugu here last week, according to a report from Nigeria, West Africa.

The release states a national emergency has been declared and a commission, including Africans, has been formed to investigate the cause of the fray.

The trouble started, it was reported, with a two-day strike called by coal miners in support of their demand for a basic daily wage of 82 cents. The demand was opposed by the colonial government because it would have allegedly increased the price of coal 35 cents a ton.

Before the dispute could be settled, rioting broke out in Aba and Port Harcourt, spreading to Enugu.

Believe Riots in Africa Caused by Government's Policies of Segregation

Capetown, South Africa (NNPA)—While Burban was recovering from the riot between Zulu and Indian inhabitants, the South African Government Monday, January 17 received reports that the situation "is under effective control."

A judicial commission of inquiry will be appointed to look into the specific causes and circumstances of the riot.

Most unrest in the country has been caused by Indians and natives protesting the white government's policies of segregation and limited government representation for colored inhabitants.

According to reports, 300 people were killed and 1,000 injured in the riots, which began January 14, following a fight betwen a Zulu boy and an Indian peddler. The Zulu boy was reported only slightly injured in his fight with the peddler.

Real causes of the riots, a correspondent in Durban said, are racial antagonism between the Africans and the Indians, aggravated by their religious and cultural differences and "bad living conditions" in the area where the riots have occurred.

An unofficial report said that the death roll may reach 500 when a full check is made.

It was reported that one white European was killed and eleven were wounded, but generally the fighting was not directed against the white population.

Fighting covered such wide areas that the estimates at best were guesses.

Bodies Litter Ground

The bodies of riot victims littered the ground at Cate Manor, on the fringe of the city. Long trails of bloodstains marked every street leading to the non-Europeon hospital, where fifteen doctors cared for the wounded.

The fate of hundreds who fled from Durban is not yet known.

After the Zulu boy had been injured in the fight with the peddler, incident followed incident, swelling into the worst rioting the country has seen, and causing damage which police say will amount to nearly $5,000,000.

Police, charging with fixed bayonets, at first sought to break up the rioting, but the trouble spread, and heavy military reinforcements were ordered.

A group of Indians, attacked by a Zulu mob chanting battle cries, leaped from a 500-foot cliff.

Families Burned Alive

Whole families, both Indian and Zulu, were burned alive in their houses. Others were dragged into the street and slain, or run down as they fled from mobs, or resisted them.

The Government called all trained members of the Royal Durban Light Infantry Brigade to duty, and said the Natal Mounted Rifles would join them later. The Governnor-General Mr. G. Brand van Zyl, prepared an order calling the active citizens defense force into action.

Cuprian, king of the Zulus, pleaded with his subjects to stop the fighting with the Indians which has wiped out whole families.

He said he wanted the trouble to be settled peacefully.

Several hundred police were flown into Durban on January 15 with radio-equipped patrol cars to back up police, military and naval units which were unable to stamp out the fighting.

Two emergency hospitals were opened.

The defense Minister, Mr. F. C. Erasmus, and the Justice Minister, C. R. Swart, flew to Durban to discuss the riots.

It was at one of these camps that panicking Indians jumped from a cliff where the Zulus had trapped them..

Rioting so far was confined to the Durban area, which has a population of 121,000 Indians, 109,000 Negroes and 128.000 whites.

India Tells UN Racial Hatred On Upswing In South Africa

Adding that it was the UN's duty to "make any investigation it may deem necessary and call upon the Union of South Africa to desist."

Meanwhile in Capetown, Minister of Native Affairs E. G. Jansen told the senate that South Africa would soon begin a long range program to divide all cities and towns into "strict European and non-European sections." He envisioned this plan as extending to different native tribes, saying the government would "help the native to keep and develop their own form of life."

LAKE SUCCESS (ANP) — M. C. Stealvad, chairman of India's delegation to the United Nations, told the political committee of the general assembly here last week that "racial relations in the Union of South Africa have deteriorated to such an extent that a serious conflagration is to be feared." The Indian delegation is seeking a UN investigation of the treatment of approximately 300,000 South Africans of Indian descent.

Setalvad charged that South African Indians "constitute a helpless, voiceless and voteless minority and are victims of an ever-increasing measure of racial suppression and

"The Indian in South Africa goes through life with the brand of racial inferiority and he suffers as only those who have suffered the loss of dignity of the human persons can appreciate," Setalvad declared

GEORGE Padmore Writes for Defender

Durban Riot Launches The Battle Of Africa

LONDON—As a result of the riots in South Africa, the British public, doped with official propaganda that the colored races are "happy and contented," and that whenever trouble occurs in Africa, Malaya, the West Indies and other empire territories, it is inspired either by communist agents or nationalist agitators, are beginning to realize that the native races have justifiable grievances which demand immediate redress if their loyalty and goodwill is to be retained.

Even the Tory press, which has been foremost in demanding the Labour Government to apply repressive measures against colonial nationalism, is now warning the government of the danger of race war spreading throughout Asia and Africa should the colored races get it into their heads that one of the aims behind the creation of Western Union is only a device of the Imperialist Powers—Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Portugal — to unite their forces to maintain imperialism and colonialism in Asia and Africa, using the bogy of communism to disguise their imperial aims.

Already it is being noted that, despite the resolutions of the Security Council calling upon the Dutch to release the nationalist leaders of the Indonesian Republic and to withdraw their armies from Java, Holland, backed by Britain, France and America, proceeds in her aggression against the young Asiatic Republic so as to recover the oil, tin, rubber, cocoa, sugar and other colonial products needed for European countries. At the same time Britain is intensifying development plans for foodstuffs and raw materials in Africa, and together with France fixing up a secret deal with Italy to return parts of Mussolini's ex-African colonies to the DeGaspari government as a bribe for Italy's support against Soviet Russia.

All these power politics maneuvers have not escaped the attention of colonial nationalist leaders and are contributory factors behind what the London Daily Mail describes as "The Battle of Africa." In its editorial comment on South Africa the Tory paper said:

"The Battle of Durban is over. For 48 hours hideous passions have been let loose in one of South Africa's fairest cities. Armed force quelled these riots. But armed force, howsoever applied, cannot always avert South Africa's greatest danger—race warfare. That it has now broken out between two non-European peoples—one native, the other alien to the Union, is no guarantee that it may not eventually develop into a conflict between 2,000,000 Europeans and the colored races.

"The Zulus attacked the Indians for the same reason as, at a later date, the whole non-European population might rise against the whites. The Zulus feel cheated, oppressed, deprived of elementary social justice. They feel the baffled rage of a proud race outwitted by clever traders. That does not excuse, but it helps to explain their savage reprisals. But it is no crime to be enterprising and industrious, as the Indians in Natal undoubtedly are. Indeed, such qualities are called for above all in the growth of a country as yet hardly developed. Small traders, and the Indian has a genius for the calling, are essential to a young community. To deport the Indians would be unjust, for their standard of living compares favorable with that in India.

Is segregation the answer? We doubt it—any more than full political rights to all in South Africa will bring peace. A balance must be struck. On the one side a vast majority claims social justice; on the other there is need, for many years to come, for the European minority to share the development of this vital, expanding nation.

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MORE RIOTS EVIDENCE

Allegations of over-charging on buses, harsh treatment and exploitation of African bus passengers were described as fantastic and without foundation by Mr P. Harry, secretary of the Indian Bus Employers Union in evidence before the Riots Commission of Inquiry in Durban.

Mr Harry suggested that the evidence given by Africans was such as to indicate that it was not their own but that there was a "master mind" behind the scene.

If the African on his own were to come and make such clever and cunning statements, and if that were his way of thinking," he said, "then we can safely say that he is fit to rule this country."

It was surprising, he went on, that the Africans had not brought their grievances at the time to the authorities, to their chiefs, to their advisory boards, or to their parliamentary representatives.

QUESTION ON BAD EXAMPLE

Questioned by the Chairman of the Commission whether it is not a fact that the Indian, by his flouting of the law and his insubordination during the passive resistance campaign, set a very bad example to the African, which may possibly be connected with the recent African uprisings, Mr R. P. Naicker Secretary of the Cator Manor Ratepayers Association gave no reply.

Previously, he had told the Commission that Indians were of the opinion that press reports of the anti-Indian policy of the Government and the speeches made by aspirants to Parliament and Provincial Councils, "and, of course, the encouragement given to Africans by certain elements of the European community, have been the primary causes of the riots."

In the absence of an answer to this question, Mr Justice van den Heever added: "Is it not remarkable that from the Indian side, it is always said that the European treated the African badly, when from the African side comes continually the cry against the Indian and the attitude of 'who will have a go at him?' You know the African's way of cherishing grievances."

AT A LOSS

Mr Naicker replied that they were at a loss to understand why the Africans chose them (Indians) as a medium to give vent to their feelings against the Government and the local authority, for actually, the opportunities in the field of commerce are the responsibility of the authorities, to whom all these grievances have been referred.

"We ourselves are also denied many facilities in the same way as the African," he added.

Mr Naicker made these points in refuting allegations by African witnesses that economic exploitation of the African by the Indian was the cause of the riots.

If Africans had any complaints against Indian bus owners, he wanted to know why they did not air them before the Commission of Inquiry into Road Motor Transportation; and was it to be believed that the exercising of the privilege of objection on legitimate and fair grounds before the Transportation Board amounted to frustration of African hopes of running their own motor transport services? This also applied to trading facilities.

He added: "May we know what are the alleged frustration tactics employed by Indians?"

"Can anyone believe that the average African has the necessary ability and resources to be a successful businessman? Why blame the Indian as if he is the public authority on whom entirely depends the issue of trading licenses?"

Referring to allegations by African witnesses, of miscegenation between Indians and Africans, Mr Naicker said they did not deny that this had taken place in rural areas, but in comparison with the population, it was hardly worth notice. This mixture of races occasionally by certain bad elements of both communities was inevitable, he said.

"One has to remember, too, that in all cases the African woman has been the willing partner."

No Meaning

It was felt that school children must be drenched with "Christian nationalism" and that "white Christian civilisation must be saved." Many of those terms had no meaning, but an immense emotional appeal, which bore a striking resemblance to the Nordic myth of the Nazis.

On Native education, Mr Kirkwood said that many people were happy if they could see a Native

Durban Race Riots Are Put Down, Tension Shifts to Transvaal Area

Apartheid Seen As Suicidal

Machochonland

Emotion Clouding Approach

hospitals as a result of the race rioting.

A spokesman for the Zulus said they were revolting against long exploitation and black marketing by Indians who have treated them as "scum." Indian shopkeepers allegedly have forced natives to buy large quantities of non-essential items before allowing them to purchase food at "doubled prices."

working with his hands as the hewer of wood and the bearer of water. A Native teacher had told him that at his school most of the boys were taught handicrafts for the benefit of visitors. None of them meant to take them up as careers because of the "civilised labour" policy which denied them a future as craftsmen. They, therefore, followed a completely academic programme.

It had been made perfectly clear apartheid was a policy of repression.

The Rape of Africa

Restoration of freedom is the central theme of the native blacks in Africa, from Egypt across the vast continent south to the Cape of Good Hope. One can grasp this picture by reading the South African Pilot, published in Lagos, of listening to the prattle of men who stand in the shadow of the Sphinx. These dark people cannot understand this talk of Nordics about a free world when they daily exist in chains, destitution, ill health and illiteracy.

The recent race riots in South Africa supplies opportunity for W. E. B. DuBois to give the world an intimate picture of what is going on in that benighted land. He accurately depicts how dominant groups subtly throw weaker people at one another's throats for the selfish purpose of retaining control.

There follows a portion of the DuBois statement, which exposes the savage loot of raw materials of Africa, and how the blacks have been separated from their rightful heritage—the land:

"The bitter race riot which has just taken place in South Africa was to be expected. It was necessary that sooner or later a fierce outbreak should are, typifying the deep-seated resentment of millions of people, aimed in reality not at anybody in particular but at everybody in a world of oppression, and foreshadowing bloodier efforts to come.

"The history of South Africa is a history of turmoil, frustration, and injustice. The Union is twice the size of France, Belgium and Holland together, and has a population of 11,000,000 people. Of these, 7,700,000 are black native peoples; 900,000 are colored people of mixed Negro, Asiatic, and white descent; 280,000 are Indians and other Asiatics; and 2,300,000 are Europeans. The whites have segregated and disfranchised all of the Africans and most of the colored peoples and Asiatics, and are ruling these people for their own advantage and that of European and American investors.

The Africans, forming seventy per cent of the population, possess only eight per cent of the land. Yet of the land owned by the whites, only five per cent is in actual use. Early settlers took enormous farms and capitalist land speculators took more. In the Transvaal alone, thirteen land companies hold nearly five million acres of land, most of which is unused. The right of Africans to buy land is limited and while some gestures have been made toward restoring small bits to them, nothing really important has been done.

"The Negroes have practically no right to vote and cannot sit in Parliament. They can only be represented there by a few white men, supposed to be 'acquainted with their wants and needs.' Their wages are low, their housing is shameful, their treatment is that of serfs and slaves. Their education lags far behind their need. Their industrial exploitation in mines and on plantations is notorious.

"What now, under such circumstances, is an African to do? He is deprived of arms and the right to carry them, and is surrounded not only by the well-armed whites but by the threats of European warships and munitions. Rebellion under such a situation is almost impossible; certainly, there is at present no chance for legal agitation and expression of grievances, or planning of appeal to the world. The appeal of black South Africans to the United Nations last year was not even received. There was no 'legal' basis for its reception. The protest of the Indians could be received and was debated because they have an Indian government to represent them. The Africans have nothing.

"The unrest therefore had to break out in sporadic and undirected violence. The strikes in the mines two years ago were put down by government force and declared illegal. But here in the case of their fellow sufferers, the Indians, the Negroes could find grievance, petty undoubtedly, but nevertheless festering like a sore. Whenever two groups of underprivileged and oppressed peoples come together, one group and sometimes both try to imitate the oppression of the upper classes.

"Without doubt, the Indians took advantage in many cases of the greater ignorance and poverty of the Africans and sought to escape being classified with them and suffering the indignities that they suffer. On the other hand, the Africans could see in the Indians a class of people whom they resented and suspected of being willing to join with their white oppressors. Similar development one saw in the fierce enmity between the mulattoes and black slaves of Haiti, and in other West Indian Islands, during the days of emancipation.

"It happened, however, that in South Africa one great man stopped the possible clash between Indians and Africans and brought them together as one protesting force; and that was Mohandas Gandhi, who began his great career in this part of the world. Consequently, we have had few outbreaks between Africans and Indians, no matter how much the white oppressors wished and undobutedly encouraged this. In these later days, however, when Gandhi transferred his activity to India itself and there eventually died for his great cause, there was no great man to succeed him in South Africa. And without doubt the relations between Indians and Africans have deteriorated, and with the differences of languages, religion, custom, and economic situation growing, a break was bound to occur sooner or later."

South Africa Servants Demand Higher Pay

Johannesburg, May 12.—The good old days of cheap native servants in the Rand area of South Africa seem to be passing. Natives are turning to better paid work and housebo[illegible] are demanding instead of $15 or $20 a month, an unheard of $25 or more, and cookboys want $40.

GEORGE Padmore

White Group Threatens South African Unity

LONDON—The political quarrel which has broken out between the leaders of the European settlers in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nysaland, on the one hand, and Creech Jones, the Secretary of State for Colonies on the other, should serve as a timely warning to Africans in places like Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, to resist every attempt of Europeans settling and acquiring lands in these West African territories.

The background of the present conflict in Central and Eastern Africa is briefly this: After the first World War, the Colonial Office encouraged European settlers, mostly ex-army officers, to

the exclusive domination of European of British stock and
n link-up with South Africa.
Last October, the Colonial Office convened an African Con-
nce in London, at which representatives—mostly chiefs and
inated members of Legislative Councils—were brought to
gland, to hear pep-talks from Creech Jones, Sir Stafford Cripps
Mr. Morrison on Britain's economic needs and the importance
frica's contribution of foodstuffs and raw materials, especial-
ollar-earning products like cocoa and minerals. Now, among
e so-called representatives of Africa were several white men.
y were the "spies" of the settlers in East and Central Africa.
y came, chatted and smiled with the blacks and after secret
ferences with big-shots in the Colonial Office, hurried back
Africa and organized an all-white conference at Victoria Falls.
As this conference was a purely private affair, only Euro-
ns were invited. The eleven delegates representing a few thou-
l white farmers and mine owners, drew-up a plan calling for
immediate federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and
saland as the first step towards the creation of a new British
minion, from which all African members will be excluded.
h a dominion would later link-up with Tanganyika, Kenya
Uganda, where the Europeans are joining forces to wrest
tical control from the Colonial Office.

Riots Commission Told of Natives' Grievances

Leader Warn's That "Fire May Never be Extinguished"

DURBAN, Monday.—"I do not know how the Commission is going to put out this fire. I do not think it will ever be extinguished, because so many wrongs have happened under the eyes of our people," said an aged Native leader, Mlizi Mkwanza, in evidence before the Riots Commission of Inquiry this morning.

He was addressing the Commission on behalf of the Mount Edgecombe Native organisation which, he said, was a large organisation representative of the views of the periurban Native worker.

"I would say that if we (the leaders) were younger men then the Tongaat rebellion of 1906 would be repeated. We would arm ourselves and chase the Indians away. If the commission does not settle things there will be no peace."

Continuing, Mlizi said that when news of the Durban out-breaks reached Mount Edgecombe, the Natives armed themseves and were preparing to march on Durban. They said: "Do not stop us. The Indians have been worrying us for some time."

Mlizi said: "All the beautiful land from the Tugela mouth to Doornkop have been taken from Natives and given to Indians. If I coud borrow an aeroplane I would be able to show you how the Indians have ejected us."

Formerly the Natives squatted on European land.

"The Europeans paid us, the Indians do not pay us as well."

Mr Justice Van den Heever: "Were you happy under the Europeans?"—"Yes. We were so happy that we had herds of cattle we could not count"

No Redress

There was no legal redress for Natives, because they could not afford to pay counsel. The Indian community clubbed together and put the Native right out of business.

The seduction by Indians of Native girls was very prevalent, yet it was impossible for the father of a girl left in distress by an Indian to obtain redress. He knew of many native families who had supported the illegitimate children, Indian fathered, of their daughters.

Sapela, another Native leader representing the organisation, said: "We have got to a stage now where we no longer feel disposed to take our problems to the Government. It does not matter what we may ask of the Government, the Indians block us every time."

Overcharging and exploitation of Native weaknesses by Indians caused the riots. There was no outside influence.

"The heart of the Native had been hurt. This is contagious and it spreads," he added.

Mrs Mary Asher, representing the National Council of Women said that feelings of frustration and lack of security among the Native community were the causes which led up to the recent riots.

Factors contributing to this feeling of resentment and frustration, she said, were: Lack of housing, bad transport facilities, inadequate food supplies, insufficient educational facilities, insufficient beer halls, lack of recreational facilities and a complete lack of courtesy towards Natives.—"Friend."

Bloody Race Rioting In South Africa Spreads

Violence Breaks Out In Johannesburg And In Towns and Areas Around Durban

From Overseas Dispatches.

Durban, South Africa, Jan. 16.—Machine-gun and rifle fire crackled today in South Africa's spreading race rioting.

Bloody fighting between Zulu and Indian inhabitants seemed waning in Durban, where it started Thursday, but spread like an ugly rash into neighboring towns and rural areas.

Violence flared tonight in Johannesburg, largest city of South Africa and 310 miles northwest of Durban. A bomb was hurled from a passing car at a shop owned by an Indian. Windows were blown in, but Indian owners of the shop were in back room and escaped injury.

Cabinet to Meet Today.

Durban police counted 85 bodies in their first tally of the dead. One was a European (white) and the rest were Indians and natives. There were 870 Indians and natives injured, of whom 558 were hospitalized. Bodies still were being brought into the city.

Prime Minister Daniel Malan called an emergency Cabinet meeting to hear official reports of the fighting. The Cabinet will meet in Capetown tomorrow.

Dispatches from India said the rioting has caused deep resentment there. The Hindustan Times of New Delhi blamed the riots on the Government of Malan and "his henchmen's pursuance of a divide-and-rule policy to counteract attempts to form a united non-European front." The late Mohandas K. Gandhi's son Devadas edits the paper.

Here in Africa, Zulu King Cyprian called on his people to stop the killing and return to their homes. Chanting their ancient battle cries, they have been on an orgy of killing, arson, loot, and rape for three terrifying days. The police said 25,000 Indians have been driven from their homes here, and the fate of hundreds is unknown. The rioting started after a native boy was injured in a fight with an Indian peddler.

Whites Barricade Homes.

Reinforced troops, striving to stem the spread of rioting, opened fire with light machine guns and rifles today at the town of New Germany, about 15 miles from Durban, killing four African natives.

The white population at Pineville, 17 miles from here, was barricaded in homes and hotels. Telephone reports told of a "serious" situation there, but Zulu warriors cut telephone lines to the town and there was no further word.

Trouble also spread to Pietermaritzburg, Natal's capital, during the night.

Indians and Zulus shot it out 20 miles from Durban, near the Government's native reserve at Umbumbula. At Camperdown, 48 miles from here, police said trouble was "just starting," with raids on Indian shops.

Mostly the offensive has rested with South African blacks, the police said, but bands of Indians formed to take revenge. Forty Indians armed with clubs and iron bars searched out a Zulu hidden in tall grass on the outskirts of Durban and beat him to death.

Extra Troops Flown In.

Defense Minister F. C. Erasmus said 2,000 uniformed men were on duty here to restore order in this battered city, and that all people in the Transvaal and Free State have been alerted. Hundreds of extra troops and police have been ferried in by the South African Air Force for deployment here and in menaced areas around the city.

India Studies Problem

New Delhi, Jan. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said tonight the Indian Government is studying the situation in South Africa, where race rioting involving native Negroes and Indians has broken out.

Asked for comments on the rioting, Nehru said: "It is nasty."

Catholic Paper Discusses Rioting In South Africa

By C. Mgr. Rowntree

CAPETOWN, South Africa (NC)—The mass rioting of natives and Indians in Natal province which has ended in a frenzy of killing and pillage is seen by The Southern Cross, South African National Catholic weekly, as an indictment of the policy of leaving the native to "develop along his own lines."

Commenting on the rioting, the paper states that if no effort is made to raise the status of the native and equip him to share in the country's political life, "then we may expect him to try primitive ways of settling his problems."

The Catholic Church is not involved in the lawlessness, except, of course, that it has deplored the violence. The percentage of Cath-

ILL FEELING between the natives and Indians has been brewing for years. The Indians in Natal own most of the trading

DURBAN RIOT TOLL
100 DEAD, 1,000 HURT

Indians Suffer Most in Clash With Natives—Smuts Warns Regime on Repressive Laws

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 15—One hundred dead, 1,000 injured and untold damage to property were estimated tonight as the outcome of the three-day communal clashes between natives and Indians in Durban and its suburbs. The majority of the casualties and all the damage were sustained by the Indians. The outstanding feature of the rioting was that the white population was nowhere involved.

Earlier estimates had been much magnified and the present figures may still be reduced. The authorities believed tonight that they had the situation in hand.

The outbreak of communal strife was both unexpected and unprecedented. It reached its peak in the early hours this morning but began to subside when troops were brought to the scene under a proclamation from the Governor General and when police reinforcements arrived by air.

Both the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Defense are on the spot to take all necessary measures. Refugee camps have been opened to care for thousands of fleeing Indians. Two emergency hospitals have been set up.

At the height of the trouble Indian stores were looted indiscriminately and Indian homes were set on fire. Charred bodies were still being removed tonight from the smoking ruins.

The disturbing aspect of the riots is how and why they happened. Ostensibly, it all began with a rumor, later proved false, that a vendor in the Indian market had beaten and killed a small Negro boy. Thereupon the natives sought vengeance and violence bred more violence. Obviously, there must have been deeper causes, traceable partly to the general feeling of unrest among both whites and non-whites.

Zulu, Indian Antipathy

Natives in Durban and Natal Province are mostly Zulus, a warrior race that a few generations back humbled British arms in a series of resounding defeats. They [illegible] a proud people whose chief recreation is to revive war dances in which the men appear with traditional oxhide shields, assegais and knobkerries. And, as in the old days, their "bush telegraph" carries news swiftly from hill to hill.

The Zulus do not like the Indians and the antipathy is mutual. In the case of the Zulus it is fostered by the example of the whites of Natal who fear the encroachment of the "coolies," and seek not only their complete segregation but their repatriation.

It is common knowledge that many Indian traders and employers exploit their native customers and servants who, in turn, harbor resentment.

It is said also that the Indians themselves have been "playing with fire." Ironically enough, the executive committee of the South African Indian Congress was scheduled to meet in Durban this week-end "to review the political situation." One of the most recent acts of its president was to send confraternal greetings to native organizations in which he spoke of South Africa's "becoming another Malaya, Indonesia or Viet Nam."

Several Indian Congress leaders are avowed members of the Communist party.

The problem for the Government is to ascertain if the Durban riots were spontaneous or concerted. Moreover, it must be prepared to face accusations before the United Nations that the Indians in this country, 99 per cent of whom are South African nationals, remain unprotected.

One White Reported Killed

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 15 (AP)—Officials at Johannesburg estimated that 300 persons had been killed, and a Durban Member of Parliament said the figure was nearer 500.

One white European was killed and eleven were wounded, the police said, but generally the fighting was not directed against the white population.

The fighting covered such wide areas that the estimates, at the best, were guesses. The fate of hundreds who fled from Durban was not yet known.

Police, charging with fixed bayonets, sought to break up the rioting, but the trouble still spread and heavy military reinforcements were ordered.

A group of Indians, attacked by a Zulu mob chanting savage battle cries, leaped from a 500 foot cliff. Entire families, both Indian and Zulu, were burned alive in their houses. Others were dragged into the streets and slain, or run down as they fled from mobs or resisted.

Officials conferred and alerted police throughout the Transvaal to be ready for an emergency call. The Government announced that it would proclaim a state of emergency if conditions grew worse.

RANDFONTEIN, South Africa, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, former Premier, commenting on the Durban riots, said today that South Africa was "tasting her first fruits" of the present Government's "racially repressive, contra-reactionary economic policies."

"I feel that the course which the present Government is following will lead to events which future generations will mourn," the veteran South African leader warned. "The small fire which the Government is fanning today might lead to a terrible conflagration.

"We have our symptoms," he asserted. "What has happened in Durban is a sign. * * *

"We can lose all we have now unless we continue good human relationships with the non-Europeans."

There are two essentials for success in the union. The first is racial unity and the second European leadership, with the colored population making a full contribution on labor and economic lines.

Race Rioting Kills 50 in South Africa

By The Associated Press.

DURBAN, Union of South Africa, Saturday, Jan. 15—At least fifty natives and Indians have been killed in a two-day race riot that injured more than 300. No Europeans were known to have been injured.

For the first time in the history of South Africa the army, navy and air force were called out to help police restore order. Damage was estimated at $1,000,000.

The riots started Thursday when a young native boy was injured by an Indian pushcart peddler. He was taken to a hospital with severe head wounds and rumors spread rapidly that he had been killed.

RIOT NEWS ASSAILED BY SOUTH AFRICAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 29—For two hours in the House of Assembly this afternoon Eric H. Louw, Minister of Economic Affairs and leader of the South African delegation to United Nations, complained of the world press, with particular reference to the reports of the racial riots in Durban last January.

At that time Zulus set upon Indians for three days and fourteen persons were killed and more than 1,000 injured. In addition there were arson and looting. Mr. Louw repeatedly mentioned THE NEW YORK TIMES and its correspondent and read several extracts from his reports. The Manchester Guardian and the New Statesman of London also were cited as well as other newspapers in the United States, Britain, France and India.

The debate arose from Premier Daniel F. Malan's references in Parliament in January to a "malicious message sent overseas" concerning the riots. The South African Society of Journalists protested and an inquiry was ordered. Mr. Luow was entrusted with the direction of the inquiry and today he reported its findings.

The political aspect of the debate became evident when Mr. Louw complained that whereas the world press in general seemed ready to give space to any statement by Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, it did not accord the same privilege to Dr. Malan.

Riots Quelled After 100 Die

Zulu-Indian Conflict Subdued As 1,500 Citizens Armed

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, Jan. 15—(U.P.)—The government quelled Zulu-Indian riots on the outskirts of Durban today and armed 1,500 citizens to deal with further outbreaks.

More than 100 persons, including a European boy, were killed in riots springing from Zulu attacks on Indian settlements before reinforced police, soldiers, sailors and airmen finally restored order.

Some 1,000 persons were injured. Most were Indians, but two Europeans were wounded critically. At least three Indian settlements were destroyed during the more than 24 hours of murder, pillage and arson.

Air-borne reinforcements swelled the total number of police, soldiers, sailors and airmen on guard duty to more than 1,000. They were joined tonight by 1,500 civilians.

Quiet Grips City

Defense Minister F. C. Erasmus and Justice Minister C. R. Swart flew here during the day. They brought with them a proclamation of the governor general authorizing use of military forces to suppress disorders.

Martial law was not proclaimed immediately, but may be if there is another outbreak.

An ominous quiet gripped the city tonight. Authorities said they feared the Zulus, spurred on by week-end drinking bouts, might again invade the Indian settlements.

Thousands of Indians have been herded into secret refugee centers under armed guards. But others remained in their homes, and even the deserted dwellings presented an attractive target to looters and arsonists.

The worst rioting last night occurred at Cato Manor, an Indian settlement on the outskirts of Durban. Every building was burned to the ground.

Bodies jammed most of Durban's mortuaries. Doctors and nurses worked tirelessly to save the wounded. Witnesses told of Indians being slain in the streets or burned to death in their homes.

The rioting was understood to have followed an isolated incident involving an Indian and a Zulu.

South Africa Segregation

Cities To Be Divided Into European and Non-European Sections

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 9 (UP).—Dr. E. G. Jansen, Minister of Native Affairs, told the Senate today that South Africa soon will begin a long-range program to divide all cities and towns into strict European and non-European sections.

Under the plan, Dr. Jansen said, divisions will be created as well between different native tribes. He said the program will not be "drastic." The government will "help the natives to keep and develop their own form of life," he said.

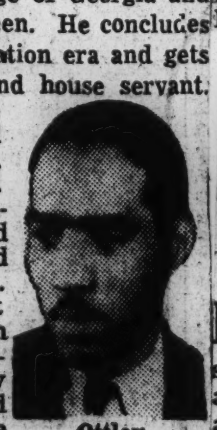
Checking Up on a Wide Variety of Subjects

The Union of South Africa, whose officials see red every time black is mentioned, added a new wrinkle to their white supremacy phobia last week. Not satisfied with having barred Paul Robeson, the singer, in person, they now extend their ban to his recordings. No longer will music-loving South Africans be allowed to hear Robeson's recorded voice over stations controlled by the semi-official South African Broadcasting Corp. The order came from Premier Daniel F. Malan, whose racial views out-Bilbo the late Mississipian at his worst. Robeson, now on a concert tour of India, had no comment about about the ban. . . . Ambassador Edward R. Dudley will present his new letters of credence to Liberian President William V. S. Tubman shortly after the Easter holiday. Tubman will return to Monrovia at that time after a tour of the interior. . . . Leroy Peterson, former United Nations relief worker, contends that Ethiopia has greater claim on the disputed former Italian colonies than any other nation. He insists that Eritrea and Italian Somaliland are necessary to Selassie's nation, so that it can have an outlet to the sea. America is pussy-footing on the issue before the UN Assembly.

Paul Robeson

Queer accidents can happen. Nelia Belasco, 17, white, was riding east in Pelham Bay Park, Bronx, N.Y., while Donald Bryan, 20, was astride his horse on the bridle path going west. The two horses plunged into each other. Both were instantly killed. Miss Belasco suffered a sprained back. Bryant was uninjured. . . . Mrs. Pearl Burks of Hughes, Ark., is searching for her six-year-old son, Joe, who disappeared with a woman known only as 'Bea.' Memphis police have been asked for aid. . . . Hired during the war manpower shortage, 125 women workers in the Philadelphia post-office have been notified that their services will no longer be needed after April 15. More than 100 are colored.

Writer Roi Ottley believes in bearding the lion in his den. Last week he sat down with both Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and his political supporter, KKK Grand Dragon Sam Green. He concludes that Herman mentally is still dwelling in the plantation era and gets his advice about colored people from his maid and house servant. He found the Georgia governor really fearful of the potential power of colored voters, both north and south. Dragon Green was "hurt," he told Ottley, because Atlanta's Morehouse college had returned his $10 contribution. Explaining his reason for interviewing the Klan head, Ottley said: "I just wanted to face the outstanding fascist in the country and evaluate him from first hand information" . . . . Green in another statement to the press denied that the hooded gang who seized seven men from Georgia's Dade Co. Sheriff John Lynch at Chattanooga, were Klansmen. The prisoners were severely flogged by the sheet-wearing gang. Unexplained was how a Georgia sheriff could legally raid a house in Tennessee.



Ottley

Even burglars can have peculiar tastes. Clarence Totten, suspect, under arrest in E. St. Louis, Ill., was charged with the theft of 7,000 pounds of feathers from a company where he worked. . . . Trial of Rex Ingram, the actor, has been delayed while he undergoes an operation. He's charged with violation of the Mann Act. The Government says he took a 15-year-old white girl from her Salina, Kans., home to New York for immoral purposes . . . . Abraham Lincoln's letter in which he denied that he was "pledged to the ultimate extinction of slavery" was sold Tuesday for $1700 to Mary A. Benjamin, NYC. . . . You might be happy to know that the bite of a scorpion is not necessarily fatal. This is the time of the year that the vicious-tailed pest makes its appearance in Florida homes. The best thing to do is apply household ammonia to the painful puncture. Floridians should also exercise caution before putting on shoes, slippers and gloves. Always shake them first. Scorpions and Klansmen, like to hide in dark places.

Fisk University's minister, Dr. William J. Faulkner will be this year's guest speaker at the Easter sunrise services in Radio City Music Hall, NYC. The sermon will be broadcast at 7:30 a.m. Eastern Time. . . . Newsman Dan Burley will be honored at a testimonial dinner at Small's Paradise, NYC, April 28. . . . A goal of 50,000 new registered voters in Virginia has been set by Oliver W. Hill, campaign director. 50,000 old ones are already registered. "We want enough to elect a governor," the Richmond city councilman insists. . . . Henry Wallace begins another nationwide tour April 27 and is scheduled to speak in Chicago's Coliseum April 29 . . . . Los Angeles directors of the American Savings and Loan League will meet in Washington April 22, the same time the 4th annual business conferences is in session.

They Really Said It: "Quote and Unquote"

"The action of the Judiciary General Committee in killing the FEPC bill was an infamous act. It was damnable and un-American and I offer no apologies for the statement. I am wondering why this bill died in committee by a secret vote. It seems to me that members of the Legislature should be willing to stand up and be counted."—Pa. State Senator Samuel G. Neff, attacking the knifing of the State FEPC bill in the senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

"This is proof that the civil rights bills can pass this Congress if record votes can be forced. After the House adopted the amendment by a vote on record, the Democratic and Republican leadership decided that an unsegregated Women's Coast Guard reserve should not be set up as an example for the other branches of the armed services to follow. They killed the bill by sending it back to committee."—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (American Labor-N.Y.) after defeat of his amendment to make the Spars unsegregated.

"Today is a fine occasion to speak out in support of the full civil rights for all of our citizens. Everyone knows that FEPC is needed to help minority groups because of the almost insurmountable employment barriers put before them. Our colored citizens simply ask for what any decent American should gladly give. They ask for a chance to work, to advance economically, to provide better and happier opportunities for their children, to grow in the knowledge and peace and charity of Christ and constantly to show their love for their fellow men in the brotherhood of Christ"—Catholic Bishop Michael J. Ready of Columbus, urging passage of Ohio FEPC legislation.

GEORGE Padmore

Can't Blame Reds For African Riots

LONDON—Even before the appointment of the special commission which Dr. Malan is to set up to investigate the reasons for the recent riots in Durban, South Africa, between Zulus and Indians, reports received from observers there confirm the analysis I have already given of the root causes of the disturbances.

The riots have been the main topic of discussion by politicians, civil servants and diplomats and some leading personalities, no less than prominent newspapers, have stated that there is a connection between the outbreak and the repressive South African Native Policy, as it is called. An article in a leading Sunday newspaper, **The Observer,** points out that "this is perhaps the first serious riot of modern times for which the Communists have not and cannot be blamed." In view of the present eagerness to brand all Colonial disturbances as Communist-provoked, this is of signal importance, inasmuch as it implies a spontaneous boiling over of dee-rooted discontent with an economic and social system which puts the African at the bottom-most rung of the ladder in his own country and works to keep him there.

It is true that both Africans and Indians are opposed to the Herrenvolk rule of the Europeans in the Union of South Africa, and the Bantu know full well that it is the white minority which is responsible for the laws which keep them segregated in appalling reserves in the rural areas and shocking compounds in the industrial districts. But the white man stays in his administrative building, or in his residence, remote from the seething indignation of the black man. On the other hand, the Indian shopkeeper rubs shoulders with him in the village, the landlord sends his Indian agent to collect his rents, he is the restaurant and cafe owner in the city. It is the Indian who receives licenses for running small businesses. Many a young Zulu who came back from helping to fight Europe's war to defeat Fascism hoped that he might with his small annuity or grant find some little business which he could run. For this it is necessary to get a license from the European authorities, and they have refused them to the Africans. And they, seeing Indian rivals getting the licenses they have been refused, turn their resentment not against the white man, who remains in the background, but against the Indians, whom they see every day and whose prosperity reminds the Africans constantly of the superior economic progress of an alien people who make profit out of them, the indigenous people of the country.

The political organization representing the two races—the Natal African Congress and the Natal Indian Congress—have for some time been attempting to come to united action on the question of political demands, but their attempts have been spiked largely by the Indian capitalists, who have tended to prevent the masses of the people on both sides making common cause against the white oppressor. During the outbreak they made appeals to their own people to calm themselves, and when the riots were at their height, the African leaders offered their services to the Indians. Now that the atmosphere has quieted down, it is likely enough that the leaders of the two organizations will get together on a plan whereby a system of districts may be worked out as between Africans and Indians, which will allow for petty trading by both races in amity. Meanwhile the whites are hoping that the tide of indignation will not be turned against them.

Race Riot Flames Anew; 300 Killed

Terrified Indians Flee South Africa Town; Entire Families Wiped Out

DURBAN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 15—(AP)—Terrified Indians fled from Durban Saturday as race rioting which already has claimed an estimated 300 lives blazed up in the suburbs.

The fighting between native blacks and the Indians, a minority group, has been in progress since Thursday. Indians and natives alike have been burned and stoned to death and shot. At least 400 persons have been injured. One European was killed and a dozen were injured. They have been wiped out. The city's Indian quarter has been wrecked. Some have not, however, been generally involved in the rioting. Damage was estimated at $1,000,000.

* * *

ENTIRE INDIAN families have been slaughtered out of the natives' cries as they fought.

POLICE ORGANIZED areas of refuge for the Indians, who are immigrants or descendants of immi-

Intervention by South African armed forces has slowed but not halted the rioting.

grants from the Asian sub-continent.

More than 200 police reinforcements have arrived in Durban. Defense Minister F. E. Erasmus said he would proclaim a state of emergency if the situation grew worse.

Whole streets of stores and houses have been burned down or looted. Hundreds are destitute or homeless.

* * *

THE RIOTING BROKE OUT Thursday, when a young native boy was injured by an Indian market peddler. He was taken to a hospital and reports spread that he had been killed.

The incident snowballed into wholesale native attacks on the Indians. Whole families were slain in their homes.

RIOTS EVIDENCE

Efforts to pacify his tribesmen were described by Chief Mdembi Ngcobo of the Maqadi tribe in his evidence before the Riots Commission of Inquiry this week. Among other things, he said the Sunday after the riots, he was told that his tribesmen employed in Durban had come to the rest of the tribe calling them to arms because of trouble in Durban.

Replying to a question he said that rumour was that all Africans in Durban had been killed by Indians, and it was felt they should arm to "finish off the Indians in our area."

The African who spread the rumour had been fined £2 by himself and later, this African was fined £4 by the Magistrate.

Chief Ngcobo said he was not against the Indian as such. Many of them were his immediate neighbours in the mission reserve near Mount Edgecombe. He had been called by a leader of these Indians whom he found with others. They told him they chose to die together and not singly in their homes.

The Chief said he assured these Indians of his protection. The large number of children with straight hair like that of the Indian found in his area were not of his race. This was a sight both unpleasant and repugnant to the Zulu, he said.

A representative cross-section of native opinion stressed the need for adequate opportunities for their people to develop full nationhood, independently, but with the help the European could give. If this were not given, tension between Africans and Indians, with no guarantee that the European would not be involved, would last.

Evidence on the Africans' desire for self-determination was given by an African Compound Superintendent, while an African railway worker, denying all existence of goodwill between Africans and Indians, said Africans did not want to be subjected to Indians. They wanted to develop on their own. "The riots have shaken the confidence of the Africans in the Government and the police," he said.

Draft Inter-Race Marriage Ban

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 29 (AP)—Marriage between white and colored persons would be prohibited by a law introduced in the House of Assembly today. The bill would also ban such marriages even when one party did not reside in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

"Bulala!"

South Africa's Prime Minister Daniel Malan has carried out a policy of relentless Jim Crow segregation and suppression against both blacks and Indians. Last week in the Union's third largest city, Durban, where some 124,000 of the white masters live dangerously close to native quarters teeming with twice as many blacks and about 110,000 Indians, the smouldering resentment of South Africa's Negroes sprang to flame. Inexplicably, they turned it against the only people more oppressed than themselves.

At the Bus Stop. Word flashed through Durban that an Indian shopkeeper in the central market had brutally beaten a Zulu boy. Some said the boy had been killed, but few waited to learn his fate. In Victoria Street a band of infuriated blacks bore down on some Indians patiently queueing for a bus, and began hurling stones and broken bottles. From there the rioting spread to Durban's Indian quarter in the heart of the city, where other bands of blacks smashed windows, pillaged and looted. Indians huddled in terror behind their shops.

That night, rain dampened the Negroes' fury, but next day the rioting broke out anew. Driven from Durban's center by police and hastily mobilized army and navy units, the Zulus roared into the ring of Indian settlements surrounding the city, chanting their age-old war songs, brandishing flaming torches, iron spikes and their clublike knobkerries. Whenever an Indian was spotted by the blacks, the fierce cry "*Bulala!*" (Kill!) was raised.

Over the Cliff. Whole blocks of shanties were burned to the ground; in one house, seven out of a family of eleven died in the flames. Fleeing Indians were struck down in the streets as they tried to escape. Seven were flung bodily from a railroad train. From the settlement at Cato Manor, Indian women & children by the hundreds fled shrieking into the tropical bush, while others were pulled from their homes to be beaten and raped.

Here & there police and soldiers, armed with Sten and Bren guns, did their best to herd the homeless into improvised stockades to protect them from the blacks. From one stockade the panicked Indians tried to escape by jumping from a 500-foot cliff as a swarm of Zulus bore down on them screaming shrill battle cries.

By week's end, more rioting had broken out in Johannesburg, where someone tossed a bomb into an Indian shop. In Durban, things had grown quiet enough for officials to have a look-around. Amid the bloodstained and ash-strewn debris, they put the cost at more than $1,000,000 worth of destroyed property, 1,000 injured and 300-odd killed. In all the misery brought on, however indirectly, by the grasping and oppressive hand of the master race, only one white man had died.

SOUTH AFRICA

Always Abolishing

In Durban last week, white South Africans were privileged to view one of the ugliest representations of man man ever wrought—Sculptor Jacob Epstein's primeval *Adam*. In accordance with the Nationalist government's policy of *apartheid* (segregation), Indians and Negroes were barred from the exhibit. Roared big-fisted Sculptor Epstein in London: "The *Adam* was intended to represent the beginnings of all men. . . Under such Nazi principles of racial selectivity the subject of the statue himself would not be allowed to have a look at it!"

Prime Minister Daniel Malan's Nationalists were in no mood to heed Epstein's protests. They were hard at work on their grand design to oust non-Europeans from any participation in South Africa's government (TIME, Oct. 25). The latest target of their campaign was the Natives' Representative Council, which had been set up in 1936 to assist Parliament in making laws affecting Negroes. Its six government-appointed white members and 16 Negroes (twelve of them elected) formed a purely advisory body. "The N.R.C.," one of its members once said, "is like a toy telephone, with the Negroes at one end and the government at the other. We've turned the handle and spoken into it, but there is no reply." Premier Malan's government made a characteristic reply. It took away the telephone.

Last week the council was convened for the first time since 1946—to hear its death sentence. Since Europeans objected to its meeting in Pretoria's City Hall, the council squeezed into a stiflingly hot little backstreet meeting room. Said Secretary for Native Affairs Dr. W.J.G. Mears, explaining the council's dissolution: "It has apparently created a sense of frustration in the councilors . . ."

Trim, coal-black Professor Z. K. Matthews (M.A., Yale), gave understatement for understatement. Said he: "This mentality from which we in this country suffer, under which we're always abolishing and not creating, always eliminating and not substituting, has a very bad psychological effect . . ."

Dr. Malan's government did not seem to care unduly about the psychological effects of its actions. It was already working on the next phase of its plan: the abolition of Negro representation in South Africa's Assembly.

South Africa Whites Blame Authorities For Blame In Riots

Slum-Herding And Hostile Press Abroad, Race Tension Blamed

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA (ANP)—White authorities were not to blame for any of the bloody rioting between Zulus and Indians last January, according to a report issued by a commission of inquiry here last Monday. As a matter of fact, the commission listed various other reasons as "causes" for the outbreak in which scores were slain in Durban and surrounding areas.

Some of the causes listed were:

"Tension between Zulu natives and Indians; tension between poor Indians and privileged Indians.

"Herding of natives into slums.

"A hostile press abroad."

At the time of the rioting, Natal Indian congress blamed white police for the spread of violence and charged they did not take "adequate measures in the early stages of the disturbances." The commission merely cited that "certain types of Europeans" were guilty of inciting violence.

Representative of the Dominion of India told the UN that highly discriminatory "white supremacy laws" in the union has kept both Zulu and Indian tempers high. It has been noted locally that economic dissatisfaction was a probable

Calling for vigilance to prevent further outbreaks, the report said the riots broke out unexpectedly between the two non-European groups. The Zulus are native here; the Indians came to the country years

18a(6) 1949

Many Of Streets In Durban Area Filled With Dead

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala

Government Orders Up Infantry Units; Hundreds Fleeing

Jan 1-16-49

BY CAMPBELL WATTS

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 15 —(AP)—Bloody race rioting spread to new districts and assumed more menacing proportions in the Durban area Saturday.

The Durban police said about 100 have been killed and 1,000 injured in the three days of fighting between Zulu and Indian inhabitants. But officials at Johannesburg estimated 300 were killed, and a Durban member of Parliament said the figure was nearer 500.

One white European was killed and 11 were wounded, the police said, but generally the fighting was not directed against the white population.

* * *

Fighting In Wide Area

FIGHTING COVERED such wide areas that the estimates at best were guesses. Bodies of riot victims littered the ground at Cato Manor on the fringe of the city. Long trails of bloodstains marked every street leading to the non-European hospital where 15 doctors worked to exhaustion caring for the wounded.

The fate of hundreds who fled from Durban was not yet known.

Police, charging with fixed bayonets, sought to break up the rioting, but the trouble still spread and heavy military reinforcements were ordered.

A group of Indians, attacked by a Zulu mob chanting savage battle cries, leaped from a 500 foot cliff. Entire families, both Indian and Zulu, were burned alive in their houses. Others were dragged into the streets and slain, or run down as they fled from mobs or resisted.

* * *

Infantry Called Up

THE GOVERNMENT called all trained members of the Royal Durban light infantry brigade to duty and said the Natal Mounted Rifles would join them. Gov. Gen. G. Brand Van Zyl prepared an order calling the active citizen defense force into action.

Several hundred police were flown into Durban Saturday with radio-equipped patrol cars to back up police, military and naval units which have been unable to stamp out the fighting.

Two emergency hospitals were opened. Defense Minister F. C. Erasmus and Justice Minister C. R. Swart flew here Saturday night.

Police said conditions looked more menacing when armed police units went afield trying to head off Zulu bands intent on raiding camps where Indians have taken refuge. It was at one of these camps that panicky Indians jumped from a cliff.

Police strategy was to gather the Indians in easily defended camps. Mobs were seeking to intercept them or get at them in the camps themselves. Hundreds of Indians fled from Durban into the forests.

Cause of it all was a fight Thursday in which an Indian peddler injured a Zula boy. Incident followed incident, swelling into the worst race rioting the country has seen and causing damage which the police said would total $1,000,000 in Durban.

Jan-1-16-49

* * *

Whole Streets In Ruin

WHOLE STREETS were reduced to ruins by mobs swarming through and killing and pillaging. Entire sections were set aflame by torch bearers and the people burned, or killed when they tried to escape or resist.

As usual in riots, many casualties were caused by heavy stones, clubs and knives.

One Indian family, trapped in a flaming building, shot it out with the mob, killing five attackers before dying in the flames.

Conditions had seemed quieter Saturday morning after a night of terror. By daylight, soldiers, sailors and police with bayonets fixed had restored a semblance of quiet. It proved to be just a breathing spell, however, in which the South African air force got its chance to ferry in police reinforcements.

Officials conferred and alerted police throughout the Transvaal to be ready for emergency call. The government announced it would proclaim a state of emergency if conditions grew worse.

Racial War In South Africa

Birmingham News

Racial war—between Zulus and Indians—broke out in South Africa over the week-end, developing into an orgy of unbridled violence—the worst in South Africa's history.

18a(6)

Last night reports from Durban said that the violence showed signs of spreading. There was a flare-up during the day in Johannesburg, largest city in South Africa, 310 miles northwest of Durban, where the rioting commenced.

Jan 1-16-49

Birmingham Ala.

The trouble started last week in Durban, the seaport on the coast of Natal. Hundreds have died and thousands have been injured—a majority of the casualties and practically all of the property damage has been sustained by the Indians. The New York Times correspondent in Capetown says that "the outstanding feature of the rioting was that the white population was nowhere involved."

The South African government is working as rapidly as possible to set up machinery to control the situation. Troops and police are being called up in the developing efforts to stop the violence.

* * *

The New York Times correspondent in Capetown writes:

"The disturbing aspect of the riots is how and why they happened. Ostensibly, it all began with a rumor, later proved false, that a vendor in the Indian market (in Durban) had beaten and killed a small Negro boy. Thereupon the natives sought vengeance and violence bred more violence. Obviously, there must have been deeper causes, traceable partly to the general feeling of unrest among both whites and non-whites."

The Zulus, he continued, do not like the Indians and the antipathy is mutual. "In the case of the Zulus it is fostered by the example of the whites of Natal who fear the encroachment of the 'coolies' (Indians), and seek not only their complete segregation but their repatriation."

There is the further factor of commercial exploitation of the natives by the Indians. Further, some of the radical Indians—several Indian Congress leaders in Natal are avowed members of the Communist Party—have been guilty of purposeful racial flame-fanning.

Tues 1-18-49

The violence is certain to have its repercussions in South African politics. Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, the former premier, said Saturday in Randfontein that the riots were the first fruits of the present government's "racially repressive, contra-reactionary economic policies."

"I feel," he said, "that the course which the present government is following will lead to events which future generations will mourn. . . . The small fire which the government is fanning today might lead to a terrible conflagration.

"We have our symptoms. What has happened in Durban is a sign. . . . We can lose all we have now unless we continue good human relationships with the non-Europeans."

Gen. Smuts feels that there are two essentials for success in the Union of South Africa: racial unity and European leadership. But he feels that the colored populations must make a full contribution on labor and economic lines.

Gen. Smuts, it will be recalled, is a man of considerable wisdom.

South Africa's Powder Keg

The New York Times

There is a kind of tragic irrelevancy about the terror which swept through Durban for three days and then spread to the towns and rural regions of Natal. South Africa is a young nation but the heir to many old feuds and hatreds. There is rivalry between the Dutch Afrikanders and the British. There is the mutual fear and hostility of whites and natives, embittered by memories of massacres, enslavement and exploitation. There is the narrow nationalism and intense racialism typified by the present government of Premier Daniel Malan. And there are the Indians, a minority, largely of tradesmen, long discriminated against by the dominant Europeans and now slaughtered by Zulus.

Mohandas Gandhi began his public career by agitating for the rights of his countrymen in South Africa. The Indian government has made strong protests against the South African government in the United Nations. It is grimly ironical, therefore, that the worst outrages against the Indians should come from the natives, who themselves were conquered less than a century ago, and who have ever since been held in subjection by a white minority.

Racial problems constitute the powder keg of South Africa. With a white population ruling more than three times its own number of natives, the dangers of explosions on a vast scale are obviously acute. In the past, various efforts have been made to provide for a gradual adjustment of relations, to permit a limited participation of the natives in government, to foster self-development of the aboriginal peoples, to improve labor conditions and the like. Admittedly progress was slow. But the reactionary program of Premier Malan's party threatens to reverse the process, and in the meanwhile tensions have mounted.

The Indians have been the first victims; the Zulus and other natives may suffer in their turn. For the fury that gutted Durban—though directed against the Indians—will almost certainly inspire the kind of fear in the whites of South Africa that so frequently leads to harsh repercussions. The wisdom of Jan Christian Smuts is greatly needed in the direction of affairs in South Africa today; it is to be hoped that his countrymen may turn to it.

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Refugees Now Problem In South African Riots

Birmingham News

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 18 (AP)—Authorities tackled the problem of thousands of refugees today after finally stamping out Durban's racial bloodletting.

With 1,400 regular troops, police and sailors, the situation was under control after five days of rioting by natives and Indians.

Police said more than 370 natives were killed. P. R. Rather, secretary of the South African Indian Congress, estimated the death toll at three times that.

There were more than 370 natives in 12 main refugee camps in Durban. The fighting was touched off

King Edward Hospital said 1,184 persons were treated for injuries. Many no longer had homes to return to as a result of arson and destruction.

Indian leaders presented a number of casualties, food and water.

Many of the refugees refused to leave the camps where they were being protected by police in hastily created concentration camps, fearing

when an Indian peddler injured a native boy. The incident started a series of rumors which magnified the growing resentment of the natives who claim Indian merchants have been overcharging them.

Riots Commission Begins Inquiry

Against a background of renewed unrest last week-end, the Durban Riots Commission of Inquiry has begun its sittings under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice van der Heever. The origin of the Sunday riot was a shot fired from a taxi carrying Indians which hit an African in the thigh. Later an Indian bus was stoned and set on fire, the driver being attacked and wounded.

The right of cross-examination of witnesses at the Riots Commission in Durban was ruled out by the Chairman, when Dr. G. Lowen briefed by the South African Indian Congress and the African National Congress, unsuccessfully appealed for this right.

Speaking in support of his appeal, Dr. Lowen claimed that the riots were caused not so much by antagonism between Africans and Indians, but by "deeper causes", including European incitement, slum conditions, speeches by Government Ministers and racial antagonism, hostility and hatred propagated by the previous and present Governments.

Conceding that there may have been grievances among certain Africans against certain Indians, Dr. Lowen said a case would be made to disprove evidence of mass ill-feeling among Africans against Indians as a whole.

"We intend to establish that during the riots a section of European community by their behaviour either actively or passively encouraged or actively incited Africans to violence," he said.

After an adjournment to consider Dr. Lowen's plea for the right to cross-examine witnesses, Mr Justice van der Heever gave his reasons for disallowing the application.

The objects of the commission were to inquire into, and report upon the events which led to, and the causes of the recent riots, he said. The Commission was a fact-finding one; its duty was [illegible] gation nor administration of justice.

There were, he said, a number of witnesses appearing before the commission, and more would come. If cross-examination was allowed, it would not be feasible to arrive at the end of the commission's business if all were ganted the right of cross-examination.

COMMISSION BOYCOTTED

Mr. Justice van der Heever said that groundless allegations, if made and affected the interests represented, would be refuted by those interests. The board would not hear irrelevant evidence.

The right of cross-examination being refused, Dr. Lowen who appeared for the African and Indian Congress organisations withdrew from the Commission. The Chairman regretted their action, stating also that the Commission could not vary its ruling.

Mrs. Mary Asher, representing the National Council of Women, told the Commission that among factors contributing to feelings of frustration and lack of security, all of which led to the riots, were: lack of housing, bad transport facilities, inadequate food supplies, insufficient educational facilities, insufficient beer halls, lack of recreational facilities and complete lack of courtesy towards Africans. Housing, she said, was one of the main causes of the trouble.

THERE WILL BE NO PEACE

"If the Commission does not settle things there will be no peace," an aged African, Mr. Mlizi Mkwanza, told the Commission. He spoke in the name of the Mount Edgecombe Native Organisation which, he said, was a large body representative of the views of the peri-urban African worker.

In his evidence, he told of exploitation by Indians and ill-treatment of African by Indians who had driven them away from their land and clubbed together to buy out Africans from business.

A leader of the same organisation complained of overcharging by Indians and blaming this and other causes leading to the riots, said the African had been hurt. He denied external influence.

Mr. W. Nagle, a city councillor, gave an instance when an Indian, prosecuted under the Slums Act, ejected 52 Africans who rented ground at exhorbitant rates. This was the first case of mass ejectement in Natal, it paved the way for African ill-feeling, he said.

The leader of the Natal Zulu Workers' Union, Mr. Zulu Penugulu, blamed the Government for the recent clashes. Saying the country has been steeped in blood, and that there was discrimination between the races, he said the laws of the Government incited the races against each other.

"If an Indian, a Native and a Coloured go together to ask for an increase in wages, the Native alone will be denied it," he said.

POLICE CHIEF ON WEEK-END RIOTS

Referring to further riot outbreaks in Natal, Major G. Bessford, District Commandant of the Police, said police information available showed that the outbursts of violence last week-end have been isolated incidents. They were, so far as he could see, no part of any concerted plan.

"The extra police on duty are capable of dealing with any further outbreaks of violence which may be expected. On the information before me, I do not expect any further disturbance, but it is impossible to tell where and when trouble may arise."

More than 70 policemen left on Monday from Johannesburg for Natal to assist in preventing further outbreaks of rioting.

RACIAL ANIMOSITIES CLOUD FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Deep Social and Economic Tensions Disturb Relations Among the Various Peoples

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 22—South Africa has suffered the first communal riots in its history. In Durban Negroes suddenly set upon Indians and continued the attacks for three days. There were more than 100 dead and more than 1,000 injured and there was considerable arson and looting. The Government is appointing a commission of inquiry.

Forty-two years ago Jan Christiaan Smuts wrote to John Xavier Merriman, one of the "Cape Liberals": "When I consider the political future of the natives [Negroes] of South Africa I must say that I look into shadows and darkness and then I feel inclined to shift the intolerable burden of solving that Sphinx problem to the ampler shoulders and stronger brains of the future."

Others in turn have felt as Smuts did then, with the consequence that South Africa today labors under the handicap of a time lag of half a century. Indeed, in many ways South Africans of British stock remain Victorians. Their attitude toward other races is Kiplingesque—"white man's burden" and "outposts of empire."

In the case of South Africans of Dutch stock, the outlook is conditioned by earlier traditions—patriarchal within the limits of the Old Testament. As for the Negro, so long as he was content to accept the "curse of Ham," which condemned him everlastingly to hew wood and draw water, he was assured of a benevolent overlordship punctuated by an occasional lash with the *sjambok*.

Half-Caste Problem

This fitted in with times when the whites were mostly farmers or ranchers and the blacks still lived in tribal conditions. Yet even then the problem arose of "Cape colored," half-castes with an admixture of Caucasian blood. This was followed soon by an Indian problem when indentured labor was imported to grow cane for Natal's "sugar barons."

Today the social structure stands thus: Two and one-half million whites all agreed upon preserving "European civilization" but differing on choice of methods; one million "colored" who, because of the proportion of white blood in their veins, believe that they approximate "Europeans"; some 300,000 Indians who consider themselves superior to "colored" and Negroes; more than eight million Negroes who look down upon both the others. Add a sprinkling of Bushmen and Hottentots (the only true aborigines, fast dying out), some Malays, some Chinese and even Filipinos, and you have material for a unique melting pot. But the melting is yet to come.

Even with the time lag the industrial revolution duly reached South Africa—in the forms of diamond mining, gold mining, scientific farming and secondary industries, all dependent on "cheap black labor." A theory was evolved that by making use of "migratory labor" the general structure might rest unchanged. The idea was to recruit male Negroes for a specified period under contract and at its expiration return them to their tribes. It could not succeed.

In the first place, "migratory labor" disintegrates the family unit, upon which the social order is based in each tribe. In the second place, many Negroes, once they have experienced "city life," are reluctant to abandon it. "Urbanization" is very rapid. Moreover, the white dweller in cities, even if he be of modest means, also demands "cheap black labor"—maids, cooks, house boys and garden boys. So today Johannesburg, the Golden City, has a population of three-quarter million, more than one-half non-white.

Settle in "Shantytowns"

A major problem is to house all these people, a problem conditioned by regard for segregation, by a scarcity of building material and by acceptance of the rule laid down by white trade unions that black labor must remain unskilled.

Meantime, little is done except by Negroes themselves. They "squat" and build "shantytowns." The density of population in some "shantytowns" works out at 60,000 to the square mile. Where rental is charged for squatting space, each site approximates 20 feet by 20 feet. On that space the squatter builds a shack of old sacking, rusty tins and even cardboard, all strung on poles. So great is the demand that many a squatter family is charged for the unskilled are low, and many landlords—are Indians. Obviously, such a promiscuous life must be without amenities or even decencies. Gangsters, prosti-tutes and moonshiners thrive.

Wages for the traders—ban it happens that the traders—for which reason squatters must And last week the Indians there buy in small quantities from day to day at the price racketeering retribution.

A South African Hope Dies With Hofmeyr

THE untimely death of JAN HOFMEYR, South Africa's former Deputy Prime Minister and the chosen successor of Field Marshal SMUTS as leader of the dominion's United Party, is a loss not only to South Africa but to the cause of goodwill and racial understanding everywhere.

In a country where some two million whites are literally afraid of the eight or nine million natives and colored at the base of their society, Mr. HOFMEYR was a man without fear. He preached the "radical" doctrine that the extension of democratic rights to the non-white masses would remove the cause for fear; he warned that continued oppression would indeed some day cause a fearful explosion.

It cannot be said that on these grounds he attracted any great following among white South Africans, not even in his own party. But as a brilliant public servant who served his country well and commanded the respect of friend and foe alike, he planted fruitful seeds for the future, and the small but growing liberal movement in South Africa can be expected to tend them well. A small man with twinkling blue eyes, and addicted to logic and reason, Mr. HOFMEYR never possessed the political appeal of the astute General SMUTS, nor his leader's ingenious capacity for compromise. In American terms he was a liberal appendage to a middle-of-the-road party, which under SMUTS followed the "gradualist" line in racial relations. But even this mildly progressive policy was defeated by bitter reaction in the last year of Mr. HOFMEYR's life, and a bare majority of South African voters booted him and SMUTS out of office in favor of the HITLER-like racists of Dr. FRANCOIS MALAN's Nationalists.

Students of racial relations in this country may ponder the developments in South Africa following Mr. HOFMEYR's death. As an uncompromising liberal, expected almost any day to assume the mantle of the aging SMUTS, he blocked the possibility of a compromise between his party and a less-reactionary group of the Nationalists who between them might erase the small parliamentary majority of Dr. MALAN and put a coalition government into power.

But without men like JAN HOFMEYR in it, the coalition would not be guilty of risking any of the liberal reforms so urgently needed in "the white man's country." And time and tension being what they are, no one can guarantee that South Africa or the West can afford to wait for a more numerous generation of HOFMEYRS to come to maturity and influence.

South Africa Race Rioting Toll Soars

DURBAN, Union of South Africa (AP)—Police launched bayonet charges yesterday in an attempt to quell bloody native-Indian race rioting which has spread to Indian refugee camps.

A member of Parliament said the death toll now approached 500. Authorities in Johannesburg estimated 300 persons had lost their lives. The fighting between native blacks and the Indians began Thursday.

Terrified Indians fled from the city. Some went to refugee camps but they still faced death.

Several thousand natives moved on one camp in a Durban suburb. Bayonet-wielding police dispersed them. Many Indians, shrieking in terror, jumped to their death from a 500-foot cliff.

Indians and natives alike have been burned and stoned to death and shot. Entire Indian families have been wiped out. The city's Indian quarter has been wrecked. Some of the natives chanted Zulu battle cries as they fought.

Police and troops rushed to the Illovo area just outside the city where a large group of Zulu workers were marching toward another camp. It was not determined immediately whether they succeeded in intercepting the natives. The Royal Durban Light Infantry was mobilized.

The rioting began when an Indian market peddler injured a young native boy. That incident now has pyramided into a frenzy of killing and looting.

Exploitation Blamed

300 Killed as Africans Rout Indian Rivals

(Special to The Courier)

DURBAN, South Africa—Africa's smouldering fires of interracial unrest, fanned into a consuming flame by "racially repressive economic policies," snuffed out the lives of 300 persons in a wild riot between Zulu tribesmen and Indians here last week.

The riot was touched off by a wild rumor that an Indian shopkeeper had been beaten to death by an African boy. But the cause behind this incident is believed to be the generally known policy of many Indian traders to exploit their native customers and servants.

Most of the casualties and damage to homes were suffered by the Indians.

In commenting on the riots, former Premier General Jan Smuts said that South Africa was "tasting her first fruits" of the present Government's "racially repressive, contra-reactionary economic policies."

GLOOMY FUTURE

The former head of the South African Government also predicted: "I feel that the course which the present Government is following will lead to events which future generations will mourn.

"We have our symptoms," Smuts concluded. "What has happened in Durban is a sign."

Race Riots Spread in South Africa

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 16 (AP)—Bloody race rioting between Zulu and Indian inhabitants seemed waning today in Durban, where it started Thursday, but spread like an ugly rash into neighboring towns and rural areas.

The first count of bodies by the police listed 85 dead. One was a European and the rest were Indians and Negroes. There were 870 Indians and natives injured, of whom 558 were hospitalized. Estimates of the total death toll have ranged from 100 to as high as 500.

Many cases were reported of Indian women raped and mutilated by Zulu mobs.

Zulu King Cyprian called on his people to stop the killing and return to their homes. Chanting their ancient battle cries, they have been on an orgy of killing, arson, loot and rape for three terrifying days. The police said 25,000 Indians had been driven from their homes here, and the fate of hundreds of them is unknown.

Injury of Boy Blamed

The rioting started after a native boy was injured in a fight with an Indian peddler.

Reinforced troops, striving to stem the spread of rioting, opened fire with light machine-guns and rifles today at the town of New Germany, about 15 miles from Durban, killing four Negroes.

Most the offensive has rested with South African Negroes, the police said, but bands of Indians formed to take revenge. Forty Indians armed with clubs and iron bars searched out a Zulu hidden in tall grass on the outskirts of Durban and beat him to death.

Dispatches from India said the rioting has caused deep resentment there, although the New Delhi government awaited further details before issuing any official statement.

The *Hindustan Times* of New Delhi blames the nationalist government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan and "his henchmen's pursuance of a divide-and-rule policy to counteract attempts to form a united non-European front." Mohandas K. Gandhi's son Devadas edits the paper.

Either Wife Or Throne For Prince

LONDON — "King" Seretse Khama arrived from Bechuanaland, South Africa, last week with the news that his tribal chiefs will not accept his white bride, but reporters who met his plane were unable to learn whether, like the Duke of Windsor, the tribal "Paramount Chief" will renounce his throne for the woman he loves.

The 27-year-old Prince of the Bamapgwato tribe, one of four main sections of the Bantus, has been in conference with leaders of his people in Africa. They were adamant. If he brings the former Ruth Williams, 24, London white girl, to Bechuanaland, his tribesmen will scatter. The tribal chiefs told the young man that he would be "Paramount Chief of nothing but the po ts of the market place."

However, he was given permission to continue his studies in England.

Met by his wife in London, the Prince seemed in the best of humors. For the press, however, he had only a grin, and "No Comment."

Observers noted with interest that another African ruler, knowing the temper of the people, returned home recently from European studies to marry a native. Kababa, king of the Bagana of Uganda Protectorate, married Miss Damale Kissosnonkole, daughter of the former secretary of the native parliament.

INDIAN INFLUX IN AFRICA

British Areas Report Marked Population Gains

The Indian population in various parts of Africa has increased to such an extent that some British quarters are not surprised that there is increasing friction between various racial groups.

Recent disturbances in Durban and other places have led the authorities in the colonies and protectorates to take stock of their Indian populations. The publication of the figures, says The London Daily Mail, has come as a great surprise to many people of the Union of South Africa, where the riots have occurred.

In Kenya colony the Indian population is reported to have more than doubled since 1935, increasing from 40,000 to 85,000, with hundreds of Indians arriving each month. During the same period Indians in the Protectorate of Uganda have increased from 15,000 to 27,000, and in Tanganyika territory the Indian population has reached a figure of 58,000, compared to 33,000 in 1935.

The largest population of Indians is in the Union of South Africa, where there are 300,000, constituting an important racial group in the social, economic and political life of the Dominion. A Government official has been quoted as saying that "seldom has a people advanced in so short a time from the depths of want and illiteracy to heights of plenty, liberty and opportunity as the Indians in South Africa."

1,000 Zulus Again Attack Indians in South Africa

DURBAN, South Africa, Feb. 2—More than 1,000 Zulus swept across Queen's Bridge here early tonight and attacked every Indian in sight.

The attack, which took place in the Umgeni area of the city, started after one native had been shot in the leg from an Indian automobile. It was the second successive night of clashes between Zulu natives and Indians.

In Indian bus was stoned and set on fire tonight for the second night in succession after the driver had been removed and attacked with knives.

Two Indians suffering from head wounds were taken to a hospital, where their condition was reported as critical. Several others were injured.

Every automobile driven by an Indian that approached the riot area was pelted with stones and bricks. Scores of helmeted police rushed to the scene.

Durban Quieter but Zulus, Indians Now

South Africa Spreading in Western Cape

Race Riots

'Battling' Elsewhere

Durban, South Africa, Jan. 16 (AP).—Machinegun and rifle fire crackled today in South Africa's spreading race rioting.

Malan

Bloody fighting between Zulu and Indian inhabitants seemed waning in Durham, where it started Thursday, but spread into neighboring towns and rural areas.

Violence flared tonight in Johannesburg, largest city of South Africa, 310 miles northwest of Durban. A bomb was hurled from a passing car at a shop owned by an Indian. Windows were blown in but Indian owners of the shop were in a back room and escaped injury.

No rioting has ocurred in Johannesburg, but natives have been protesting that Indian shopkeepers have been overcharging them.

Durban police counted 85 bodies in their first tally of the dead. One was a European (white) and the rest were Indians and natives. There were 870 Indians and natives injured, of whom 558 were hospitalized.

Estimates of the total death toll have ranged from 100 to as high as 500. Because of the difficulty in locating families of the dead, the police decided to have every corpse photographed.

Rape and Mutilation Retported

Many cases were reported of Indian women raped and mutilated by Zulu mobs.

Zulu King Cyprian called on his people to stop the killing and return to their homes. Chanting their ancient battle cries, they have been on an orgy of killing, arson, loot and rape for three terrifying days. The police said 25,000 Indians have been driven from their homes here. The rioting started after a native boy was injured in a fight with an Indian peddler.

Reinforced troops, striving to stem the rioting, opened fire with light machine guns and rifles today at the town of New Germany, about 15 miles from Durban, killing four African blacks.

The white population at Pineville, 17 miles from here, was barricaded in homes and hotels. Telephone reports told of a "serious" situation there, but Zulu warriors cut telephone lines to the town and there was no further word.

Indians and Zulus shot it out 20 miles from Durban, near the government's native reserve at Umbumbula.

Mostly the offensive has rested with South African blacks, the police said, but bands of Indians formed to take revenge. Forty Indians armed with clubs and iron bars searched out a Zulu hidden in tall grass on the outskirts of Durban and beat him to death.

SOUTH AFRICA ENDS RACE RIOTS INQUIRY

Commission to Draft Report on Zulu-Indian Strife—May Get Question

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 20—The Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the racial riots in Durban last January, during which 142 were killed and more than 1,000 were wounded, has decided to close its public hearings tomorrow and draft its report.

Because of the questions likely to be raised at Lake Success when the General Assembly of the United Nations convenes next month, this report assumes international importance. India, in particular, has manifested interest in ascertaining why for three days several thousand Zulus ran amuck—killing, firing and looting. The South African Government is equally anxious to know.

From the outset the court had disallowed cross-examination of witnesses, whereupon attorney representing various Indian and Zulu organizations had withdrawn from the inquiry. One lawyer retained jointly by the South African Indian Congress and the African (Negro) National Congress, both with leftist tendencies, explained that his object would have been to prove that the riots "were caused not so much by antagonism between the two groups as by the conditions of poverty and oppression" common to both "as well as by official propaganda."

Witnesses included officials of the Native Affairs Department, who said that ill feeling among Zulus had been smoldering for a number of years and ascribed it to exploitation on the part of Indian landlords and traders as well as the seduction of Zulu girls by wealthy Indians. Several Zulu chiefs confirmed this. The chiefs complained of the "general arrogance of the Indians," but denied "hatred had been fomented by speeches and newspaper articles by white men."

Indian witnesses minimized the extent of miscegenation, complained of anti-Indian feeling on the part of Europeans, denied exploitation and argued that "persistent revilement of one section of the community [Indians] by another [whites] had infected the Zulus."

Of one such witness, Justice François van den Heever asked: "Is it not a fact that the Indian by his flouting of the law and his insubordination during the passive resistance campaign (against the so-called Ghetto Law) set a very bad example to the Zulu which may possibly be connected with the recent uprising?"

There was no reply.

100 Killed, 1000 Hurt in African Riots

Families Burned Alive as Indians And Zulus Battle In Durban Streets

Durban, South Africa, Jan. 15 (AP).—Bloody race rioting appeared tonight to be dying down, but it was believed casualties will far exceed police estimates of 100 killed and 1000 injured. Damage runs more than one million dollars.

Cyprian, King of the Zulus, pleaded with his native subjects to stop the fighting with the Indians which has wiped out whole families.

"It is my earnest wish," he said, "that the trouble should be settled in a peaceful way."

The South African ministers of justice and defense arrived from Capetown and went into a huddle with police and local defense officers over means of stopping the bloodshed.

The Durban police said about 100 have been killed and 1000 injured in the three days of fighting between Zulu and Indian inhabitants. But officials at Johannesburg estimated 300 were killed, and a Durban member of Parliament said the figure was nearer 500.

One white European was killed and 11 were wounded, the police said, but generally the attacks were not directed against the white population.

Hundreds Flee City

Fighting covered such wide areas that the estimates at best were guesses. The bodies of riot victims littered the ground at Cato Manor on the fringe of the city. Long trails of bloodstains marked every street leading to the non-Eurpoean hospital where 15 doctors cared for the wounded.

The fate of hundreds who fled from Durban was not yet known.

A group of Indians, attacked by a Zulu mob chanting savage battle cries, leaped from a 500-foot cliff. Entire families, both Indian and Zulu, were burned alive in their houses. Others were dragged into the streets and slain, or run down as they fled from mobs or resisted.

The government called the Royal Durban Light Infantry to duty, and said the Natal Mounted Rifles would join them Sunday. Gov. Gen. G. Brand van Zyl prepared to call the citizen defense force.

Zulu bands were intent on raiding camps where Indians have taken refuge. It was at one of these camps that panicky Indians jumped from a cliff where Zulus had trapped them.

Sections Set Aflame

Cause of it all was a fight Thursday in which an Indian peddler injured a Zulu boy. Incident followed incident, causing damage which the police said would total one million dollars in Durban alone.

Whole streets were reduced to ruins by mobs killing and pillaging. Entire sections were set aflame by torch bearers and the people burned or killed when they tried to escape or resist.

Many casualties were caused by heavy stones, clubs and knives.

One Indian family, trapped in a flaming building, shot it out with the mob, killing five attackers before dying in the flames.

This morning, after a night of terror, soldiers, sailors and police had restored a semblance of quiet. It proved to be just a breathing spell, however.

Officials alerted police throughout the Transvaal to be ready for emergency call. The government announced it would proclaim a state of emergency if conditions grew worse.

Durban has a population of 121,000 Indians, 109,000 native blacks and 128,000 white persons.

NEGROES DEFIANT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Council Hits White Supremacy As It Learns of Abolition

Malan Majority Imperiled

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 5—Political relations between whites and Negroes in South Africa were broken off today. The consequences cannot be foreseen. Whether they are immediate or remote probably depends more on world events than on domestic developments.

Negro speakers today dwelt on such points as President Truman's civil rights policy, progressive ideas in British lands in Africa compared with the "retrograde South African Union" and implications in the Indian Ocean of "fast developing Asian freedom."

The occasion of the rupture was a meeting here of the Negroes' Representative Council called by the new nationalist Government "so that requirements of law might be carried out" but in reality to hear its own death sentence since the present administration is pledged to end such representation under its segregation plan.

Council Set up in 1936

The Council was created in 1936 by the late Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, then Prime Minister, as an embryo parliament to be consulted on legislation affecting Negroes. It came as compensation for abolition of the Negro franchise in the Cape colony.

In practice by general admission the Council degenerated into a mere debating society ignored by successive administrations and taken seriously only by itself. Two years ago the councillors rebelled —Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts was then Prime Minister— and adjourned indefinitely in protest against a "breach of faith toward the African people."

The Council reconvened today to learn that the Government not only intended to abolish it but would not restore the Negro franchise. Faced by impending dissolution, the Council set out to deny white supremacy and at the same time to defy it in the following resolution:

"This Council deprecates what in its opinion amounts to dereliction of duty on the part of the Minister of Native Affairs, namely his failure to place before it the new Government's policy of racial segregation."

Reign of Harmony Expected

The irony of the situation lies in the fact that twelve years ago General Hertzog sought to solve the racial problem by creating the Representative Council — purely advisory — representing 8,000,000 negroes compared with 2,500,000 whites represented by the Legislature in Cape Town. The two were expected to work in harmony.

One reason now advanced for the suppression is that the "Council has turned its mind to politics." The Council retorts that by statute its advice was to be sought on questions of racial policy that it claims cannot but be political.

Today's decision may react in other ways since Nicholaas Minister of Finance and leader of the Afrikaaner party, says that he is pledged to follow the Hertzog tradition. He holds the life of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's administration in his hands since the governmental coalition is at the mercy of the party's seven votes.

They were for the most part professors and editors with a complete mastery of the English language and observing all the proprieties of debate. Their general theme was that racial segregation could not be unilateral. They decided to continue to boycott meetings "until the Government through a Minister of the Crown lays before the Council a full details of its native policy."

Negroes Accept the Split

Negro speakers today agreed not accept dictation at the hands of the Council. On the other hand Obviously the Government can-

there are increasing signs that the Africans are becoming restive.

World Court Handed S. African Problem

Post. Wash. 12-7-49

18a(6)

New York, Dec. 6 (NYHT).—Faced with persisting South African refusal to submit the former Southwest Africa mandate territory to United Nations trusteeship, the United Nations General Assembly voted 40-to-7 today to ask for an International Court of Justive advisory opinion on the area's legal status.

(Washington)

Meantime, the Assembly again asked South Africa to send in reports on the affairs of the territory's 375,000 people—90 percent of them primitive tribesmen.

For the fourth year, it renewed its appeal that South Africa submit a trusteeship pact for the area, which is the only League of Nations mandate without either freedom or United Nations trust status.

South Africa, after submitting one report which received scathing criticism from the United Nations Trusteeship Council, has refused to send in any more data, although promising to administer the region in the mandate spirit and to refrain from annexation.

Ambassador G. P. Jooste of South Africa, told the Assembly his country did not recognize any "accountability" to the U. N. for its rule.

He declared the trusteeship committee had violated South African sovereignty by having allowed the Rev. Michael Scott, South African clergyman, to deliver an oral criticism of South African policies. He said this precedent would yet haunt other member nations.

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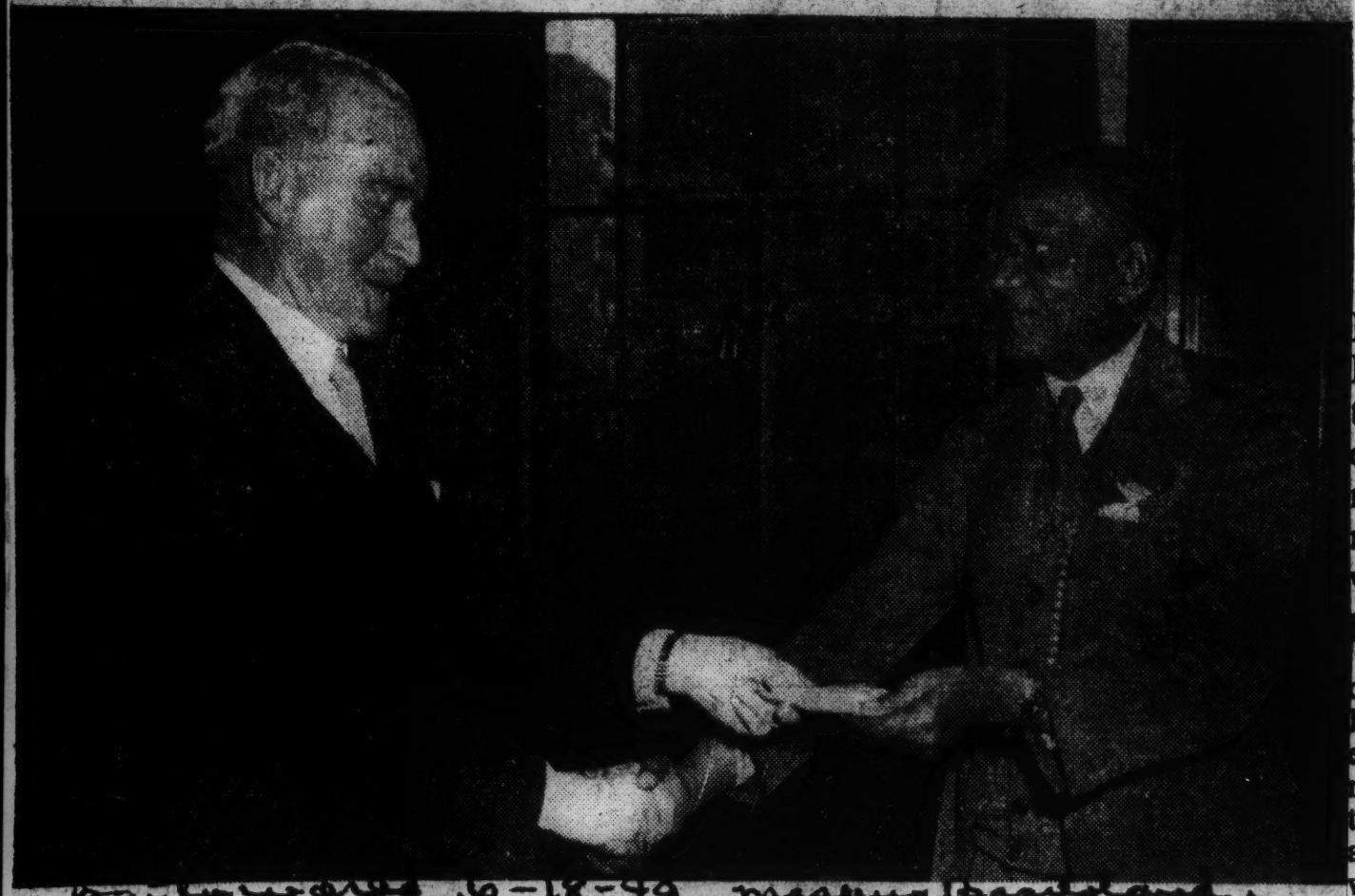
JHB MAYOR RECEIVES BANTU WORLD CHEQUE



"I wish to thank the readers of the Bantu World for this generous contribution to the Mayor's Orlando Train Disaster Relief Fund," said the Mayor of Johannesburg, Councillor S. P. Lee, when he was handed a cheque of £573-0-5 by the Editor of the Bantu World, Mr. R. V. Selope Thema in the Mayor's Parlour last week.

Mr. Selope Thema, in handing the cheque paid tribute to the magnificent response of all sections of the South African people to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

The Fund now totals nearly £30,000. Up to the end of June moneys spent on relief work will be £4,000. The Fund is to be registered immediately under the Social Welfare Organisations Act and will be administered by a permanent committee under the chairmanship of the Mayor. Special attention will be paid to the welfare and schooling of 102 dependant children of victims of the disaster.

Fumi Kuti And Margaret Ekpo Hailed At Enugu

Charged To Work For Unity Of Nigeria & Women's Progress

ENUGU, Dec. 28. — On the arrival of Mesdames Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti of Abeokuta and Margaret Ekpo of Aba, who were invited to this township by the Women Association "to be given words of encouragement and mandate of support for the betterment of the position of women which is in the long run the betterment of mankind," a rousing reception was accorded them on December 17, when they were presented with gifts and a welcome address.

Rejoicing in the will of Providence that enabled these two Nigerian women to rise to an enviable status of leadership, members of the Women Association here looked on their visit as a source of inspiration to their womenfolk in this coal city.

According to the address of welcome, the visitors were invited to be urged to continue steadfastly in their national activities "to bring about the unity of Nigeria; to place before them the strong feelings of the association about the education of women and to work for a patriotic, national and all-embracing women movement" in Nigeria.

Concluding, the address expressed the association's gratitude to Mesdames Kuti and Ekpo who in their devotion to the national cause have left their pressing domestic duties, to work for the progress of Nigerian women.

The visitors were further charged to fight the cause of women more than ever before with the new pledge of support from the Women Association.

Signatories to the address included Mesdames Amuruwa, M. Mbonye, A. Obi, J. Nwadirilum, Akingbehin, G. Opeagbe, J. Chukura, M. Okoye, J. N. Mokelu and C. K. Imoukuede.

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Important Housing Recommendations

Three important recommendations about the future of Native housing in South Africa are contained in a report to the Minister of Native Affairs by the housing conference convened by him in Pretoria on November 17, 1949.

The first is that employers may be called upon to pay assessments not exceeding 2s. 6d. a week for each adult male Native employee not housed by them or receiving a salary exceeding £3. 5. a week. These contributions, which are intended to help meet losses incurred by local authorities on approved housing schemes, would be collected by the local authorities concerned.

The committee has further recommended the formation of an advisory committee, including representatives of commerce and industry, to advise the Minister about such assessments, contributions, etc.

The committee's third important recommendation is that a commission should be appointed to investigate the full facts about Native housing, and report at an early date.

Among the important recommendations to the Minister are:

(1) That the Hinister may, by notice in the Gazette, provide for the payment of a housing assessment by every employer in any area within the jurisdiction of a local authority to be specified in such notice.

(2) All Employers Liable

That every employer, including a local authority, mines or works, the Union Government, the Railways and Harbours Administration, Provincial Administration or Divisional Council, be liable to make contributions to the local authority in whose area the employer carries on his business or resides, as the case may be.

(3) That employers be called upon to pay assessment which shall not exceed 2s. 6d. per week in respect of each adult male Native. provided that an employer shall not be liable to pay in respect of the following:

(a) Adult male Native employees provided by the employer with accommodation in accordance with the local authority's by-laws or to the satisfaction of a competent authority.

(b) Adult male Native employees who are paid salaries or wages (excluding overtime) in excess of an amount to be prescribed by the Minister. From preliminary figures at the disposal of the Committee the amounts would probably be in the region of £3. 5. weekly or £14. 1. 8., monthly, inclusive of cost of living allowances.

(4) That each local authority keep a separate sub-account in its Native Revenue Account in respect of assessments collected, expenditure in connection therewith and all payments made from such sub-account. All such payments should be subject to the approval of the Minister in terms of the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No. 25 of 1945), as amended.

Advisory Committee

(5) That the Minister constitute an advisory committee to include, inter alia, representatives of employers in industry and commerce to advise him on assessments, contributions or any other matter which the Minister may refer to such committee.

(6) That Natives whose incomes are in excess of those indicated in paragraph (3b) above should not reside in subsidized dwellings but should be required to pay economic rentals.

(7) That a commission be appointed to investigate the full facts in relation to Native housing, losses thereon, methods of construction, standards of accommodation and services, costs and the maner in which any losses incurred should be met, what further exemptions, if any, should be granted and to determine the circumstances and income level at which Natives should be called upon to pay economic rentals. The Commission should be instructed to report at an early date.

Native Affairs

The Council

The "Natal Mercury" comments: "At the very moment that the Black man is beginning to demand more rights—civic, commercial and political—the dominant European community has put into office a Government pledged to reverse the whole concept of integration and trusteeship.

"If we continue to deny the Black man any hope of development, if we extend our racially repressive legislation, and if we persist in subjecting him to the indignities of a harsh and unsympathetic herrenvolk administration, we must not be surprised if he turns away from democracy to an ideology which seems to offer him all the advantages which he is presently denied in his own land. Today tens of thousands of Bantu peasants are now urban workers, and as such are readily susceptible to the doctrines of Moscow."

Declaration Of Human Rights Tabled At Council Session

To Discuss Pension Scheme For African Families

A white paper on the proposed scheme to provide pensions for widows and orphans of African officers is among twenty-six papers laid before the present third session of Legislative Council by the Chief Secretary to the Government yesterday.

Another paper concerns the universal declaration of Human Rights adopted on December 10, 1948 by the general assembly of the United Nations.

This is followed by thirteen sessional papers,

ANNUAL REPORTS

Annual report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies 1947-48, Agricultural Department report for 1947, report on Department of Chemistry 1948, Nigerian Post Office Savings Bank report for the year ended March 31, 1948; the 1948-49 Geological Survey Department report.

Survey Department 1948-49, Development and Welfare Schemes 1948-49, Nigeria Police Force 1947, His Majesty's Government report to the U. N. O general assembly on the administration of the Cameroons under British trusteeship 1948.

Annual report on 'Labour Department and Resettlement of Ex-servicemen (1948), statement of policy for future regulation of grants-in-aid of the Medical and Health Services, provided by voluntary agencies in Nigeria.

Statement of conclusion of the Government on the report of the Commission on the Private Practice of Medicine and Surgery by officers of the Department of Medical Services.

These sessional papers are followed by the report on private domestic servants, an outline of Nigerian vegitation, report of an enquiry on the possibility of returning Government scholars to Nigeria on completion of their courses, annual report on the Cameroons Development Corporation for 1948.

Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance of the Northern Regional Council in respect of the period January 1947 to August 1949.

Report of Standing Committee on Finance of the Western House of Assembly for the period December 1948 to September 1949, report of the Standing Committee on Finance of the Legislative Council for February 1 to September 30, 1949.

Orders-in-Council Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of 1949, made under the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Ordinance 1947, subsidiary legislations made since the last meeting of the council.

Then come resolutions under section 53 (1) of the Nigeria (Legislative Council Order in

Council 1946 adopted by the Northern House of Chiefs, Northern House of Assembly, Western House of Assembly and Eastern House of Assembly.

Last of the papers concerns certificates of formality and urgency under Section 5p (3) of the Nigeria Legislative Council Order in Council 1946 and Rule 23 of the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council in respect of the following bills:

THREE MEASURES

"An ordinance to make provision for the imposition of penalties for offences and the imposition and recovery of fees under the British Nationality Act, 1948.

"An ordinance to provide that the break in service in the case of certain Railway servants of the Station Staff arising out of a strike which occurred in the month of July in the year one thousand, nine hundred and forty-nine, may be disregarded and that such period may be counted for continuity of service under the provisions of the Pension Law."

"An ordinance to provide for the preparation and publication of a supplement to the revised edition of the laws of Nigeria."

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STARS OF NEW FILM

18a(7)

Bantu World. Oct. 11-5-49

Here are Dolly Rathebe and Dan Adnewmah who star in the popular film "Jim Comes to Johburg", the first full-length feature with an all-African caste. "Jim Comes to Johburg" has received excellent press notices. Released by United Artists Corporation, it will be shown at Non-European cinemas throughout the country.

N.C.N.C. Delegates Leave Soon For Human Rights Conference

That delegates will leave Nigeria in a few weeks time to attend the International Conference on Human Rights to be held on September 4, is the information contained in a statement from the Federal Secretariat of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, which reveals that, since this year, five invitations have been issued to the N.C.N.C. to attend world and international meetings.

The following are the names of organisations or conferences to which the N.C.N.C. has been invited:

(1) World Constituent Assembly to be held in the spring of 1950 in Geneva, Switszerland, under the auspices of the Crusade for World Government which has established committees in all important, self-governing countries of the world.

Mr Patrick Armstrong, the Secretary for Overseas Movements for World Government and Peace, has, for the past six months, been kindly supplying the Federal Secretariat of the N.C.N.C., on behalf of the National Council, Crusade for World Government (British Parliamentary Committee, 54, Baker Street, London W. 1) with the literature on the crusade.

Lord Beveridge, writer of the latest literature on the subject — The Short Case for the Crusade— is a member of the National Council (British), Crusade for World Government, and one of the British candidates for the 1950 World Constituent Assembly.

(2) The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York in March last extended invitation to the Federal President of the N.C.N.C., Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe.

Due to national engagements locally, however, Dr Azikiwe was unable to attend the conference, but he sent a cablegram in reply to the invitation, explaining that he was preoccupied with the Legislative Council of Nigeria, which was planning a new constitution for the country.

(3) The World Congress of Peace, planned by the Preparatory Committee of the World Congress of Peace held in Paris recently.

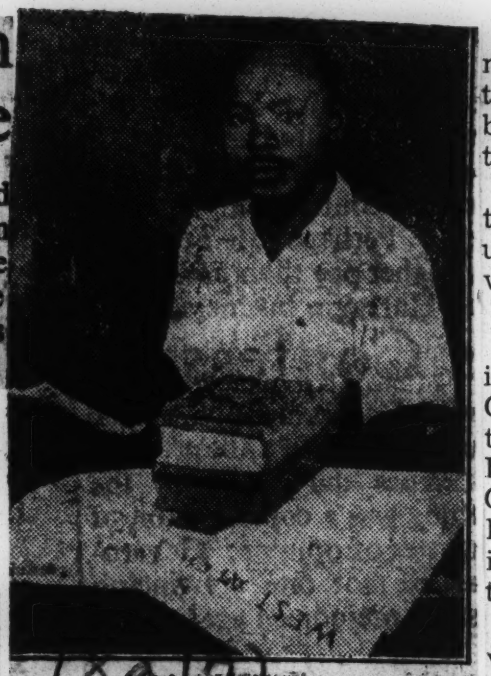
Again, the National Council was unable to send a delegation to this conference owing to national engagements pertaining to the review of the so-called new constitution for Nigeria, which was (and still is) being carried out under the auspices of the British Government in Nigeria in a manner unprecedented in the political history of the world.

(4) The International Conference on Human Rights which is due to be held on September 4, 1949 in Czechoslovakia.

The N.C.N.C. delegates will leave Nigeria before the end of the current month.

(5) The Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism.

This international organisation which was founded at Puteaux (France) on June 20, 1948, has planned for a world conference to take place on October 9, 1949, and has extended invitation to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons to send delegates to its conference which will discuss "The Colonial Peoples and War" among other subjects.



MALLAM H. R. ABDALLAH
Hausa-born General Secretary of the N.E.P.A., who, together with Yoruba, Efik and Urhobo representatives, was present at the formation of the Ibo Youth League.

Dr. Stals Attends BMSC Jubilee

Speaking at the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Johannesburg Bantu Men's Social Centre on Friday, October 28, the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. A. J. Stals, pleaded with Africans to develop what is good and noble in their own culture.

"In the cultures of both European and Native, there was much good that could be developed, and in both cultures, there was weakness which should be expunged," he said.

Different Cultures

Dr. Stals warned Africans that where two different cultures are intermingled, there was the inevitable result that what was good in both was lost, and what was weakest in both was developed in the new product.

To Europeans and Africans, his message was that they should be themselves, remain themselves, but must always be helpful to the other.

"The peace of South Africa in the future depends on a mutual understanding based on respect for what is good in each colour group."

Gestures Appreciated

Appreciating Dr. Stal's gestures in personally attending the Centre's Silver Jubilee celebrations, and his presence at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre which he officially opened last year, Mr. R. Peteni said these indicated the Minister's interest in the Africans' welfare.

He said that the few social services at the Africans' disposal were some of the things which cheered them in the face of difficulties occasioned by the Pass Laws.

"We are grateful, therefore, to men like Dr. Stals for such assistance lent to maintain these services," Mr Peteni added.

He expressed gratitude, also, for the promise Dr. Stals had made that evening in regard to a grant for the extension of the Bantu Men's Social Centre. Particularly was he grateful for the Christian message which the Minister had brought, urging that they should tackle their problems along christian lines.

Dr. W. Eiselen, newly-appointed Secretary for Native Affairs, was among the large gathering of Europeans and Africans.

Vereeniging News

Laying of Foundation Stone

(Prom a Correspondent)

23rd January was a red letter day for A.M.E Church members at Meyerton when the corner stone of the Jane Selepe Memorial Hall, additional classrooms to the A M.E. School, was laid. The combined church choirs of Vereeniging and Meyerton under the baton of Pastor Rev. W. W. Lutumbu, singing "Fapang Jesus ka lithoko," left the main building in a procession followed by ministers, congregation and school children under the supervision of Mr H. C. T. Plaakie principal and staff, to the new building where the stone had to be laid. The Rev. P. M. Selepe P.E. and Superintendent of the school, announced the opening hymn and prayer offered by the Rev. L. N. Lehoba of Vredefort after which Rev. Selepe in a short but impressive words introduced the Rev. T. A. Mareka P E. of Johannesburg who deputised for the Rev. E. H. Gow, D D., General Superintendent who was unavoidably absent. The Rev. T. A. Mareka assisted by the Rev. A. G. Mokau P.E. in reading the neces sary words from the prayer book, laid the corner stone. Immediately after this ceremony the procession returned to the main school building where the service was held.

Among the speakers for the day were, Mr D. L. Sandamela, chairman of the school committee who welcomed all guests on behalf of the school committee. Mr A T. Habedi B.A., Principal of Wilberforce Institute; Mr Mbata B.A., Principal of Vereeniging Bantu High School; and Chief Bureng Monyake of Basutoland. All emphasised in glowing terms the services of the Rev. P. N. Selepe P.E. in erecting a school for the Meyerton Community in the name of the church and hope was expressed that the people of Meyerton would avail themselves of this opportunity in educating their children. The Rev. T. A. Mareka P.E. on behalf of the Superintendent thanked all present and also for the sum of £41 collected.

Amongst those present were: Rev. T. A. Mareka P.E., Johannesburg; Rev. A G. Mokau P.E., Bloemfontein; Rev. & Mrs Lethoba, Vredefort; Rev Kumalo, Viljoensdrift; Mother M. M. Selepe, President, Orangia Convention; Mr & Mrs Habedi; Mr & Mrs Demas; Mrs Opperman; Chief M. B. Monyake and many others.

Fine Community Centre Will Rise Among Moroka's Shacks

Rain, generally regarded by Africans as an omen of good fortune, heralded an important ceremony at Moroka Township last week-end, when the cutting of the turf of the National War Memorial Health Foundation's Moroka Community Centre took place. In the presence of a large gathering of Africans and Europeans, including members of the Witwatersrand and Southern Transvaal Regional Council of the National War Memorial Foundation, Lieutenant-General George E. Brink, National President of the Foundation, turned the sod at the ceremony.

As though Divine Providence moved His hand in a mysterious way, the heavy shower just before the ceremony ceased abruptly only to return in full force immediately after, as the choir sang two African national anthems invoking the blessing of God the Holy Spirit and the plea to God to "Save our race."

Commander C. E. I. [illegible], Chairman of the Regional Council of the Foundation, said the occasion was an important one in the history of the movement. Its originators did not know how long the realisation of their ideas would take, but that was taking place throughout the Union.

SOMETHING NEW

"The idea of a health centre is something new in our history and new in the history of the world," he said.

The Health Foundation, he said, exists to help promote health. Together with other organisations, it aimed at helping the community to decent ways of living. The Moroka Community Centre would provide food at cheap cost; there would be a creche for small children of working mothers and rooms for educational purposes.

Other services, he said, would come later. The money for the centre had been raised by the people of Witwatersrand, Commander Enoch told the large gathering. This they had done in memory of those South Africans of all races who gave their lives in the last war.

Commenting on this, he said that this was their wish, but the men who sacrificed their lives would have their dreams realised if only the public supports the centre. This, he hoped, would come as Moroka residents became used to the centre. The responsibility for the care and ordered running of the centre would rest with the residents.

HELP FROM COUNCIL

The Johannesburg City Council, in addition to granting a site at a low rental for the centre, had also given a cheque towards its construction.

The rendition of a solemn piece dedicated to the ill-fated troopship Mendi, by a school choir under Mr. Bruce Tuswa, lent a touching note to the ceremony. Also fitting was a piece calling upon Africans to rise "As the morning-star's rays shedding their light warned them of daybreak."

Thanking the Witwatersrand European community for providing Moroka with a community centre, Mr. L. D. Ncwana, of the Moroka Advisory Board, expressed hopes that the magnificent building to be constructed amid the "city of hessian shacks" would serve as a reminder to the City Fathers of the need for dwellings more suited for human habitation.

As threatening clouds sent down the first drops of heavy rain, Mr. Ncwana appealed to European guests present to remember the Moroka resident's plight [illegible] leaking roofs.

That this plea received sympathetic hearing from among Europeans present was made evident by the remarks of over-crowding, smallness of sites and unhygienic conditions prevailing at Moroka. Some spoke of the need to bring out parties on an inspection tour, the aim being to educate the other side of conditions under which Africans live in the area.

Among Europeans present were Dr. F. A. Donnolly, O.B.E., Dr. Ray E. Phillips, Mr. Rheinallt Jones, [illegible]

Father Du Manoir, who offered a prayer at the ceremony, Mr. A. Norton, Regional Secretary of the [illegible] Mrs. P. Scar, [illegible] Public Relations Officer of the Organisation, and Mrs. A. W. Hoernle, Chairman of Moroka Advisory Board.

Arrested, Paid Fine: Appealed, Fine Returned

18(7)
The Bantu World. Sat. 2-12-49

While on his way to a church ceremony in Sophiatown recently, an African, Mr. Victor Tonjeni, was surprised by someone who caught hold of his arm from behind. As it was a Saturday evening, Mr. Tonjeni, thinking that some hooligan was at his pranks, turned round sharply only to find himself face to face with an African constable.

"I asked the policeman what it was all about, and all he told me was that I should board a police vehicle closeby," Mr. Tonjeni told a "Bantu World" representative.

Inside the car, three other Africans were present. All were taken to Newlands Police Station. Charged with drunkenness, his thumb impression was taken and he paid 10s. which he thought was his bail. Sat. 2-12-49

"On my release shortly after, I returned home in anger, reporting back at the same Police Station the following Monday for a hearing. When the Court Roll was called my name was ommitted.

"I asked to see the Public Prosecutor, and a policeman took me to the same office where I was charged on the Saturday night of my arrest. I was there told that I had signed an admission of guilt and on further inquiry, I was told that the charge against me was for drunkenness."

Dissatisfied, Mr. Tonjeni consulted the Native Commissioner who referred him to the Chief Magistrate. The latter, having noted Tonjeni's statement, referred the matter to the Supreme Court which ordered a review of the case.

Money Returned

In the Magistrates' Court last Friday week, Mr. Tonjeni was found not guilty, the magistrate dismissing the evidence of the police witness as being inadmissible. His ten shillings was returned to him. Sat. 2-12-49

Referring to an incident at Newlands Police Station when he was called to hear his case, Mr. Tonjeni said that he asked the officer at the Charge Office how a drunken person could sign an admission of guilt. He wanted to know, also why, if he was drunk, he had been allowed to leave the Police Station, and was not locked up for the night as a protection against possible danger outside.

Mr. Tonjeni told the "Bantu World" representative that he was not drunk at the time, but was ill and had interviewed a doctor prior to his arrest.

For Ever Crowded

South Africa, a sub-continent has been described by several writers and visitors as a country of vast unoccupied spaces and of great economical possibilities. The recent visitor, himself an economist, Mr. C. R. Heathock, President of the British Chartered Institute of Secretaries, who has been on a tour of the Union and Southern Rhodesia, told a Press representative that "I have been struck by the vast areas which are producing grass for waste. In England we would cut and store all that grass, but here it is allowed to dry and go waste."

Bantu World 4-12-49

It is a fact that if South Africa were densely populated there would be no areas where grass was allowed to go waste. Can any sensible and right-thinking person deny that in the densely populated "Native reserves" there is hardly any grass? And what is the reason for this? It is not necessary for us to tell the ruling race the reason for the scarcity of grass and soil erosion in the so-called Native reserves. But unfortunately we must lay the blame at its door, because it is responsible for the congestion which now prevails in the reserves. Sat. 4-2-49

In this land of large tracts of unoccupied land, eight million Africans are allowed only to occupy and cultivate 13 per cent. of the land of this sub-continent while two-and-a-half million white men occupy the rest, parts of which grow grass that "is allowed to dry off and go waste."

The Africans, who only as we have pointed out, own thirteen per cent. of this country of unoccupied vast tracts of land, are blamed for soil erosion, and the unproductivity of their congested reserves. Has ever such an unreasonable and unjustifiable charge been preferred against a race that has been herded like cattle and sheep in kraals which are euphemistically called reserves? The word "reserves" conveys to those who do not know South Africa and the conditions under which Africans live and labour, that the white race in South Africa has provided the aborigines with large tracts of land where they can live and develop along their own lines, and yet that is not the case. The reserves are like cattle 'kraals'—the reservoirs of cheap labour, and that is the reason why the apostles of the policy of apartheid are urging white South Africa to revert to the policy of "no equality in state or church between white and black."

This Grond Wet of the white men who founded the South African Republic is now being resuscitated. The black man must know whether he likes it or not, that the white man is master and must maintain that position not by his superior intelligence but by his superior brute force. It is from a moral point of view, a terrible policy which has, without the knowledge of its promoters, degredated the majority of the Europeans in this country.

It is not only in the reserves where Africans are congested and where they find life simply impossible. In the towns to which they are drifting as a result of congestion in the reserves, their conditions of life are equally the same. That is to say they are crowded in urban locations as they are in the rural areas.

And yet it is not only on the land where they are congested. This congestion is found in the trains, the trams and the buses. No one can deny that Africans are over-crowded.

Social Workers' Organisation Holds Biennial Conference

The biennial conference of Non-European Social Workers was held at the Assembly Hall of the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Welfare from July 30 to August 1. Delegates came from various Provinces of the Union, and Mr. A. Boshomane presided.

The Non-European Social Workers Association has as its patrons, among many, Dr. Ray E. Phillips, Director, Jan Hofmeyr School, Mrs. Madie-Hall Xuma and Dr. J. M. Nhlapo. The President is Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones while the Executive Committee comprises Messrs. A. Boshomane, S. S. Ntombela, C. Nolutshungu, P. Mokgoko, B. Masekela, I. Petlane and Mrs. P. Masekela.

Reviewing the activities of the N.E.S.W.A. for the period September 1948 to July 1949, the Secretary Mr. P. Mokgoko, said there had been increased endeavour to strengthen the Association.

An important feature of the period was the increase in numbers of new members and friends of the association.

"We are glad to state that less emphasis has been laid on difficulties and to-day, N.E.S.W.A. has definitely moved forward and reached another milestone of progress", said the Secretary.

Need For More Members Stressed

The secretary's report stressed the need for an increase of membership and more active support. Since its last meeting the Association has been able (to tackle some of the resolutions passed previously. Among these is one asking for the definition of the status of the Diplomas issued to Boys' Clubs and Y.M.C.A. Hut leaders.

On the matter of salary scales for Social Workers, the Association had requested the Hofmeyr School to continue to press for improvement in this direction.

The Association is in need of funds and a suggestion was made to the conference to raise these by way of concerts and similar functions.

The question of organisation was debated and the chairman said the Executive Committee was trying to investigate the cause of lack of interest on the part of certain members.

Highlight of the first day of conference was a tour by bus to the following bodies: The National Heatlh War Memorial Foundation, The S.A. Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs and the Hofmeyr School of Social Work.

Mr. Boshomane stated that social workers in the rural areas were doing well in their organisation as compared with those in the urban areas.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION

The secretary stated that the association had noted with appreciation that the school on its own had taken a step further by raising its entrance qualifications to matriculation as from 1950.

Another important matter dealt with was the representation for an increase in the low pensions paid to aged and disabled Africans. This matter was, however, left in abeyance.

N.E.S.W.A. is represented in the following bodies: The National Heatlh War Memorial Foundation, The S.A. Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs and the Hofmeyr School of Social Work.

FUNDS NEEDED

Bishop Bonner At Orlando

Accompanied by Dr. F. H. Gow, Mr and Mrs Opperman, Bishop I. H. Bonner and Mrs Bonner attended a welcome reception in their honour at the Orlando A.M.E. Church last week.

The chairman, Mr Z. Mothopeng, welcomed the guests in what Dr. Gow later described as one of the best speeches he had heard.

Rev. J. Mabena, speaking on behalf of the Orlando Ministers' Association, expressed the appreciation of the ministers as a whole in the Bishop's visit to the township.

The Rev. O. S. D. Mooki, who spoke on behalf of the Orlando Advisory Board, thanked the Bishop for the visit and expressed the hope that more publicity would be given when the Bishop came to Orlando again. He congratulated the A.M.E. Church on the realisation of their long-felt wish and desire for a resident bishop after being eleven years without one.

Africans' Disabilities

Mr Gugushe who spoke on behalf of the teaching profession, made a brief outline of the educational disabilities of the African in the primary schools, secondary schools and the University.

The intended action of the authorities to transfer the medical training course for Africans from the Rand University to Natal, he deplored.

Mr Gugushe expressed hopes that the Bishop would take interest in and right some of these wrongs.

Bishop's Reply

Bishop Bonner said he had visited thirty Locations since his arrival in South Africa and had attended thirty receptions. He had been to Swaziland and had met the Paramount Chief.

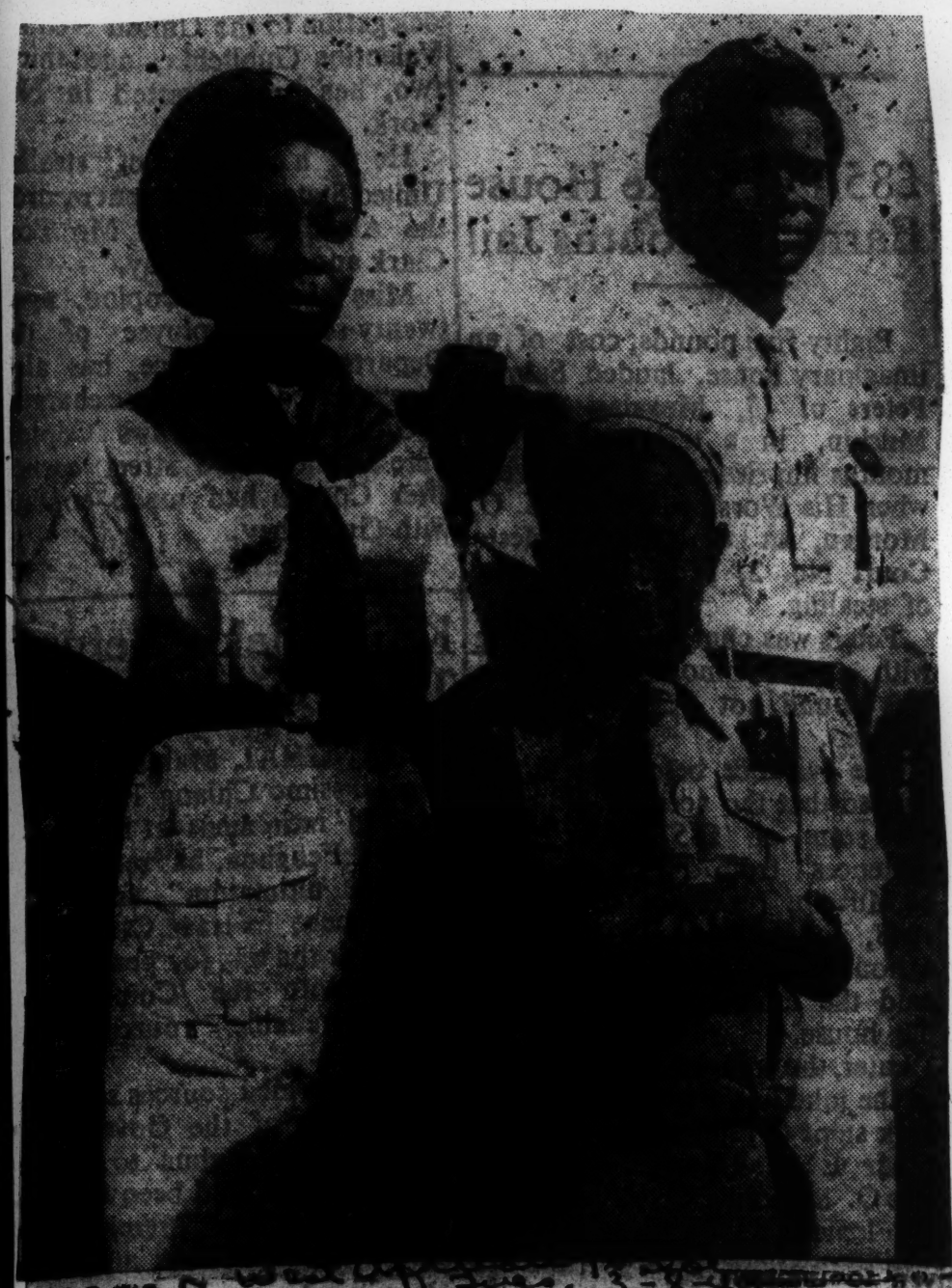
"I am one of you," he continued; "I am pleased I look like you. I am not ashamed of my colour."

The Bishop gave a brief history of the A.M.E. Church in America.

Church Membership

Since its inception 162 years ago, the A.M.E. Church enjoys a membership of over a million, and has 15,000 preachers, 500 presiding elders, and seventeen bishops, he said.

In all that time, the church had never had split.



GIRL GUIDES' CEREMONY

A Brownie presents the key to His Excellency the Governor at the recent opening ceremony of the Girl Guides Association Headquarters in Lagos.

Ibo Youths In Lagos Decides On Future Line Of Action

At a recent meeting of the Ibo Youths' League, Lagos, in the Glover Memorial Hall the league decided a future line of action to be followed as a counterpoise to the reactionary elements who are determined to see the complete extirmination of the Ibo race.

In his address, the President of the league said in part:

"This house strongly believes the sudden transfer back to the Prisons Headquarters of our dynamic and energetic secretary, Mr Chukwuemeka Onyiuke, who has from the outset been very instrumental to the successful inauguration of the Ibo Youths' League, to be a continuation of the official victimisation that greeted the inception of the league.

"He has only been transferred from the Coal City to Lagos barely three months ago.

"Most of you, I am sure, are quite aware of his glowing activities in Enugu where he was the Secretary, Ibo Community (Asata, Secretariat and Extension Areas) and Assistant Secretary, Civil Service Union.

"The Prisons Director has not only cruelly dealt another blow on the league but has also consciously or unconsciously hit at the Abeokuta Grammar School Old Boys' Association (1944 Class IV set) where our secretary is the vice president."

After the president's speech the following were elected officers for the current year:

Mr E. F. C. Obi, who has been acting as president in the absence of Mr Agwuna, was elected President; Ralph Aniedobe, Vice President; Miss A. N. Nwodu, Secretary (she is to choose her assistants); Messrs S. D. C. Okafor, Publicity Secretary; V.C.N.Nwosa, Financial Secretary; P.U.C.Azike, Auditor; G. E. C. Odunze, Treasurer.

The unofficial members are Messrs Nduka Eze, J. A. Egere, A. I. Amazu and E. A. Ahanibe.

Hausas & Yorubas Join Efiks In Founding Ibo Youth League

Addressing over 500 Nigerian youths at the inaugural meeting of the new Ibo Youth League in the Victoria Gardens of the Glover Memorial Hall last Friday January 21, Mr Osita Agwuna Organising President, said that in sponsoring the proposed league the organisers had considerd two primary objectives, namely, to feed the Ibo Union with the youth potentiality of Iboland, which at present is lacking but which is very necessary, and, to devise and promote a new and more scientific method of fostering deeper understanding among the youths of Nigeria.

He maintained however, that his committee is opposed to any attempt to encourage unnecessary multiplicity of tribal unions or any move to detribalise and thereby upset the solidarity of youths.

Mr Agwuna, who also presided, then called upon Mr C. Onyuke, Organising Secretary, to read the resolution to the effect that the Ibo Youth League be inaugurated.

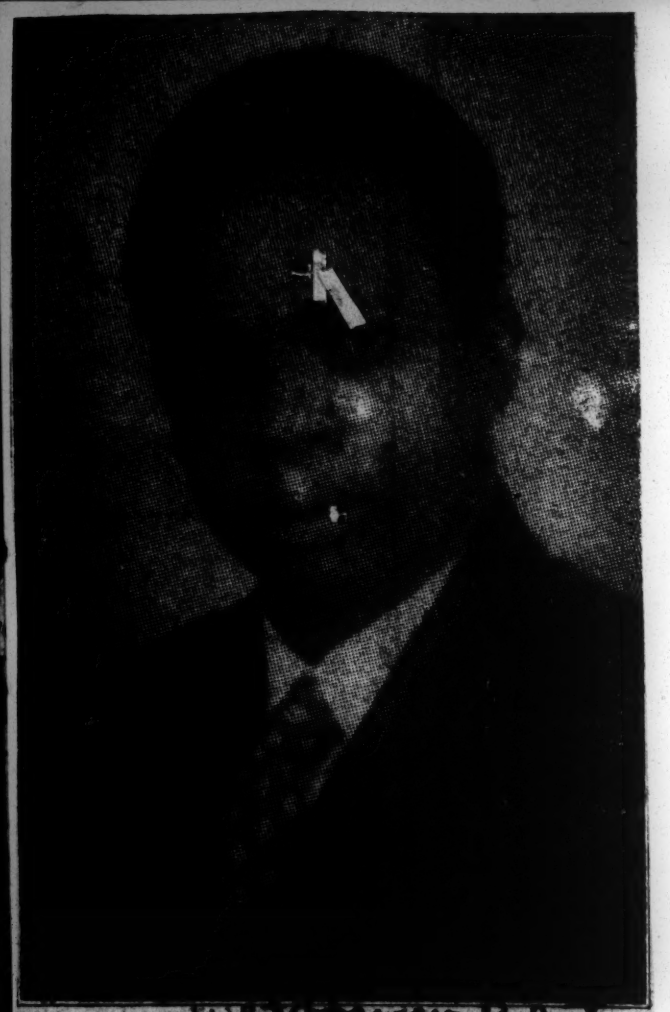
This done, the chairman called for any Ibo youth to move the adoption of the motion, an act which he said would demonstrate the mutual agreement of the youths of Nigeria to inaugurate the league.

Mr P. O. Balonwu then moved the adoption of the motion which was seconded by Mr M. O. Jukotade (Yoruba).

The chairman then asked for a counter motion; there was none.

Messrs O. A. Esien, Secretary, Calabar Youth Council, H. R. Abdallah, General Secretary, Northern Elements Progressive Association, R. A. Rasmos, Secretary, Yoruba Youth League and Yamu Numa, Organising Secretary, Urhobo Renascent Convention were present.

All expressed their thanks for the invitation extended to them and pledged the support and co-operation of their various unions.



18/17 1-25-49

MR YAMU NUMA

General Secretary of the Urhobo Renascent Convention who spoke to the press yesterday on the "Nigerian" Youth Movement. He regarded it as daring for the Movement to qualify itself as "Nigerian" when over 1,000 000 Urhobos have refused to countenance their leadership.

Story Of British Youths Is Told To Nigerians

West African Pilot mon. 1-31-49

British Conucil Agent Speaks

Dr A. E. Morgan, Controller of the Education Division of the British Council, London, on a tour of West and East Africa, lectured recently on the subject of "Youth in Britain."

As Dr Morgan said in his lecture, the subject is of paramount interest and importance in every part of the world.

"In every country that he has visited he has found people asking the same questions, "How to know more?" and "How to obtain greatest facilities for the education of youth of the country."

"Youth" implies first of all the adolescent and the early post-adolescent stages, he said, but the term also includes the older person whose mental outlook is young and vigorous.

Dr Morgan dealt with his subject under five main headings:

1. Youth at school
2. Youth at work
3. Youth at play
4. Youth in trouble
5. The responsibility and power of individual.

VAST CHANGES

Vast changes had taken place in the education service in Britain and the young people now had the greatest possible opportunity for development and betterment.

Still, much depended on "youth."

It was no good youth sitting back and depending on someone else to bring about the necessary improvements.

The essential feature of the British method of youth training was the stress placed on drive and initiative.

In dealing with his second point Dr Morgan spoke of the changing outlook on the question of "youth in industry."

No longer was the youth of the country to be regarded as expendable raw material, to be used up and discarded when worn out.

PREMIUM ON YOUTH

There was in England today a premium on youth and employers were being told in no uncertain terms.

"You want young people!

"All right; train them, care for them and you can have them.

"But, if you are not prepared to look after our young people and develop them to their fullest capacity, you cannot have them," he pleaded.

The destructive effects of two world wars have made people realise how precious is a nations' heritage of youth.

Thirdly, said Dr Morgan, it has been realised how wrong it is to leave the adolescent to find his own way, at the age of fourteen, through the jungle of modern life.

So the social and welfare services have grown up.

Now they have reached a point where the government is able to take power and say that the youth of the country must be guided along sound lines even after leaving school.

MISTAKE OF YOUTH

The government could now say that young men and women must spend at least a part of their leisure time in constructive and creative studies and activities.

Later Dr Morgan dealt with the youths who had made mistakes.

He showed the changes that had taken place from the time when a child who had done the smallest wrong was regarded as a criminal, to the present time when it is accepted that, if a child does wrong the fault lies with the community for permitting unsatisfactory conditions to arise.

He showed how the government quite rightly had only stepped in at a relatively late stage to take over organisations which had become too big and too successful for small groups to handle.

This method was the foundation of British achievement; the determination and faith of the individual to achieve good in the sphere of human affairs in which he found his own vocation.

So it is with Africa and Dr Morgan called upon his audiences to work unselfishly to achieve success in those spheres of human endeavour which would be of the greatest benefit to the Nigerian community.

Mass Meeting Of Youths To Discuss Constitution

West African Pilot Wed. 2-23-49

18a 7

Constituent Body To Be Asked From Macpherson Regime

An all-inclusive mass meeting to be held in the Glover Memorial Hall at 4.30 p.m. next Monday, February 28, is the plan of a Youths Committee on Constituent Assembly (a group of youths representing about twelve ethnic groups in the country), which mass meeting will discuss and take decisions on the machinery for the forthcoming constitutional revision, for communication to the Governor.

The following is a public statement from the Committee:

In the year 1945, Sir Arthur Richards, now Lord Milverton of Clifton, took upon himself to draft a constitution for Nigeria and the Cameroons.

He did this entirely on his own and as if Nigeria was destitute of men who could contribute intelligently and substantially to the creation of a formal document embodying the principles of government for their country.

NO CONSULTATION

In the following year the said constitution was adopted and sealed by the Legislative Council in spite of an avalanche of protests from all quarters in Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Everything about this constitution was done with meteoric speed — its preparation, its adoption and its operation.

No room was allowed for scrutiny.

But its review was contemplated to take place after nine sluggish years, it having come into effect on January 1, 1949?

SIR JOHN ARRIVES

In the year 1948, however, out of quiet Scotland, came a man, who in mind, in foresight and tact, is mightier than the author of the Richards' Constitution.

He is Sir John Stuart Macpherson.

In a broadcast talk in 1948, Sir John announced Government's proposal to have the Richards' Constitution reviewed in 1950, adding that the job will be entrusted to a select committee of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, and that suggestions and recommendations from the public will be welcomed by the Government.

CONSTITUENT BODY

The news was welcome, but another moot point arose.

Is a select committee of the Legislative Council competent in any manner to review the very constitution they hailed to the skies, and which to them was perfect and correction-proof?

The question is capital, but Nigeria and the Cameroons have since answered it.

The answer is just NO, pure and simple.

A constituent assembly of the people has been advocated by all and sundry in the country as the only body which is admittedly capable of drafting the proposed amendments to the Richards' Constitution.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE

But another problem remains, namely, what will be the official attitude to the idea?

For some time now the Youths' Committee, a committee of twelve ethnic youth organisations, has endeavoured to solve that question.

On Monday, February 28, 1949, in the Glover Memorial Hall, a representative mass meeting, comprising representatives of various organisations, together with premier personalities, will be held under the auspices of the Youths' Committee at 4.30 p.m. precisely when the issue will finally be thrashed out.

Speakers will include nationalists of the day.

A resolution will be adopted and forwarded to the Nigerian Government in protest against any Legislative Council select committee.

Welfare Work Goes To The Provinces

Welfare work is being developed and extended into the provinces and, already, there are three other welfare centres in Zaria, Port Harcourt and Calabar, the Colony Welfare Officer told ANA recently.

There is tremendous work in welfare circles to be done, but so far, progress has been slow.

The welfare service is not a department of its own, and therefore has no separate allocation to expand activities.

It is expected that the Legislative Council should make all such provisions to facilitate and encourage welfare services that can be fully appreciated throughout the country.

Already there is marked improvement in the Colony areas.

A monthly magazine "Young Nigeria," official journal of the Colony Welfare Service for the youth section, has been commenced.

This gives full report and ideas of the work done by the welfare service.

It is possible that developments may be enhanced by the visit of Mr W. H. Chinn, the Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—(ANA).

RT. REV. S. C. PHILLIPS
Assistant Bishop in the Lagos Diocese of the Anglican Church, stationed at Oshogbo. He will preach the sermon at the fifth anniversary service of the Women's Union at Abeokuta.

Nursery Planned For Motherless Children

AGBANI, Sept. 21 — A Nigerian Mr T. H. Okochi recently opened a nursery home for destitute children including twins who have no motherly care.

The Home for Motherless and Twinery Home of Mr Okochi is a new venture in the humanitarian field of this country.

It is learnt that the manager has applied to the Covernment for a grant of £350 to help him build and run the home for "rejected" children.

U.N.A. Church Will Hold Anniversary

In connection with the fifty-eighth anniversary celebrations and annual conference of the United Native African Church Mission, the following events will be held:

On Sunday, September 4, there will be held in all churches of the mission throughout Nigeria and French Dahomey, invocatory services for the prosperity of the mission and of Africa.

On Monday, September 5, at 6.30 p.m. in Christ Church, Ebute Metta, there will be a conference service.

Investiture of the president, officers and members of the General Council for the years 1949-52, will be concluded with a Holy Communion.

The preacher will be the Most Reverend G. A. Oke, General Superintendent of the mission.

On Tuesday, September 6, at 9 a.m., presidential address and charge will be delivered by the president of the mission.

On Friday, September 9, at 10 a.m., there will be a juvenile meeting in Jehovah Shalom Church, Lagos, and at 6 p.m., a women's service.

On Saturday, September 10, a reception for conference delegates will take place at St. Peter's Church, Odi-Olowo, Mushin, at 3 p.m.

On Sunday, September 11, at 10 a.m., in Jehovah Shalom Church, Lagos, a thanksgiving service will be held.

A special sermon by the Assistant General Superintendent, Mr M. B. Newton, will be delivered; and at 6.30 p.m., in Christ Church, Ebute Metta, the function will be concluded with Holy Communion.

The preacher will be Reverend M. I. E. Euler-Ajayi, Supervisor, U.N.A. Schools.

Cameroonians Condemn N.Y.M. 1950 Proposals

Want Own Group Constituted Into An Autonomous Entity

That it is not only absurd for the Nigerian Youth Movement to try to turn the hands of the clock backwards as it has attempted to do in its political blue print for the constitutional reforms of 1950 but that it shows that the organisation has not kept abreast of current affairs in the Cameroons is the opinion expressed to the press yesterday by a spokesman of the Cameroons Youth League.

He was criticising the suggestion of the Movement in its recommendation that the Cameroons, in view of its size, be administered as part of the Eastern Region.

Stated the spokesman:

The Nigerian Youth Movement's blue print on the 1950 constitutional reforms for Nigeria, as was published in the "Daily Service" of January 17 leaves much to be desired, as far as the Cameroons is concerned.

A reform, according to its dictionary meaning, is a change for the better, and it is generally assumed that any constitutional reform must be an improvement on the existing status.

But it is difficult to see how the N.Y.M. proposals have helped to place the Cameroons in a position better than it is at present.

RIDICULOUS PARADOX

While admitting that "the position of the Cameroons now being administered as part of the Eastern Region deserves special consideration," and also that 'being a mandated territory, it possesses a different constitutional status from that of a protectorate of Nigeria," the N.Y.M. proposals still recommend "that the Cameroons should remain a province forming part of the Eastern Region."

The reason given for this apparent inconsistency and ridiculous paradox is, "in view of its size !" (meaning the Cameroons).

We of the Cameroons Youth League do not grudge the right of any individual or any organisation to express their opinions on what they would like the Cameroons to be at present, or to become in the future.

In this connection, we should like to give credit to the N.Y.M. for adding in their proposals for the Cameroons, the very important clause, "subject of course to the expressed wishes of the Cameroonians."

WHAT IS WANTED

We would have thought, however, that as a country-wide political organisation, the N.Y.M. was fully conversant with the "expressed wishes of the Cameroonians" with regard to constitutional reforms for the Cameroons.

For the past three decades — since the end of the first World War — the Cameroons has been administered as part of the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, with very little or no appreciable progress.

For the past three years, therefore, the Cameroons Youth League, in reflecting the opinions and considered wishes of all progressively-minded Cameroonians, has been demanding, not only the constitution of the Cameroons into a separate region, but also the unification of the whole of the Cameroons Trust Territory, which includes those sections at present administered as parts of Adamawa and Bornu Provinces.

UNLIKE N.Y.M.

In fact, some Cameroonians have even gone much further to demand a complete separation of the Cameroons from Nigeria, and a unification of the British and French Cemeroons under one administration.

This was made abundantly clear to the Public Relations Officer, Mr Harold Cooper, during his recent tour of the Cameroons Province.

Unlike the N.Y.M., however, Government is fully aware of the wishes of the Cameroons people, as was evinced by the Governor's recent pronouncement of a proposal to reform the present administration of the Cameroons, and placing the province under a Cameroons Commissioner.

This proposal, which incidentally was published in the "Daily Service" — official organ of the N.Y.M. — did not meet the demands of the Cameroons Youth League, but was accepted as a beginning in the right direction.

JUST ABSURD

It is therefore most absurd for the N.Y.M. to try to turn the hands of the clock backwards, by upholding the status quo in the Cameroons.

It gives one the impression that the N.Y.M. has not kept abreast of current affairs in the Cameroons, but would rather mention us in their blue print merely for propaganda purposes.

We should like to conclude by asking the N.Y.M. whether they are in favour of an administrative policy which does not provide for a Cameroons representation in the Legislative Council; which does not award scholarships to deserving Cameroonians for university training; which provides no secondary school in the Cameroons; which is lukewarm in developing the natural resources of the Cameroons, and in improving on what the Germans had initiated?

Yet this, and much more, is what obtains in the Cameroons under the present administration, and this is what the Nigerian Youth Movement is recommending for the Cameroons in 1950!

STALLS, STREET NAMES, SHELTERS DISCUSSED BY ORLANDO ADVISORY BOARD

Discussion on the allocation of twenty-three new trading stalls to be opened shortly at Orlando took place at the monthly meeting of the Orlando Advisory Board on Friday, June 10. The meeting agreed that the new stalls should be occupied immediately after allocation to the successful applicants.

Applications by tenants of the old stalls who had applied for transfer to the new ones were not recommended by the Board. Rentals on the present stalls work out at £2, but the City Council proposes to charge £2. 10s. for butchers' shops. The Board has recommended reduction in rent for the stalls.

Street Names

The Board's agitation for street names has now borne fruit. Over 200 names were submitted in 1945 but the Council could not make headway fast enough due to formalities in the way. At its meeting, the Board was informed that its request for street names had been granted.

Demolition of Breeze-Block Shelters

Strong protest was made by Board members against the demolition of the breeze-block shelters at Orlando. The intention of the Council is to demolish these as they become vacant.

Although the Board agreed that the shelters were far from desirable, it was, nevertheless, of opinion that until accommodation was made available for all Orlando sub-tenants these shelters should not be demolished since they eased congestion to a considerable degree.—**Arcana.**

Girls Said To Be Detained To Check Influx Of Prostitutes

"It is in order to prevent importation into Lagos and the Gold Coast of more prostitutes that girls who usually arrive in Lagos on Warri or Sapele launches to meet unknown husbands are detained by the Walfare Department."

So Mr D. E. Faulkner, the Colony Welfare Officer told representative of the African News Agency in an interview recently.

This was in reply to the question on the complaint that some grown-up girls who travelled from Warri, Sapele and other places in the provinces on the consent of their parents to join their husbands in Lagos were always arrested and detained by Welfare Officers who invariably refused to entertain any approach by the husbands or some other well-known personalities for the release of the detainees.

"Where a girl of seventeen comes to Lagos with the real parents, we are not interested; but where such girls come in the guise of wives of unknown husbands we become interested," he stated.

Girls who come under the latter condition are detained until their stories are authenticated.

Most of the marriage arrangements, he said, were made between some men in Lagos and some people in the provinces, who claim to be the parents of these girls but who eventually were not.

The girls did not know the men they were to marry and in all such cases full investigations were generally carried out.

When the truth was obtained the girls were released either to the husbands or to genuine relatives who took care of them.

Instances were many, he said, where such girls had been brought into Lagos and some even had been carried to the Gold Coast, all for illegal practices.

Mr Faulkner did not credit that the Welfare Officers were all saints or always courteous but he was fully satisfied that all the best that could be done were so far being done, and where any of them was found or reported to behave uncomplimentarily, disciplinary measures would be taken. — (ANA).

ALEXANDRA RESIDENTS PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED BEERHALL

Opposition to the establishment of a beerhall in Alexandra Township was made at a residents' meeting last Sunday morning. Present at the meeting were the Acting Native Commissioner for Alexandra and a representative of the Police. Mr. G. Hlongwa presided.

Mr. S. Mathebula pointed out that the meeting called previously by the Alexandra Health Committee which had made proposals for the beerhall, was not representative. They had been called that morning to discuss the matter of a beerhall for their township, he said.

EVILS OF DRINK

Objecting to the beerhall, Mr. Plaatzi said that its existence in the township would be detrimental to the community. Mr. Mphoso said all the troubles which befell Africans had originated from liquor.

A representative of the temperance movement, Mr. [illegible]abi, wept as he lamented the great extent to which adults and even children have become liquor addicts. He called for an immediate remedy.

Mr. D. G. Tsebe read letters from various organisations expressing disapproval at the establishment of a beerhall. The following resolution was passed by the residents:—

"We, the residents of Alexandra, are unanimously opposed to the establishment of a beer-hall in the Township. We now request the Acting Native Commissioner to take this decision to the Health Committee, the Native Affairs Department and any other party concerned."

Two Men Mob Chief Clerk In His Office

What is being regarded as a clue to the disappearance of £2,800 from the stores of Debs Brothers of 138 Victoria Street, Lagos, some time early in March this year, echoed yesterday, August 5, at about 11 a.m. when two men entered into the store, seized the Chief Clerk, Mr A. O. Somorin, dragged him over the counter and administered some slaps on his cheeks.

They later pushed the Chief Clerk outside to the Victoria Street, where Somorin instructed his manager to phone for the police "666" to come to his rescue.

Asked what had led to their act, one of the men alleged that they and their attack had some connection with the loss of the money.

The three of them were conveyed in the police van to the Central Police Station.

BIG GATHERING AT OPENING OF NEW CENTRE

A fine gathering attended the official opening of the Polly Street Recreation Centre on July 2. The function started at 7 p.m. with music rendered by the Pand of the City Engineering Department.

In his opening address the chairman Mr. J. G. Young introducing Councillor I. E. B. Attwell and Dr. Theron expressed his gratitude to the City Council for the help it has given to make the Centre a success. "Adult education is a voluntary body although it has received recognition by the Education Department," Mr. Young said, adding that he would be happy if the Centre can serve its purpose to uplift the African people in art, and culture. He extended an invitation to Africans to use the Centre for the aim is to provide opportunity for urban Africans to adapt themselves during this transition period.

Councillor I. E. B. Attwell, chairman of the Non-European Affairs Committee, said that it is in our own hands to make a success of the opportunity by following the lead of our organizers. Africans he said should attend the Centre to maintain and develop their cultural heritage.

Aim of Centre

"The aim in running a Centre like this is to assist Africans to learn to read and write, to work efficiently, to make social contact to promote moral values, to enrich emotions and to enjoy recreation during lesuire hours in a healthy and decent manner," said Dr. Theron, Director of Adult Education, during his address. He outlined all duties connected with the Centre and promised that he would be prepared to help time and again if interest is shown and the purposes for which the Centre is meant are fulfilled.

The programme was arranged in such a way as to show the many sides of the proposed work at the Centre. There was vocal and instrumental music, and an exhibition of art work of the Occupational Therapy Department Baragwanath Hospital and Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work and Orlando Vocational Training Centre. The Film "Pondo Story" was shown.

Natives Gamble Away Wages In Johannesburg's Many Dens

By Overseas News Agency

JOHANNESBURG, May 14.—Johannesburg has become a vast native gambling den, with thousands of natives staking their wages week after week in "schools" that operate in large buildings throughout the center of the city and which thrive on illicit liquor and crime as side lines.

Gambling among natives has increased sharply in the past year and is worst in the native districts, where the click of dice and the flick of cards is interrupted by the rattle of "jam-tin scales" used to measure out tots of "European" liquor or illegal brews for players and bystanders.

Most of the players are natives who were born and reared in Johannesburg and have no ties with the kraals. They do not hesitate to risk all their weekly wages in order to make a clean sweep in the gambling dens. Fighting frequently breaks out. Revolvers are common and knives almost an essential.

Office buildings provide the safest gambling houses — after work, when employers have gone home for the night. But servants' quarters in blocks of flats, the back rooms of private houses, and dens in the native locations and townships are also scenes of win-or-lose excesses.

Police say robberies and other crimes frequently are planned at these gambling and drinking parties. Police raids are carried out frequently, but the evil nevertheless has grown to alarming proportions.

Paramount Chief on Her Feet

The Paramount Chief of Basutoland, Chieftainess Mantsebo, in company with Chief Theko Makhaola, Letsie Motsuena and Bofihla, is travelling from district to district holding pitsos to speak in person to the Basuto people and reprove them against the crime of ritual murders which have brought the good name of this country into discredit. She has been to Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek. From there she went to Quthing, Morafes Hoek and will proceed to Mafeteng, Teyateyaneng, Leribe and Butha-Buthe.

The Basuto people will remember that at the opening of the forty-fourth session of the Basutoland Council, last year, Sir Evelyn Baring, High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland came in person to address the Council on this matter. Those who read papers and others who were present at the Council will remember his strong words of censure to the Chiefs and Councillors. He said: "I must now turn with regret from this record of very satisfactory improvement to another matter which is causing grievous trouble in Basutoland. I told you last year about the regrettable publicity which this country has earned on account of recent trials of persons charged with the crime of ritual murder. Since then we have witnessed the continuation and, indeed, an increase of this evil and degrading practice which today has become a curse in this country.

"I have felt so much concern about this evil and its effects within the Territory and the repercussions from outside the Territory that I thought the time had arrived when I should come in person to speak in the plainest possible terms to the Council, whose members represent the Nation. The Council is composed principally of chiefs who are, or should be, leaders of the people. And yet, of nineteen cases of ritual murder which the police have taken to court since 1942, headmen or chiefs of one grade or another have been involved in every case but one. It is known too that they are involved in some of the cases still under investigation or examination.

"If you chiefs pause to think over this matter you will realise that if these crimes continue the chieftainship will be utterly discredited and undermined. People will cease to respect the chiefs and the present system of indirect government through the Chiefs will break down entirely. It is, therefore, imperative that you Chiefs should stand on your feet before it is too late and give all possible resistance to the Government in rooting out this horrible evil which is bringing so much discredit on a Territory whose people have hitherto been regarded as advanced beyond many other African peoples."

It is through these strong words spoken by His Majesty's Government Representative, that the Paramount Chief of Basutoland and other Chiefs were on their feet and dared cold and wet weather to travel throughout the territory to censure the people and to root out the evil that has brought discredit to its reputation.

Speaking to the people the Paramount Chief is reported to have said: "After issuing the orders already referred to, and after His Honour the Resident Commissioner has been from district to district to warn you, and district committees have been appointed to watch these happenings, none of you has reported to me any rumours of such conspiracies being planned. No reports have been received by me of people that have been caught perpetrating such crimes. I am wondering why, and it is for this reason that I have come out in person, to invoke your assistance and appeal to you all that through the love of your country and people, let us all stand on our feet, let us all awake from our sleep and come together and fight against this evil. Let us make our minds to resist the orders from the chiefs asking us to assist them in committing these crimes which have already blemished our good reputation in the eyes of other people, and expose the plans of the conspirators by reporting them to the authorities before their plans have been hatched, irrespective of their ranks or positions.

Let all stand on their feet to fight against the evil that burns down villages and exterminates families. It is you alone who can root out the evil practices. Every Mosuto is a soldier and a policeman to fight against all enemies of our country. Get together in your villages and from yourselves into bands to rid the country of the evil doers and to put out the fire that burns out our country." These are the words coming from the mouth of your Paramount Chief to censure the evil practices followed by some of you. She has left the warmth ond comfort of her home to travel about the country in inclement weather to perform her duty and shoulder her responsibility and scrubb off the ugly splash of evil that has soiled this country that it may once more regain former reputation Take heed Chiefs, take heed Basuto Councillors, take heed Basuto people and obey the words of your ruler. Come to her assistance like good soldiers and fight bravely and determinedly against your enemies. Let the country be rid of this horrible evil.

By P. L. Prattis

17 Days in Independent India

The First Day—June 1, 1949

NEW DELHI, India — It was near 10 o'clock in the morning when I set foot on the ground at the New Delhi airport. Our small group was hustled quickly by the immigration officers, but not so the customs officers. There was a loquacious Indian passenger who had spent two years in the United States and had picked up his fair share of American brusqueness. But he couldn't brusque his way past the young customs officer.

He was bringing in some goods which he said were silk. The customs officer smacked his lips. The Indians have a heavy duty on silk. The Indian from America said that this stuff was not really silk [illegible] but the C.O. didn't savvy.

I tried to help the Indian out. All to no avail. Because he had bragged that cotton rayon was silk, the Indian had to pay duty on it. There was another guy, an Englishman. He had kept a fifth of whiskey covered up while on the plane instead of sharing it. The Indians tax whiskey which has not been opened and how. I told the Englishman to open his bottle and take a drink. He did so, but he was too late. They taxed him more than $4 for it. He could have given us all a taste and saved money. But you know how some folk are.

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On April 20, I had asked Cook's Travel Agency in Paris to reserve a hotel room for me in Delhi. When I left Paris, May 7, I had their assurance the room was reserved. But Saturday, May 21, I received word in Cairo that I had no room. What to do? Cairo Cook's said it was helpless. I took a chance and wrote airmail to the prime minister's private secretary. I beat the letter to New Delhi.

So when I arrived, there was no room for me. In April, in Paris, Cook's had named the Marina Hotel, so that's where I had all my mail directed. And that's where I was finally lodged. It turns out to be a native hotel and not so good. Nobody much speaks English and, as a consequence, you are lost most of the time. However, I'll stick it out. This hotel is in New Delhi in the center of the activities in which I am interested. Other, better, hotels are in Old Delhi which is far removed from the center of government.

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After registering and getting straightened out in my lodging, I reached for my typewriter and pecked out a final piece on Egypt. This brought me to lunch time. The system in the dining room is that you sit at the table which bears your room number. Most of the waiters are barefoot. They do, however, wear attractive white uniforms and head pieces.

The menu leads off, as you might expect, with several curry dishes. Curry and I never got along together. I discovered hamburger steak and onions and dove for it. Also iced tea, but not until I had bought a bottle of beer which cost about a dollar ten. I'm scared of the water and of all uncooked green stuff. Didn't I have trouble in Cairo?

Lunch is quickly over. I take a stroll around Connaught Circus to get my bearings. Then I decided to go to BOAC headquarters to see if I could get my departure date moved up. I had only allowed myself 40 hours to catch the boat after returning to Paris. We reached New Delhi twenty-four hours late. So I decided I needed more time. Had the date moved up two days. Now I have ninety hours. That ought to do it.

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Had letters of introduction to Prime Minister Nehru and his private secretary. Persuaded helpful official at BOAC to call office of private secretary. Talked with a Mr. Armagum, who was very nice, and promised to contact me later. So left that at that. Then sought out office of Cook's Travel Agency. Long, confusing search in heat and dust, but not nearly so long and confusing as search for telegraph office which I finally reached with my tongue hanging out.

Sent usual cable home to dissuade anybody from looking for my will. Should have mentioned that before I went to BOAC, I took a nice three-dollar taxi-cab ride to police headquarters in the old city to register my presence in Delhi. Fussed with them. Said that nowhere else I had been had it been necessary to track them down at great expense and with loss of time. That's true. In other countries, the hotel authorities take care of all this police fol de roi. Took another taxi from telegraph office to hotel. Dying for something cool to drink. Had two bottles of lemon pop. Started popping out all over. To my room. The doors flung wide open. The fans turned on. Clothes off. Sheet turned back. Back to nature and to sleep for two hours.

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It is seven-thirty. There is telephone call. It is from the aforesaid Mr. Armagum. He is calling for Mr. Mathai, private secretary to Mr. Nehru. Mr. Mathai will see me at any time between 8 and 11 the next day at his office. Room No. 10. Council House. That's that. Then dinner. Spring lamb with mint sauce. In India, lamb and mutton are served in all their fifty-seven varieties. Though picking through my food like Eliza crossing the Ohio River, I manage to get enough to eat.

Back to my lodgings and my typewriter, but not before reading all over again a long, lovely letter from my wife, telling all about her trip to New York and how she ran into an old girl friend of mine. Also had a letter from Martha Stark. She said her German friends were miffed because of her story in The Courier. Accused her of telling secrets to the enemy. Incidentally, Martha is marrying an American Negro soldier in July.

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Wrote a piece to describe my last hours in Cairo and trip from there to New Delhi. The clock tolled 11. I spread myself upon a hard mattress and wooed Morpheus. She (he) tried being coy but finally, unable to resist me, embraced me, and I knew no more until 6 o'clock in the morning when I started from my sleep and beheld a barefooted attendant standing over me with a tray containing tea, sugar and cream. For what followed you must read the Second Day.

(Continued next week.)

Prime Minister Nehru Gets Briefing on Color Problem

Informal Conference With National Leaders Followed by Tour of Harlem

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, got a first hand briefing on the color problem in the United States last Saturday afternoon, the day after his widely acclaimed visit to this country had officially ended and his presence in America was more or less incognito.

The informal meeting which was co-chairmaned by Dr. Ralph Bunche and Walter White was arranged at the personal request of Prime Minister Nehru himself. He revealed that while he had a rather complete idea of the general situations facing America's largest minority group, he desired to secure a more intimate picture of the problems confronting colored people.

Mrs. Bethune Present

Among those present at the gathering which was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Lehman, 625 Park ave., besides his sister, Ambassador Vijaya Pandit and the chairmen, were:

Mrs. Mary Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Gov. William Hastie of the Virgin Islands; Lester Granger, National Urban League; Judge Irvin C. Mollison of the U. S. Court of Customs;

Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP; Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Louis Wright, chairman of the NAACP board;

Dr. Robert C. Weaver of New York University faculty; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, former U.S. Ambassador to Norway, vice-president of the National League for Civil Rights and mother of the hostess, Mrs. Lehman; Mrs. Walter White, George Weaver of the national staff of the CIO, and Claude A. Barnett of Chicago.

Dr. Bunche, Mrs. Bethune and Dr. Mordecai Johnson gave the historical background of the racial problem here. Gov. Hastie discussed the legal aspects of racial restrictions as they affected the status of colored citizens. Lester Granger talked of the current trends brought about by the increasing urbanization.

Mr. Spingarn described the progress made from the viewpoint of one who had been engaged in interracial activities over a period of four decades, while Dr. Robert Weaver gave a picture of the phychological factors involved in the struggle.

George Weaver presented a resume of the progres along the labor front. Walter White, Roy Wilkins and Dr. Bunche closed the discussion which had been punctuated with keen observations and questions by Pandit Nehru.

After the meeting, under the guidance of Dr. Bunche and Mr. White, the Nehru party made an automobile tour of Harlem. They sought, as Dr. Bunche expressed it, to show the distinguished visitor, both the good and the bad, the constructive and the squalid sides of the "world's largest colored city."

By P. L. Prattis

17 Days . . . In Independent India

The Seventeenth Day—June 17, 1949

NEW DELHI, India—All night long the heat remained ascendant, but, fortunately, when morning came and I stirred stiffly into consciousness, there was water. Like a child, I could not sleep too long the night before the day I was to leave, so I was up early, to douse my body in the welcome cold water, to go through the ceremony of preparing myself for breakfast for the last time in India. There were morning papers to read and I must compose my chronicle of the day before.

Somehow or other, word has got around that I am leaving and I find myself up against a new type of pest, the "bakheesh" pest. There are so many souls in India that I suppose they just must gang up. Always, you seem to find six Indians performing the task that one American or Englishman or Frenchman would do. If you arrive at a hotel with four light pieces of luggage, you're lucky if four "boys" don't grab it, one to each piece. I think the taxicab drivers would take you to pieces if there was any way to pull you apart and keep you alive. I suppose this ganging up is due to the fact that the people have so little that they go to extremes to try to earn a little cash.

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THERE HAD BEEN four or five of these men to perform different tasks in my room. There was one who seemed to take care of the bed and pick things up. He dusted where he did not have to stoop. There was another who worked on his haunches, sweeping and dusting the spots nearest the floor. There was another who came to shine my shoes. There were two or three others for emergency use. By the time I was ready to leave, there were at least eight of these "maids" chattering away at me.

I had no idea what they were talking about until I seemed to comprehend the word "bakheesh." In my reading, I had come across a word like that and it came to me that it was associated with the Orient and with money. Presently, it dawned on me that it must mean that all this mob was demanding to be tipped by me. I asked them if they meant money and they shook their heads affirmatively. I took care of them. The amount of money required was not much, but, even though annoyed, you could not help but think about conditions which compel human beings to scramble in such a manner for a few pennies.

After breakfast, I called Kamaladevi to thank her for the help she had given me and to say good-bye. Unfortunately, I could catch her at neither her home nor office. So I consumed the time left to me by reading one of her essays on socialism. The time had come to leave and I was just about to call a "boy" to take my luggage downstairs when a letter arrived from Mrs. Vann, the last in India. It had been mailed June 12 and reached me me the morning of June 17. It was good to have this message from home.

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IN EGYPT I had bought a pair of pants and a cotton coat which I thought I could knock about in in India. But, leaving India, I had no further need for them. I left the two articles on my bed. I also stacked on the mantlepiece a couple of dozen pamphlets I had tried to read. I had no further use for them. Then I put my luggage all together and sent for the "boy." When he came, I pointed to the luggage, all together, and told him to bring it down stairs to a taxi. Then I left. I hailed a cab and I wanted and waited. I wondered what was going on upstairs. Growing impatient, I started back up. On the first landing, I ran into three "boys." They not only had by luggage. They had gathered up the discarded coat and pants, all the pamphlets and magazines and old newspapers. Everything loose that they found in my room, they brought down to the taxi. I couldn't make them understand that I didn't want these things. I finally had to take the coat and trousers, throw them on the ground and stamp them in the dirt. Then they understood.

The ride to the headquarters of the British Overseas Aircraft Corporation in the Hotel Imperial was a short, but scorching one. Final details were handled quickly and I left to wait. At the same time, there was what seemed like a small army of Indian Moslems preparing to leave also. The women were all bundled up in some sort of outfit which came down over their heads, covered their faces, shoulders, body and legs. There were two laced holes in front for them to look through. The gang had an indescribable assortment of baggage—baskets, suitcases, bundles, urns, pots, everything. They had difficulty reducing their baggage to the limit allowed. Most of this group boarded the same plane as I. There were five children, four women and one man. I learned that they were leaving India for Pakistan. The ornaments they wore, in their noses and elsewhere, indicated that they were people of means.

We left the Palam airport at New Delhi at one o'clock in the afternoon. The 750-mile flight to Karachi was without moment except for a little bumpiness. We flew at a height of 10,500 feet. The fight took three hours, reaching Karachi at four-thirty. There we were taken from the airport to the BOAC guest house where we were put up for the night. At three-forty-five the next morning, were were awakened so that we might take the plane at five for the six-hour and forty-five minute fight to Basra in Iraq. All went well. There was a five-hour fight to Cairo, then eight hours to Rome, then five hours to London, and, finally, one hour and a half of the roughest flying I experienced from London to Paris.

(THE END)

SEVENTEEN DAYS
In Independent India

By P. L. PRATTIS Courier Executive Editor

THE ELEVENTH DAY,—JUNE 11, 1949

NEW DELHI, India — There is water again — after two days. The Lord-and Allah-be praised. You never miss the water until the well's run dry. I bet I will. Heat remains, but there was a sort of respite last night. Some fool said he had to get a blanket. He has a hole in his head.

Morning tea, then work, then breakfast—with mangoes.

Afterwards, a few errands, more work, more reading before the heat comes. Think a lot about story told by Indian delegate to United Nations. Story helps you to see yourself as others see you. He was telling Indian group how ignorant Americans are of Indian affairs.

Mr. Prattis

Said he went to call upon editor of one of principal newspapers in Chicago. After long talk about India, editor wanted visitor to write down what he had told him for publication in paper. But Indian visitor did not have time. Editor solved that problem. He summoned one of his feature writers to interview Indian guest. Indian submitted to interview. In the course of the interview, the feature writer asked him, among other things, how many Moslems were Buddhists. The Indian did not crack a smile as he answered "Not any," but he remembered the question so that he could tell Indians what Americans are like.

PURCHASED A COPY of Indian picture magazine to learn more about Indian life, but discovered magazine is slanted toward Europe. There is more in it about England and the Continent than about what's going on in India today. They even reproduce the "puffs" from Hollywood.

Time for lunch. It is only June 11, but when I leave dining room, I find that Courier for June 11 is already here with story and pictures about Dr. Bunche leaving Washington.

The story and pictures will make a good impression on my Indian friends. After scanning paper carefully, I dive for a snooze. Awakened near four by my young Indian friend. He must have an afternoon off. He is much interested in learning about the United States and I would like to help him, but he is afflicted with handicap of most Indians — they learn academic English and they talk it down in their throats. You can't understand them. They give English words pronounciations that would never occur to you and you think they have reverted to their native tongue. Hard job holding a conversation with some of them.

He had promised a few days before to take me where I might eat some Bengali sweets. He is a Bengali. This was the afternoon he had chosen. I had forgotten about the sweets and gathered from something else he said, that we were going to see some Government hostels. At any rate, we walked for about a mile in the heat and then, my tongue hanging out, he led me into a candy shop. I knew then I was in for it. I didn't like the looks of the stuff. Furthermore, you can't ever tell how clean they are in the small shops. And, again, these Asiatics do strange things with their hands. Just wish I could tell you. I was told in Europe never to accept anything to eat out of their left hands. You'll have to guess it out.

* * *

ANYHOW, I COULD see they were going to serve us these moist sweets, covered with honey, in saucers and that we were supposed to eat them with spoons. I knew we were going to have spoons because I could see the dirty clerk behind the counter cleaning out the spoons with his thumbs. What messes I do get in! What was I to do?

My young friend had led me out to do me a special favor. But how could I go through with such an act? I minced at the sweets. I did not like them — they were too sweet. I told him s , that they were so sweet they would make me sick. I don't think my explanation was good, but I didn't eat the stuff — not with that spoon. So we perspired our way back to the hotel and spent an hour and a half sitting on a stone, looking at the gals pass by.

At eight-fifteen, I have a date with District Judge Mohindar Singh Bedi at the famed Roshanara club for dinner. The club was named after the poetess daughter of one of the great Moghul emperors. The Roshanara is another of those places you find only in story books and dreams. In a cleared out space in the woods, where it's cool, trees with colored lights, tables outdoors, tennis, bowling, swimming, music and dancing, everything. Roshanara is in Old Delhi which is five miles from New Delhi. My taxi delivers me there. The driver waits.

I search for my host but find, instead, his brother, who professes he does not know me — which he doesn't. At last, the right brother, the judge, is located. He is playing a game of billiards. He presses drinks upon me, one after another. The first brother I had met was in a bridge game. I soon became involved—to my sorrow. I lost. They play the same game as we. Drinks and more drinks. It is ten o'clock before we move to dinner table. For the first time I come up socially with several Indian ladies. The judge has ten persons as his guests at dinner. Four are beautiful women. The dinner is good, Indian dishes, but I make away with them. More wine, more brandy. The women do not talk too much. I don't know whether they're shy or just waiting for a chance. All their husbands were around.

* * *

THE ORCHESTRA PLAYS sweet American music, but none of these guys dance and you just moan at the sight of these beautiful chicks going to waste.

After dinner, we retire to chairs in the garden, listen to the music again. There is one lady with a light in her eyes. I catch it. In two minutes my arm is around her and we are whirling away. However, even she wants to stay out of sight of her husband.

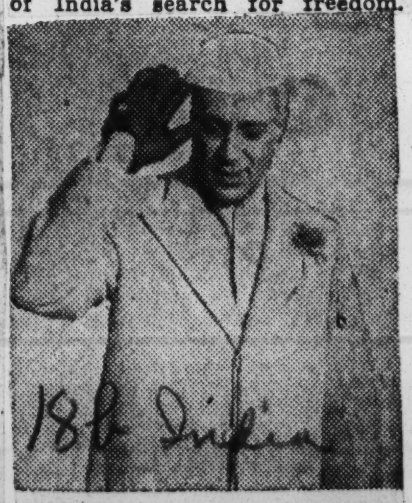
She's only twenty-two, has been married three years, complains that they marry young in India. We have good time dancing, but it's soon over. The time is eleven-thirty and I must hasten away. I have a date to arise early the next morning. My taxicab driver is easily located and in twenty minutes has delivered me to my oven in which I await the coming of Sunday, a new day.

The Courier Salutes

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has emerged as one of the prime forces behind the seething desire for freedom among the majority of the human race.

A recipient of this week's Courier salute, Nehru's true value to the darker-hued people that he represents cannot adequately be described in the jargon of everyday language. Somehow we feel that Nehru will not be "bought off" by the financiers of colonialism, exploitation and imperialism.

He remembers only too well that India still feels the affects of hundreds of years under the heel of British oppression. He, too suffered and spent a little time in jail during the early days of India's search for freedom.



PRIME MINISTER NEHRU
. . . leads darker races

By P. L. Prattis

17 Days . . . In Independent India

THE SIXTEENTH DAY — JUNE 16. 1949

NEW DELHI, India—Still sizzling. Maximum temperature 108.2 degrees. Try that with no running water and see what it does to your disposition. Only consolation you get is that the heat knocks others out just like it does you, even the Indians.

They lie around in doorways, on the sidewalk, anywhere there's a bit of shade and sleep the time away. They don't always need shade. They can sleep in the sun, impervious to heat, flies, insects alike. Suppose it all depends on what you get used to.

As time draws near to leave India, questions come up in one's mind. Naturally, you ask yourself, "What is going to happen to this huge country?" Even after partition, the Indian Union contains some 320 million souls. That's much more than twice the boasted population of the United States. One of the things that make you wonder about India are the differences between people which exist here. Indians try to talk about homogenity, but that is difficult for you to discern unless it's in the will of some of the leaders.

India has been split up, has lacked unity for hundreds and hundreds of years. That is the reason she has been the victim of one conqueror after another. She has not been able to make a unit of herself in this vast subcontinent.

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I DON'T KNOW how many different languages are spoken in India, but to say more than a hundred is to be extremely conservative. Not only are there all these languages, but the people are different, physically, in cultural outlook, in ways and customs, in dress.

India might be compared to the continent of Europe, although there are many more languages spoken here than in Europe and the distinct differences between the peoples are greater. There is more difference between a Sikh and a Madrasi than there is between an Englishman and a Frenchman or a Frenchman and a German, but they are both considered Indians even though they may dislike each other.

Some Indians have tried to tell me that the differences don't exist, that different names are used to describe different Indians simply because they come from different parts of India, like Americans who might be from Florida, or Illinois, or Minnesota. The analogy doesn't hold at all. The Indians from the different geographical localities talk differently, act differently, look differently (as to features, color, body build), dress differently, and have different leanings.

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THE BASIC INDIAN is a black Dravidian, a sort of semi-Polynesian, related to the peoples of the Indian Ocean. But to hear some Indians talk, you wouldn't think so. They cling to the Aryan in their background. They like the facial features which they are sure the Aryans bequeathed them.

They are quite sure that except for the accident of color, induced by the sun, of course, they are Caucasians. The point is important because it represents a renunciation of their black strain and of their yellow strain. The Mongolians were here long after the Aryans and seem to have left much more, in a physical and cultural sense, than the so-called Aryans. But you don't find the Indians trying to convince you that they are Mongols. They want to be Aryans like the successful people of the western world claim to be.

But no matter how much they may want to be Aryans, they can't get away from their blackness or their brownness from the millions of Indians who have neither so-called Aryan color nor features. Oddly enough, these latter Indians are supposed to be the really smart Indians. They are in the South of India and are a docile lot, but they have brains. Most other Indians seem agreed on this point. The Sikhs are generally classified as dumb

and as a group which tries to muscle its way through. Contrary to what I thought, only some of the Sikhs have reputations as fighters. The people respected as fighters are the Gurkhas. They are Mongols.

* * *

WHEN I WAS traveling in Europe, I tried to find characteristics, physical and otherwise, by which you could tell an Englishman from a Frenchman, a Frenchman from an Italian, a German from an Englishman. If you saw a lot of these people in a crowd, you would be utterly unable to pick out the Englishmen, the Frenchmen, the Italians or the Germans, except by language. But you can stand on any corner in New Delhi and pick out Indians who are from different sections of the country, not merely because of their difference in language, but because of their differences in physical appearance, in dress, in their ways of greeting, and so forth.

They impress the outsider as being a great number of very different peoples and you can't help wonder how they are going to become a homogeneous whole. Some very sincere Indians look forward to intermarriage. In the past, these different peoples have not intermarried, not even as much as whites and blacks in the United States.

A very high Indian official told me that an Indian girl, if she is dark, has great difficulty finding a husband unless she has money or some special talent.

* * *

THE CHANCES ARE that there are two or three forces which will help to bring the Indians together. One is democracy, the ballot. From now on, more Indians than ever will be participating as equals in the political life of the country, seeking the same political aims. That may be a unifying force. Another force may be the impetus of domestic reforms.

If education spreads and the standard of living and health is raised, there may be a tendency on the part of "out" groups to try to get "in" and to identify themselves with the march of progress. A third force will derive from the role India plays in international affairs. If the prestige of India as a nation continues to increase, the chances are that the different elements which compose the Union will become proud of it as a whole and unite to share the prestige and the glory.

When it means something internationally to be an Indian, then Sikhs may forget they are Sikhs, Bengalis, that they are Bengalis, Kashmiris, that they are Kashmiris, and all may start boasting that they are Indians and trying to prove it.

AS THE LAST days of my stay here came upon me, there was less and less to do, except to wait, to work, to read, to suffer in the heat. During the evening of the sixteenth day, my friend, D'souza, called and took me for a long ride in the country. 'Twas a nice gesture. I returned, had dinner, took a long walk, then retired for the night.

CUT NEGROES

From Nehru Visit Here

By LILLIAN SCOTT

NEW YORK—The crowded schedule of meetings, receptions and dinners prepared for the first visit of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India to this country does not include any meetings with American Negroes though it was the Indian statesman's expressed desire to meet and talk with them.

His itinerary prepared by the State Department covers the period from his arrival October 11, to November 4.

The Chicago Defender learned from reliable sources that although Pandit Nehru was especially eager to meet at least one Negro group, the State Department turned thumbs down on his request. It is believed some fear of Washington Jim Crow might have influenced the decision. However, Nehru's itinerary includes stops in New York and Chicago, as well as Berkeley, Calif. Only gross shortsightedness could account for the U. S. stand on Negroes in view of his Northern stops.

The Prime Minister will deliver major political addresses in New York, Ottawa, Chicago, the University of California at Berkeley, Vancouver, and possibly the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Ironically, the Indian press has taken Pandit Nehru and his sister, Madame Vijaya Pandit the Indian Ambassador to the United States, to task sharply already because he is not meeting any Negroes during his visit to America.

Several Americans who recently returned from the Town Hall World Tour have informed the U. S. press that Prime Minister Nehru is still hopeful that provisions will be made for him to study the race situation here and get the views of outstanding Negroes.

It is believed here that the State Department snub not only of the Prime Minister's wishes, but of American Negroes as well, is a blunder which can only result in ceepened scepticism among the colored people of Asia of this country's belief in its own democratic principles. It is not expected that Russian and British propagandists in Asia will miss this opportunity to point up an instance of official Jim Crow in the arrangements made for the leading non-white statesman of the world.

Defender
Sat. 10-15- 49
Chicago, Ill.

SEVENTEEN DAYS In Independent India

The Twelfth Day—June 12, 1949

NEW DELHI, India — Twelve years after the first slaves were landed at Jamestown and 101 years before the birth of George Washington, a woman, 38, and already the mother of fourteen children, died.

This woman was an empress, the wife of the great Mogul Emperor, Shah Jahan. At the time of her death, so beloved of him was she, she was accompanying him as he made war against Kahn Jahan Lodi. While in the war camp at Burhanpur she died during the delivery of her last child.

She was born Arjumand Banu, but she is better known as Mumtaz Mahal, or the Lady of the Taj. Had it not been for the great love of her husband, she might have died and been forgotten like millions of others. But the Emperor sought, and built, a lasting memorial to her. At the time of Mumtaz' death, her remains were interred in a garden at Burhanpur. Six months later, the remains were transferred to Agra and, provisionally, interred in the gardens of the Taj. Later, they were placed in the mausoleum where they rest today.

* * *

It would be audacious indeed for me to try to describe for you the Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders of the world.

When I first peered through the large, arched gateway into the gardens which lead to the Taj Mahal, I was struck as though seeing something unreal. As much as I had read about it, I could not believe what was before my eyes. Here was a poem in marble. Here was something that defied fancy. Under the glare of the hot sun (the temperature was 108), this bright, white jewel almost blinded one.

The Taj stands on a marble eighteen and one half feet high which is itself on a great base of red sandstone. On the marble base, is the central tomb, in the center, and at each corner of the marble base, there is a cylindrical minaret 141½ feet high. Winding stairways lead to the tops of these minarets. The mausoleum proper is octagonal in shape with four long sides, each 139½ feet long, and four short sides, each thirty-three and one-quarter feet. In the center of each long side there is an archway sixty-five and one-half feet high. From the center of the roof of the mausoleum is built the huge dome, in pure white marble, which rises to a height of 243½ feet. The dome is crowned with a golden pinnacle and crescent.

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WITHIN THE CENTRAL chamber of the mausoleum are marble replicas of the caskets in which Mumtaz and her Emperor husband were buried. Her casket is in the center. His larger, is placed on the side. It was a kind of afterthought. Deep in the basement are two more caskets, and below these, two others in which the true remains rest.

On the first floor of the mausoleum, there are eight large chambers. From each of these chambers, the caskets and burning lights in the center may be viewed.

It would seem that a man, even an Emperor, would have done enough simply to build a mausoleum like this on the bank of a river, the river Jumna, for his dead wife. But there is more to the Taj than the Taj itself. It is surrounded by gardens of striking beauty and it is set off by other edifices, a mosque, assembly building, and others, all of which make you feel that you have encountered a cluster of dreams.

In beginning this piece, I mentioned some dates. In the days when the Taj was built, between 1631 and 1648, the United States was mostly a wilderness and Europe was far from being the continent it is today. But in this far-off land which Columbus sought to find, men were living in a sort of splendor which the West has not yet equalled. A line of great Mogul emperors beginning with Babar in 1525, and ending with Aurangzeb in 1707, had spread beauty and pomp in India without significant regard for any world outside Asia. Their achievements were those of Asiatics-Mongols, Indians, Persians, Turks.

* * *

WHEN SHAH JAHAN determined that he wished to build a memorial to Mumtaz, he had the architects of all Asia submit designs. The design which won was drafted by a Turk, Ustad Isa.

Millions of dollars worth of precious stones were originally inlaid in the marble of jasper from different parts of India. China sent jade and crystal. Tibet presented the turquoise. From Ceylon came lapis lazuli and sapphires. From Arabia, coral and correlian. From Bundelkhand, diamonds. From Persia, onyx and amethyst. Loadstone came from Gwalior and pearls and mother-of-pearl were obtained from the ocean.

The Taj is but one symbol of a kind of civilization and culture which developed without western influences and represents the capacities of the people of Asia.

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MANOHAR BHARDWAJ of the Office of Information, attached to the Prime Minister's office, had told me that he would call for me at my hotel at 5 o'clock (in the morning). We were going to drive to Agra, 125 miles away, to see the Taj. We were leaving so early in the morning because we wished to avoid the heat of the day. Bhardwaj said that we would leave at five Sunday morning and reach Agra at eight. We were to stay overnight (you haven't seen the Taj unless you do so by moonlight) and return the next morning.

I was awakened at 4:30, bathed and dressed and packed quickly, and was ready at 5. I waited before the hotel. A half hour passed. Bhardwaj had not shown up. I began to fear. It had been three nights before when we had planned this rendezvous. Had he forgotten? Twenty minutes more passed (I might have still been sleeping) before there was the sound of an automobile horn and I looked up to see Bhardwaj in his snazzy new Dodge. His wife and a servant were with him.

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WE REACHED AGRA at 10:30 instead of eight, and went to Laurie's Hotel. Although Agra is usually about four degrees hotter than New Delhi, it did not seem so hot. After we had been assigned our rooms, we ducked in for baths, then out for breakfast. Then a nap. And Bhardwaj then thought beer was in order. Beer and then lunch. Then another nap—until four. At four we leave for another of Shah Jahan's Red forts, similar to the one in New Delhi. Two hours consumed traipsing through it. Then to the Taj. Before going through Taj, we sit in gardens and eat chicken sandwiches we have brought, drink cool drinks. Then to Taj. Then back to hotel, another cool bath and dinner. After dinner a long talk. Then, at ten, under moonlight, back to Taj. We return to hotel at eleven and retire.

Prime Minister Nehru Gets Briefing on Color Problem

Informal Conference With National Leaders Followed by Tour of Harlem

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, got a first hand briefing on the color problem in the United States last Saturday afternoon, the day after his widely acclaimed visit to this country had officially ended and his presence in America was more or less incognito.

The informal meeting which was co-chairmaned by Dr. Ralph Bunche and Walter White was arranged at the personal request of Prime Minister Nehru himself. He revealed that while he had a rather complete idea of the general situations facing America's largest minority group, he desired to secure a more intimate picture of the problems confronting colored people.

Mrs. Bethune Present

Among those present at the gathering which was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Lehman, 625 Park ave., besides his sister Ambassador Vijaya Pandit and the chairmen, were:

Mrs. Mary Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Gov. William Hastie of the Virgin Islands; Lester Granger, National Urban League; Judge Irvin C. Mollison of the U. S. Court of Customs;

Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP; Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Louis Wright, chairman of the NAACP board;

Dr. Robert C. Weaver of New York University faculty; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, former U.S. Ambassador to Norway, vice-president of the National League for Civil Rights and mother of the hostess, Mrs. Lehman; Mrs. Walter White, George Weaver of the national staff of the CIO, and Claude A. Barnett of Chicago.

Dr. Bunche, Mrs. Bethune and Dr. Mordecai Johnson gave the historical background of the racial problem here. Gov. Hastie discussed the legal aspects of racial restrictions as they affected the status of colored citizens. Lester Granger talked of the current trends brought about by the increasing urbanization.

Mr. Spingarn described the progress made from the viewpoint of one who had been engaged in interracial activities over a period of four decades, while Dr. Robert Weaver gave a picture of the phychological factors involved in the struggle.

George Weaver presented a resume of the progres along the labor front. Walter White, Roy Wilkins and Dr. Bunche closed the discussion which had been punctuated with keen observations and questions by Pandit Nehru.

After the meeting, under the guidance of Dr. Bunche and Mr. White, the Nehru party made an automobile tour of Harlem. They sought, as Dr. Bunche expressed it, to show the distinguished visitor both the good and the bad, the constructive and the squalid sides of the "world's largest colored city."

NEHRU ENDS VISIT, HAILS HOSPITALITY

Prime Minister of India Says He Had 'Exciting Time'—Sees Friendship Strengthened

By RICHARD H. PARKE

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India ended his twenty-eight-day visit to this country yesterday with words of gratitude to the American people, who, he said, had made him feel "richer than when I came here."

Clutching a graland of red carnations, the Prime Minister left La Guardia Airport at 2:55 P. M. aboard President Truman's plane, The Independence, for India by way of London. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and three other members of his party.

In the morning, at a fifty-minute press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the Indian statesman declared he had "profited very much" by his trip here and that it had been a "wonderful and mentally exciting time."

Expressing his appreciation of the hospitality extended to him by President Truman and the nation during his coast-to-coast tour, the Prime Minister asserted that his visit would result in "greatly improving" relations between the two countries.

Grrets His Police Escort

When he alighted from his car at the airport, Pandit Nehru shook hands with each of the score or more motorcycle policemen who had escorted him from the hotel. And, before boarding the plane, he embraced his sister, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, who had accompanied him during his stay here.

The garland was presented by J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, who also gave a garland of roses to the Prime Minister's daughter. In the excitement of leave-taking, Mrs. Gandhi forgot to say good-by to her aunt until the plane was almost ready to depart. She broke away from her father, ran down a red carpet that had been laid from the plane's ramp and into the outstretched arms of Mrs. Pandit. Her father waited for her and they entered the plane together.

Loy Henderson, United States Ambassador to India, and Stanley Woodward, chief of protocol of the State Department, were among those who saw the Prime Minister off.

Pandit Nehru opened his press conference at the hotel by asking, with a smile, "Well, just how do we begin?" He told a questioner that he had found the American people "exceedingly friendly, hospitable and generous." Later, when asked what was his "greatest impression" of the trip, he hesitated for a moment, then remarked in obvious amusement:

"The Americans are a fascinating people for a variety of reasons and because they are such a curious mixture of hard-headedness and sentimentalism."

Discusses Parleys on Trade

On the question of a possible trade agreement between India and the United States, the Prime Minister admitted that such a program was under discussion. He added quickly, however, that "these things go backward and forward and take time." Someone wanted to know when he expected to get the "million tons of wheat that you have asked of the United States." He replied: "I haven't the least notion."

The Prime Minister, who was dressed in gray slacks and a gray coat, alternately sat and stood as he faced his inquisitors. He dodged answering a question that had been put to him repeatedly on his visit here: Whether India intends to recognize the new Communist Government of China.

"India and China are not only neighbors, or almost neighbors, but two huge areas on the earth's surface," he replied. "It is inconceivable that either should ignore the other for any length of time. My Government expects soon to hear from her Ambassador in Nanking on the subject—he is on his way home now."

He also refused to be pinned down on the question of India's recognition of Israel, saying only that the Government of Israel was "obviously a fact and a continuing fact and our Government is very aware of that." He added that there was no anti-Semitism in India.

Opposes the Death Penalty

Pandit Nehru launched into a long discussion of the problem of the death penalty in India after he had been asked whether it was planned to hang the assassins of Mohandis K. Gandhi. Indian opinion, he explained, was for the abolition of capital punishment.

"I do not see," he commented, "how we can hang every normal murderer and make a special exception for those who murder our very great people."

He said he personally disliked capital punishment, but added:

"If I were given the choice, I would rather be hanged or otherwise put an end to than to face life imprisonment."

He declared that the "non-violent movement" had ended in India with Gandhi's death, but that the "non-violent philosophy" had not ended. He said Gandhi was a pacifist but not a "passive pacifist," and that he had believed in "dynamic peaceful methods."

As for the Indo-China problem, Pandit Nehru reiterated that a settlement could not be imposed by an outside power, but could come only with the "good-will of the vast majority of the people there."

The Prime Minister is being accompanied on the plane trip to London by Brig. Gen. Robert B. Landry, President Truman's Air Force aide. The Prime Minister is expected to stay in London for five days, during which he will confer with Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain.

Two Hanged As Assassins Of Gandhi

Go to Their Deaths Urging United India

Ambala, India, Nov. 15 (AP)—Two Hindu nationalists were hanged secretly at Ambala Jail today for the assassination of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Hindu spiritual leader they regarded as a bar to a united India. Their bodies were cremated.

Narayan V. Godse, the triggerman, and Narayan B. Apte, who directed the plot, dropped simultaneously through the gallows trap after having shouted together:

"May united India be immortal. We salute the holy motherland."

Their ashes, like Gandhi's, will be consigned to one of India's holy rivers, but the time and place remain a secret. Officials wish to avoid having such a ritual made the occasion for nationalist demonstrations.

Four Others Get Life

The ashes of Gandhi, who was shot to death as he walked to a prayer meeting in New Delhi January 30, 1948, were consigned to the River Ganges. The little holy man, to millions the symbol of nonviolence, was 78 when he died.

A captain in the Indian Army during World War II and later the editor of a Poona newspaper, Godse testified at his trial he venerated Gandhi the saint, but slew Gandhi the politician for trying to end strife between Moslems and Hindus. Apte was publisher of the newspaper Godse edited.

In addition to those two, four men received life terms for participation in the plot against Gandhi. Another was acquitted.

A witness said Godse and Apte smiled as they walked to the gallows. Each carried a small package, presumably containing Hindu scriptures.

Prime Minister Of India Faces Top Leadership

(From Courier New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, evinced a keen and curious interest in the nature of the plans which American Negroes are evolving to solve their own problems when he turned inter-

Granger Johnson Bethune Hastie Buncho

... they were asked pointed questions by Nehru

rogator at a reception held for him to meet leaders of Negro thought at the Park Avenue apartment of Mrs. Robert Lehman Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations and Walter White of NAACP were the hosts at the affair.

The guests were invited because Nehru, in Paris last year, had expressed to Dr. Bunche a desire to learn more about what American Negroes are doing and thinking. Dr. Bunche described the attitude of the Indian leader in an opening statement to the guests.

Prime Minister Nehru's questions quickly showed the guests that he was seeking straight information on what might be described as the strategy behind the Negro struggle.

When some of the guests began to tell him about how Negroes are treated in the United States, he quickly halted them, declaring that he knew about those things. What he wanted to know, he emphasized, was what steps Negroes themselves are taking to solve their problems . . . what is going on inside the American Negro community.

The questions asked by the Prime Minister were in the following category:

1. **What are the fields in which Negroes have made the most progress?**
2. **Are Negroes satisfied with their status in the United States?**
3. **Are Negroes vaguely or actively interested in Africa?**
4. **Have Negroes employed violence in the fight for their rights?**
5. **What is the employment status of the American Negro?**
6. **What legal resources ar available to American Negroes in the struggle for their rights?**
7. **What has been the Negroes' progress in education?**

Guests at the reception were used as resource aides by Dr. Bunche in answering the questions. Among the respondents were Dr. Robert S. Weaver, in respect to Negro progress; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. Lewis T. Wright and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in respect to education; Lester Granger and George L. P. Weaver, in respect to labor and employment; Claude A. Barnett, in respect to whether or not Negroes are satisfied with their status in the United States; Governor William H. Hastie, in respect to the legal resources available to Negroes; Dr. Bunche in respect to the employment of violence in the Negro struggle and the Negro's attitude toward Africans; Roy Wilkins, in respect to the struggle for civil rights, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode and Joel E. Spingarn, in respect to the progress in Negro-white relations.

Among the guests at the reception were Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, Roy Wilkins, Lester Granger and Mrs. Granger, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Robert S. Weaver, George L. P. Weaver, Gov. William H. Hastie, Judge Alvin Mollison, Dr. Lewis T. Wright, Claude A. Barnett and Joel E. Spingarn.

18b 1949

India

East Indian Woman Leader Decries Age Of Irrationalism

Courier Date 10-1-49 Pittsburgh Pa

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this piece is president of the Indian (East) Cooperative Union and is a leader in the Socialist party.

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By KAMALADEVI CHATTAOPADHYAY

NEW DELHI—"As long as one part of humanity stands condemned to a slum life, and little or no education, while a small section enjoys all the good things of the earth, world conflict is bound to continue."

The handsome Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, president of the Indian Cooperative Union, repeated this statement in a short paper which she sent to The Courier's women page readers via P. L. Prattis.

"Through The Courier," she said, "I wish to reach out to those millions of men and women like ourselves in this vast continent of Asia, are waging the great battle of humanism.

WORLD IS DIVIDED

"To my mind, the world is divided into two blocks , , , not the Anglo-American and the Soviet . . . that is only a superficial and apparent division but in reality into the exploiter and exploited."

Mms. Chattaopadhyay tells how those who came first, enjoyed the benefits of science, and instead of giving these blessings to the rest of the world, used the power and to use their resourses for their own selfish ends.

"By some strange fortune of history," she continued, "up to now the advantage of science and industry lay with the white man, even as it lay with the colored man an era earlier . . . in fact, the earliest civilization of man was nurtured in Africa and Asia. The tide turned, leaving the civilized colored people exposed to the ruthless horrors that are developing and threatening mankind with complete extinction.

LASTING PEACE?

"The essential pre-requisite to lasting peace is a social order of equality and justice, the paper continues, free from the disease of racial exploitation of one part of the world ruling over another, and of one color insulting another.

"As long as one part of humanity stands condemned to a slum life, world conflict is bound to continue. Harmony is the counterpart of Freedom and freedom is indivisible.

"Man cannot be free until he is prepared to uphold and safeguard the dignity of man and cherish as precious the sanctitiy of human life. The habit of determining social status by color, belongs to an antiquated age of irrationalism, like magic, unworthy of the man of the atomic age."

This dynamic woman, who defied Indian culture by remarrying when she became a widow, and later went against all codes by fighting for women's rights and for the freedom of India, ends her discourse thus, "We in India have always felt a close identity with the peoples everywhere struggling to establish the normal laws of human order, of freedom and world brotherhood.

"The Indian people have pledged to work and strive for a world order from which the vestiges of tyranny and exploitation be it racial or territorial are banished. For our own freedom assumes a reality only when the rest of mankind becomes genuinely free."

The Fourth Day—June 4, 1949

NEW DELHI, India—Oh, the heat! The steady, unrelenting, strength-sapping heat! Heat in the morning. More heat in the afternoon. Scarcely relieved heat at night. You can run, but you can't hide. It clamps itself upon you. It wrestles with you and downs you. It is heat indoors and heat outdoors, heat in the sunshine and heat in the shade. It is the insistent ardor of a persistent sun. Only frequent bastings with cold-water baths secures you in the hope that you will not dry up inside.

Up at six to say a truculent good morning to Old Sol. Tea from my soft-shod male maid. Then to my machine to tell the story of the night before, the night in the garden with the princesses and princes, when I sauntered dreamily through the pages of history and story books. Felt defeated when I was through, that I would have to tell and re-tell that story to do it justice. But finally I have finished with something and I let it go. Then to breakfast. Melon, boiled eggs, toast, jam, coffee.

* * *

A sudden fear grips me. I have given the hotel porter my last story on Egypt to airmail home. He returns with change. I am puzzled because the cost is so little. I question the porter. "Is that all it cost?' I want to know. He gives me solemn assurance. I wonder how it could be. I keep on wondering. With that envelope there have been four other letters, all airmail. The postage on them seems all right. But the heavy one? Then something comes to me. On all the other envelopes "By Airmail" or "Par Avion" had been printed. But not on the big envelope. And I had neglected to type the words on the big envelope. It came to me what had happened. That envelope had gone ordinary mail. It would probably reach Pittsburgh by next Christmas.

Oh, the heat! But heat or no heat, I had to write that story all over again. And I had to find the postoffice myself, not trusting the hall porter this time. And I had to be sure of airmail. This time I was.

* * *

Letters to be answered. A telephone call to the Prime Minister's residence to inform of my pleasure to accept invitation to lunch on Sunday. A quick look through the morning newspapers and a special curiosity about matrimonial advertisements in which both men and women seek mates. The gals advertise themselves as beautiful and well-to-do. I don't know how well-to-do they are, but I know they are beautiful. One woman has written a letter to the editor. She complains that the men expect too much in the shape of dowry. Says that a young man making 100 rupees (thirty dollars) a month thinks he is something and wants a girl with a big dowry when his 100 rupees will scarcely feed her. She thinks the situation terrible. In letter to my wife, I just lightly suggest that there are some nice, pretty girls over here with dowries.

Lunch time. My barefoot waiter can't understand why I don't eat more. He should have been with me in Cairo. He wants me to learn Hindi. Not a chance.

* * *

After lunch a message from Prof. Humayin Kabiv, joint educational adviser to the Government of India, to remind that he is calling for me at eight-thirty Sunday for drive out into the country. Also a stack of books to help dispel my ignorance of India.

THE LATE MOHANDAS K. GANDHI

Former leader of the All-India Congress and until his death, spiritual leader of the freedom movement in the Indian sub-continent. His memory was recalled with honour by the Indian nationals in Lagos yesterday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Indian Independence Day.

NEHRU PROMISES NOTHING DEFINITE

Opposes Reds, But Avoids Role in Cold War

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Jawaharlal Nehru has ended his good-will tour with assurance that it will greatly improve relations between India and the United States, but state department officials undoubtedly wish that he had been more specific.

India, of which Nehru is prime minister, is the key to non-Communist Asia. The United States would like to see her take the initiative in building up a bloc designed to contain communism within the borders of China.

Nehru opposes communism. But he is carefully avoiding participation in the cold war, prefers the middle role which some European countries, including France, thought they could play in the early postwar days.

Nehru told Americans that India would fight against aggression, but made no promises of political support in the meantime.

No Tieup Promised

Some of his speeches were interpreted to mean that India would help steer Asia away from any Kremlin tieup. But no Western tieup was promised, either.

Nehru stressed that Asia is interested in food and the other necessities of life, not in ideologies. It may have been a hint that India would ultimately side actively with those who helped her materially. He didn't say for sure. He always stressed that friendship would be returned for friendship, but that no charity would be accepted with strings attached.

Nehru didn't ask for anything, but he did outline some of the things his country needs. He promised fair treatment for American investment in development of industry.

While Nehru was here, Washington let it be known that work was going forward on a trade program under which India would get some of the things she needs in return for raw materials.

Prime Figure in Asia

There was an unusual atmosphere about the visit of this man, one of the world's most powerful. One of his powers derives from the fact that he is adored by India millions. Because of this he is a prime figure in all Asia.

For once, then, instead of carefully scrutinizing a visitor who needs help, the United States seemed herself to be under scrutiny. Newly independent peoples of the East want to take no chances on Western ties which contain the slightest hint of revived imperialism.

Maybe if they can be satisfied on this score there will come a time when Nehru and the people he represents will be less wary of the active anti-Communist partnership which America would like to see formed.

ASSASSIN OF GHANDI ASKS TO BE EXECUTED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 1 (AP)—N. V. Godse, scheduled to die Nov. 15 as the assassin of Mohandas K. Gandhi, has petitioned the governor general to be hanged before then.

Godse's lawyer, Ganpat Rai, said Godse also appealed to have the execution take place in his home town, Poona, south of Bombay, so he could see his aged parents before his death. At present he is at Ambala jail, north of New Delhi. The lawyer did not say why Godse wanted to be hanged sooner than scheduled.

Nearly 5,000 persons in Bombay province have appealed to the governor general to commute the death sentences against Godse and N. D. Apte, also scheduled to hang Nov. 15 for the assassination of Gandhi. One group of petitioners contended that Gandhi, as the apostle of nonviolence, would not have tolerated the idea of hanging his own assassins.

Says Schedule Left Up To Indian Embassy

Private Meeting With Leaders In New York Stated

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—State department staff members denied rather heatedly this week that there had been the slightest effort on their part to sidetrack Pandit Nehru from meeting Negroes during his visit to the United States. A member of the staff active in formulating arrangements, told on ANP reporter:

We were deluged with requests for Pandit Nehru's appearance in cities all over the nation. Immediately the announcement was made that he would visit the United States, the invitations began to flow.

"Actually we were only a cooperating organization. The Indian embassy had the last word in selecting from the many invitations for tea for dinner and to speak. He could not possibility have kept more than a fraction of them.

"Long after his schedule was filled up and indeed just before he arrived, a Negro group in New York is said to have asked to entertain him. His itinerary has been decided upon some time before. Later I heard a Washington organization inquired whether it might give something.

"It is a settled fact that he will have a private meeting in New York with a group of prominent Negro leaders before he leaves the country."

REPLY TO STOKES

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president-emeritus of the Phelps Stokes fund and whose son the current president of the fund, is a State Department career man serving in Paris wired the State department inquiring what arrangements had been made for him to meet colored people. The State department telegraphed Dr. Stokes:

Pandit Nehru met representative colored Americans in Washington and will meet others in Chicago. The prime minister's schedule was arranged by the Indian Embassy with the advice of the State department and the approval of President Truman. This is according to customary procedure and was, furthermore, specifically requested by Pandit Nehru.

"None was received by the State department from organizations of colored Americans. If the Indian Embassy received any, the State department is not aware of it. In view of the interest recently expressed by certain colored American, the Indian embassy and the meeting in Chicago had been arranged previously by including colored Americans in the Citizens Reception committee."

Of India

Nehru Calls U. S. Chief Reliance

Hot Springs, Va., Oct. 29 (Spl.) Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India said today his American visit had exceeded all his expectations.

He told the members of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commorce, meeting here, that his hopes for his trip i nthis country had been exceeded both by the cordiality of the welcome given him and by the things he had been able to learn about American life.

The United States, more than any other country, he said, was India's chief reliance for the goods and machinery which it must have to achieve industrial and agricultural advance. At the same time, he pointed out, India desires to explore to the maximul all opportunities for cooperation with other countries.

A balanced advance he described as the goal of Indian policy, without undue or distorted emphasis upon any aspect of the country's development. He put first on the program of Indian needs the necessities of life in food, clothing and shelter.

Nehru pointed out the relation between India's economic well-being and the political stability of the world. In a question period following his address, the Prime Minister discussed various aspects of the Indian economic situation.

He reviewed the crisis created by war-time drains upon the transportation system and said much of the initial World Bank loans had gone to finance locomotive replacements. Among the agricultural problems, he told the group, has been the loss occasioned by the separation of major wheat producing areas in Pakistan. He briefly discussed the financial necessities compelling India to buy when possible in sterling areas.

Addressing a luncheon meeting, where he was introduced by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, the Prime Minister dwelt on India's fight for freedom. He related how the late Mahatma Gandhi and he had always emphasized to the Indian people that freedom must come from within and must be achieved by an inward belief in freedom and a willingness to accept the disciplines through which a people can become free.

Picturing the plight of India's vast farm population, Nehru said the struggle was to retain the good in their old ways and achieve the benefits of a modern program. He declared the long quiescent peasantry of India has now become a dynamic people.

The Prime Minister came to Hot Springs from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he is a weekend guest. He returned to White Springs late this afternoon, to be honor guest at a dinner at which Defense Secretary Johnson was host. He was accompanied on his weekend trip by his daughter, Indira Gandhi, and his sister, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States.

NEHRU SAYS INDIA WILL PURSUE PEACE PATH IN WAR-SICK WORLD

Raps Attitude of Nordic Nations Toward Dark People in Asia and Africa

DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE GIVEN

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India, made a speech at the convocation held in his honor in Low Memorial library at Columbia university last week. He thanked President Dwight Eisenhower for conferring the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws upon him honoris causa.

The distinguished interpreter of his race then launched into what he discribed as the objectives of India's policy of liberation. The main objectives stated were—the pursuit of peace; the liberation of subject people; the maintenance of freedom, both national and individual; the elimination of racial discrimination; and the elimination of ignorance which afflicts the greater part of the world's population.

The prime minister told the 650 guests, the leading statesmen of India and the United States, the India delegation to the United Nations; and other distinguished officials gathered for the ceremonies that India's policy was definitely a positive one and particularly the "lessening and ultimately putting an end to fear."

"We believe passionately in the democratic method and we seek to enlarge the bounds of democracy. No democracy can exist as long as there is inequality. When man's liberty or peace is in danger we cannot and shall not be neutral," he declared.

He observed that one of the basic causes of war was the domination or the attempted domination of one country by another. He mentioned Africa among other countries subject to a foreign power. "It is clear that all remaining vestiges of imperialism and colonialism will have to disappear."

Racial relations was considered another problem in need of solution. "The progress of some races in knowledge or invention? Have tempted them to believe that they are racially superior. This has led them to treat other nations with contempt. In Asia and Africa, racial superiority has been most widely and most insolently exhibited. It is forgotten that nearly all of the great religions of mankind arose in the east and that wonderful civilization grew up there when Europe and America were still unknown to history. "The West has too often despised the Asians and the African still, in many places, is denied not only equality of rights but even common humanity and kindness.

The Indian prime minister warned that Asia and Africa are shaking off their chains and arousing themselves out of this evil. "One of your greatest men said that this country cannot exist half slave and half free, he declared. "The world cannot long maintain peace if half of it is enslaved and despised. The problem is not simple but it can be solved by a firm and sincere determination."

The distinguised Columbia university guest of honor described as the third reason for war and revolution "the misery and want of millions of persons, particularly in Asia and Africa."

"Political subjection, racial inequality, economic inequality and misery—these are the evils which we have to remove if we would ensure peace."

SEVENTEEN DAYS

In Independent India

By P. L. PRATTIS Courier Executive Editor

The Eighth Day—June 8, 1949

NEW DELHI, India—It cooled off a bit today. The maximum temperature was only 105.1 degrees, so help me! Isn't that something to be grateful for? I would welcome a cold tub bath. This cold water actually has the effect of a caress.

Mr. Prattis

Day began as routine. I like my breakfasts, as a rule, because I'm always surprised with fresh fruits. This morning the plums were sweet, good to the taste. When I left breakfast, I learned that "Kamaladevi," whom I had left at midnight, had already called, wished me to telephone her. I do so. She kids me over phone. Asks what kind of a boy friend am I to sit out under the stars with her and not even hold her hand. I tell her I can't be my natural self in a strange land. But she is kidding me because I have told her how different the women in the East seem from our women, how much more reserved Eastern women are, how little they give of their personality, particularly to foreign men.

Before you get the wrong idea, I must tell you that "Kamaladevi," though beautiful, is of settled appearance, a woman of remarkable ability, brains, charm. I haven't found out enough about her yet. But only yesterday, I learned she has turned down the ambassadorship to Moscow and to several European countries, has refused to represent India at the United Nations.

She plays hard to catch. Leaders in Government circles are fond of her, admire her, but most of them are the leaders of the Congress party. Congress party now dominates Constituent Assembly. But there are to be elections. "Kamaladevi" is important leader in Socialist party, the presumptive opposition party. It is possible that in new Legislature to be elected, Socialist party might win most seats, upset present leadership of Congress party. That would mean present leaders who court "Kamaladevi" would be out and she would be in. It is wonderful to watch her play the game, to observe her majestic, dignified coyness.

The Prime Minister writes her letters in his own hand. She just smiles. She steers clear of his social invitations. Showed up at one of his parties and almost flabbergasted him, but he was pleased. There will be more of this as we move along, but I just wanted to give you a glimpse of "Kamaladevi."

She said she was coming to hotel to pick me up at 10 o'clock. I prepare and wait, but she does not come. Then there is another call. Some people have come from far out in the country to see her. She can't leave them. She must excuse herself from me. She will call for me at five in the afternoon.

That gives me a chance at my newspaper, the Hindustan Times. If you think the people over here are ignoring what is happening in the good old U.S.A., you have another think coming. They are right on top of what's in the news in my rich, young and scared country. Here are some of the items I ran across in my morning newspaper:

On the front page, under a heading, "Late News," there was an item about the Senate Judiciary Committee approving an anti-lynching bill carrying a maximum penalty of twenty years' imprisonment or a $10,000 fine or both, for conspiracy to incite, aid, or commit a lynching.

There was another item under the heading "Shame Washington." In this item, an editorial in the New York Herald-Tribune was quoted to the effect that Dr. Ralph Bunche had refused to accept post in State department because of Jim Crow in Washington. The article gave pointed play to the Herald-Tribune's strictures against our nation capital and the necessity for something being done.

* * *

A third article, under the heading, "Two Americans Arrested for Lynching a Negro," told of the arrest of these whites at Irwinton, Ga., on suspicion of murder. The victim was one Caleb Hill. Incidentally, the newspapers over here capitalize the initial letter in Negro.

A fourth article was headed, "Negroes Seize Dockers' Headquarters." It described the claim that a group of Negroes had invaded the offices of the American Federation of Labor International Longshoremen's Association and taken over the offices. The charge was made by Joseph Ryan union president, who said there were thirty-five in the office and that there were sixty-five or seventy others around the building. He said they were Communist-inspired. It was also reported that the demonstrators were acting on behalf of Ferdinand Smith, deposed international secretary of the National Maritime Union. The men said they were fighting jim crow.

* * *

All the foregoing articles about, or from, my beloved county were in this morning's Hindustan Times. Here is a fifth article from the same newspaper, same issue, under the heading, "Russia Celebrating Pushkin Day":

It was "Pushkin Day" in Russia yesterday when big celebrations marked the 150th anniversary of the world-famous poet.

"All Soviet newspapers devoted at least three pages to commemorating Pushkin's works with excerpts from his poems, novels and epigrams.

"His monument in Moscow, surrounded by a huge brightly-colored flower bed, was decorated with flowers, red streamers and portraits. A special festival meeting will be held tomorrow night."

I need only remind you that Pushkin, who, to the Russians, is what Shakespeare is to the English, Victor Hugo to the French and Goethe to the Germans, was a Negro.

Seems like these stories in Indian newspaper ought to show that behavior in the United States is news in other parts of the world.

* * *

Think I took a nap after that reading. Then to lunch. Then again back to bed, but not to sleep, just to lie still, to do one's best to deal with the heat. Up at four to record some ideas that have come. Then a bath and it is time to dress for "Kamaladevi."

My young Indian friend drops by. I regret that I must leave him. "Kamaladevi" sends car for for me. I am driven to her home. She had made up quite a party which is to go, in two automobiles, to Chatterpur Collective Farm, about eighteen miles from the city. This farm is one of a number set up under the auspices of the Indian Cooperative Union of of which "Kamaladevi" is president.

With the aid of the government, four hundred acres of land was acquired and thirty-five refugee families have been settled upon it. Settlement is voluntary. The settlers have to start from scratch. All they have is the land and it is not good.

Where they have their village, there are the remains of a town which may have existed a thousand years ago. They are building their mud-thatched homes amidst these ruins. There will however, be other brick homes. There will be a community center. They had just received a radio set when we arrived.

* * *

Despite the hungry nature of the soil, they are already wringing marketable crops from it and hopes are high. Water is a problem in this country. There are twelve wells on the farm. Four are in operation. It is a thrilling sight in the evening to see men, women and children sporting and cleaning themselves in the water from these wells. For the first time, farmers in this community have seen modern farm machinery. They have a tractor presented by English people under leadership of Lady Mountbatten.

It is significant that the Government of Israel offered to send two experts to help with farm problems. Government of India accepted offer and these experts from Israel are expected at Chatterpur any day. Indians thus show different attitude from some of Israel's neighbors who are even more in need of Israel's know-how.

* * *

Although the trip was made in the evening, it was hot and enervating. Before, I have told you that New Delhi is the eighth city which has been built in this area. As you drive through the country, you pass numerous remains of the other older cities and, of course, always the tombs. Tombs, tombs, tombs. The people of old seemed to live so that they might have tombs. Suppose we should be grateful. Much of the past is in these tombs. Back to town again, to my hotel, to dinner. Had received letters from my boss in late afternoon. Took only four days to reach me. Answered it, then crawled into my oven for another seven-hour slow bake.

— FURNISH NIXON HOME —

CANADIANS' PATTERNS STRANGE:

Can Eat Anywhere but Work as Menials

By ISAAC JONES

WINDSOR, Ontario, Canada—(ANP)—Here in Windsor, there is not much social prejudice to be found, but plenty of economic bias. While the colored Canadians or Americans will be accommodated at most of the entire eating establishments or hotels in the downtown area of the city, finding employment is different.

The white collar and clerical jobs are taken by the white Canadians; thus, domestic jobs are left to colored workers.

I recall one case of bias in a Windsor downtown restaurant during the war when a colored Canadian was refused service. The Windsor daily newspapers carried a front page story about the incident, and hundreds of white Canadians felt that it was a blot on democracy in Canada.

However, it appeared that there wasn't any law to force such service, after it has been refused on the grounds of race in Canada.

Christmas in Canada

Christmas in Canada is celebrated differently than in the U.S. Dec. 26 is also a holiday here. The day after Christmas is known as "Boxing-day"—when Canadians visit their friends and exchange presents. Christmas Day is mainly a day of family celebration.

Thanksgiving comes in August here. During the year they celebrate a number of holidays that we do not have.

Oddities in the dominion include mail boxes. They are red in color and look like the American fire department boxes. Instead of pulling the flap down to mail a letter, the Canadians have to lift up the cover to place mail in them.

Their paper dollar bills are much larger than ours. In the Canadian alphabet the letter "Z" is called "Zub." That is how the law enforcement agencies can determine Canadians from Americans.

When other methods fail they have them to repeat the alphabet and if "Z" is used, it means the person in question is an American and not a Canadian.

Elder Morton Popular

Perhaps one of the best known colored Canadians in Windsor and throughout the whole country is Elder C. L. Morton, pastor of the Church of God, who has broadcast over Radio Station CKLW for over 10 years. He has a large religious following of both races.

During his annual baptism services in the Detroit River on the Canadian side, thousands of persons come to Windsor by train, cars and chartered buses, from as far away as New York and Pennsylvania.

His broadcasts are heard twice weekly, Wednesdays, at 1:30 a.m., and Sundays at 3 p.m. Many white Canadians worship at Elder Morton's church. The Windsor Arena is used for services on the first Sunday in June to accommodate the big congregation—this is the annual baptismal day.

Among the colored physicians in Windsor, Dr. R. T. Chatters tops the list. His patients are both colored and white. You will find his waiting room full most of the time.

The leading dentist is Dr. B. Perry. He has the same type of clientele and in his waiting room as many whites sit as colored.

'Uncle Tom' Rests, but Turmoil Rises in Ontario Haven

Race Problem Seethes in Drowsy Dresden

BY JAMES S. POOLER
Free Press Staff Writer

DRESDEN, Ont.—Here "Uncle Tom" is buried.

Here today "Uncle Tom's" people are trying to erase a barrier of racial discrimination.

They want the right to eat in three Dresden restaurants that bar them. The other two restaurants in the town have no restrictions.

The situation has brought Dresden, a happy little town of 2,000 souls, into the unhappy plight of being the focal point of a big racial problem.

*

UNTIL METROPOLITAN newspaper men, wire services and national magazine representatives started trooping in, Dresden drowsed for 100-odd years without any great worry about the question of "Negro segregation."

Years before the Civil War the Negro came here.

Today fourth and fifth generation descendants of Negro and white settlers live side by side throughout the town—some in neat houses, some in shabby, rich and poor Negro, rich and poor white man.

They greet each other in the same friendly way as before. The children play together as always. But a question mark has been dangled over Dresden.

What is it going to do?

* * *

LETTERS COME IN from all over the United States—to Negro leader, to village politician—as if this little Canadian town had to set the decorum for how all intermixed communities had to live.

To understand how Dresden got into this unhappy situation, you've got to understand its romantic past.

For it is the romance surrounding an old grave here that trapped the fancy of writing men and put Dresden in the plight of the lowly man called upon suddenly to get up and speak with great wisdom.

Drive 80 miles out of Detroit, north from Chatham, and here's Dresden. You are greeted at the outskirts with a reminder of its past as a haven for the runaway slave.

A sign says, "See Uncle Tom's Grave—1 Mile."

* * *

AND DOWN A SIDE byway, in a roadside cemetery where most of the stones have grown anonymous in the tall grass, there's a cleared plot.

And there stands the tombstone that says, "Rev. Josiah Henson—Born July 15, 1789—Died 1883."

Near by lives Bill Chapple, white farmer, who has a museum of sorts in the old house where "Uncle Tom" lived.

Like a lot of others, Chapple doesn't want to get sucked into "the big argument" but he's willing to talk of the past.

Josiah Henson, you see, was "Uncle Tom" in the book that helped shape up a Civil War.

* * *

MISTREATED, tricked back into slavery after he bought his freedom, he took his wife and four children—carrying the two small ones—and wormed through hundreds of miles of wilderness in 1830 to safety in Canada.

He met Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1849 and his story became the one she wrote in her famous book.

And he told her the story of Lewis Clark and his wife, Henson's neighbors in Canada, who became the George Harris and Eliza of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A literate man who had become an ordained minister while a slave, Henson wrote his own life story.

He didn't mind that Mrs. Stowe had him die in her story—he lived to a goodly 93—only commenting, "if God hadn't given me a giant's constitution I would have died over and over again before I reached Canada."

* * *

BY GIVING HER book the emotional sock of having him die, Mrs. Stowe missed the greatest feat of "Uncle Tom."

He went back to the South, helping to create the famous underground railway, and history credits him with bringing back to Dresden 118 slaves.

He built an "Institute" for them, teaching them farming, how to make furniture from the black walnut forest, reading and writing. He equipped them for freedom.

He went to England for honors. Queen Victoria gave him a gold watch.

(Only recently the Rev. Jennie Johnson, an elderly Negro who knew Henson, found the old watch in a Flint pawn shop.)

And the Queen gave him 200 acres at Dresden to which he added more.

* * *

THAT'S HOW THE Negro came more than a century ago to Dresden. Today in the town and near by farms they number nearly 600 of the village's 2,000 persons.

But Uncle Tom's great grandchildren have spokesmen who say a century of peaceful living side by side hasn't erased "an artificial barrier that makes a hypocricy of tolerance."

ALBERT

Dresden Canadians Fight Jim Crow Virus

SEVERAL years ago this writer made an extensive trip through Canada, the first log of which started at Windsor, across the river from Detroit, ending at Montreal in the Province of Quebec.

Purpose of the trip was to record, in a series of articles, just how Negroes were treated in our Neighbor Nation across the border and how they fitted into the social, economic and political fabric of that country.

With headquarters in Windsor we journeyed to Hamilton, Chatham and contiguous territory, all in Ontario province and the seat of the Canadian tobacco industry, which in past years was a major source of revenue.

In this particular section of the Province interest centered in the small town of Dresden, famed in history, legend and literature as the home and final resting place of the Rev. Josiah Henson, immortalized as Uncle Tom by Harriet Beecher Stowe, noted abolitionist, in her famous book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It is a strange paradox that in Dresden, which, in the stirring Civil War days, was a haven of refuge for fleeing Negro American slaves and the Canadian terminus of the Underground Railroad—that in this present day and time Jim Crowism and discrimination run rampant—with almost all public places closed to Negro patronage.

It's hard to believe that a Canadian community which once welcomed and protected harassed Negroes, could now hate them with an intensity exceeded only by that of the race-baiting Dixiecrat of U. S. A. Yet this is exactly what has happened, traceable possibly, to the fact that during the peak of the tobacco boom, years ago, a number of prejudiced Southern whites settled in Dresden and neighboring communities.

This infiltration of Southern virus led to a widening breach between Canadian whites and Negroes and prompted this writer, several years ago, to predict that Dresden colored folk, mostly farmers, would stand just so much of this transplanted prejudice, then revolt.

That revolt came a fortnight ago. A group of Dresdenites led by William J. Carter, wealthy Negro farmer, served notice on Mayor Walter S. Weese and other town officials that Jim Crowism and discrimination in Dresden must stop—at once.

Carter, owner of one of the most modern farms in Kent County, is light-complexioned as are his wife and two children and all can easily be mistaken for white. Point and emphasis is therefore given his plucky fight for the rights of his fellow Dresdenites. He has no personal axe to grind as he is reportedly worth $40,000, his sole objective being to gain full citizenship rights for members of his race.

Carter and his associates demand access to all public places and the right to eat, without embarrassment, in any hotel, restaurant or public cafe in the city. It was pointed out that years ago, a Negro gave some land to the city for a public park—to be enjoyed by all the people. Carter says the rule must work both ways. If a Negro is good enough to give the city a park site, his children are good enough to eat in any public restaurant, where the proprietor's children have free access to the Negro-donated park.

It was also pointed out that prejudice and restrictions against Negro Canadians center about Hamilton, Chatham and Dresden, all in proximity to Windsor, just across the Detroit River. The farther a Negro visitor goes North, or East and West in the Dominion the better he is treated. In both Toronto and Montreal, key cities, he is accorded all the privileges and courtesies extended members of other races.

Paradoxically, it is interesting to note that the Negroes of Canada play a negligible part in the economic or political life of the Dominion. For example: Chicago has 125 Negro police officers—two Captains, one lieutenant, seven sergeants and the rest patrolmen, squad car officers or detectives. In all of Canada, there is only one policeman—called Constable—and he lives in Windsor.

As public officials, America has two Congressmen—A. Clayton Powell of New York and William Dawson of Chicago. Canada has no Negro representative in the Dominion Government.

NEGRO GIRL NAMED QUEEN OF CARNIVAL

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 28—A campus-wide poll of the student body of McGill University, awarded statuesque Bery Dickerson, a 29-year

old Arts student. the highest beauty and popularity honor at the University's winter carnival this year.

Flanked by the four Montreal Society girls who were runners-up in the contest, Miss Dickerson received the crown of rubies and gold from Mayor Camilien Houde.

Witnessing the ceremonies in the packed Montreal forum was her father, Marcus, a porter on the Canadian Pacific Railways; her mother and younger brother and sister.

Miss Dickerson's parents originally came from Trinidad, and were married in Montreal and remain here. Miss Dickerson is one of twelve Negro undergraduates in McGill University.

BERYL DICKSON DASH, 20, one of the twelve Negro undergraduates at McGill university, Montreal, was chosen queen of the school's winter carnival in a campus-wide poll recently.—ACME Photo

Dresden Divided on Race Problem

Town Adept at Skirting Issue of Segregation; Cafe Ban Remains

BY JAMES S. POOLER
Free Press Staff Writer

DRESDEN, Ont.—Since "Uncle Tom" came here 119 years ago to settle down as a free man, the white man and Negro have shared this little Canadian town.

They visit together on the streets—their homes and farms are side by side — but around 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if you watch, you notice something.

No. 3 of a Series

Along the streets where huge maples arch overhead, the children are coming from nonsegregated schools. Like all children, they come downtown. Then you notice a distinction. The white children turn into three of the restaurants. The Negro children and a few white children go into the other two.

Then they come along the street again —some nibbling on ice cream cones — and resume a mutual way.

And that is the thing that William Carter, prosperous Negro farmer, has called "an artificial racial barrier that keeps Dresden from being a real example of tolerance."

* * *

IT IS THE fight to get discrimination removed from the three restaurants that has brought Dresden, once famous refuge for the runaway slave into uncomfortable focus

Attention has centered here as if this quiet town of 1,400 whites and 600 Negroes had to give a pat answer to the question of racial discrimination.

Naturally, the people aren't comfortable about having to speak out.

Like most people they would like to drift along with life as it is and not have to wrinkle their foreheads over social problems.

* * *

THAT ITS TWO peoples have got along with friendship for over a century is reflected quickly. There is little heat to the discussion when these Canadians of either color talk.

There is a great tendency to start remarks, "Well — I can sort of see both sides."

Like the restaurant waitress who began just that way and went on:

"On one hand, the restaurant men are right. If this barrier is broken down, they are the ones who lose. We wouldn't get the better class of Negroes as we do of whites. Those colored people don't go where they think they aren't wanted.

* * *

"THE RESTAURANT man has his money tied up in his business. He doesn't want to risk losing it by removing the barrier. People aren't ready for it yet.

"But I can understand the Negroes' view, too. He thinks that if Dresden removes this barrier it will be a good example of how well the people here get along together."

The old white man drowsing in front of the Postoffice stirred, and thought over his answer carefully.

"They don't let Negroes live in some Canadian towns," he said. "But they aren't fighting that. Here we have been good to them and they're making a fuss over three restaurants. That's all I'm going to say about it."

* * *

ONLY A BLOCK from the Mayor's fine home lives Albert Britton, 79, retired Negro farmer, son of the slaves who came here long ago. He rocks in his chair and would rather talk of the days "when I could work any two men into the ground."

"I get along fine—just fine," he said. "I don't give any opportunity to get refused.

"Like all us colored people, I wish when friends come to town we could take them to the good restaurants. But I've been here since the cradle and everybody treats me right. I'm grateful. I just hope this doesn't cause any trouble."

* * *

THE WIFE OF the owner of one of the restaurants said, "We haven't anything against the colored people. We've got some awfully nice colored people here. When the public learns to accept them, we will. But we can't ruin our business."

A young white man, in his 20s, leaned against the crates he was unloading.

"We eat with the Negro in two of the five restaurants," he said. "I say why not all? Somebody's got to start breaking down prejudice. Why not here where we have hardly any?"

But these are people talking, knowing their words may become printed. There are other things that run below the surface.

* * *

THERE'S THE middle-aged woman who says that before the Negro and white children went to the same schools "the white schoolhouse was burned down." She arches her eyebrows to make sure you catch her implication in the "was."

Then she goes on sincerely to tell you how her dearest friend, when she was a child, was a little colored girl.

And Dresden, where the Negro has lived far longer than in most Northern communities, has skirted racial problems before.

They tell you that a few years back the firemen put up an outdoor dance floor. Both white and Negro youth came and "it wasn't desirable," they add. They tried to restrict the dance floor to Negro youth on Tuesday nights. But "it didn't work out" and so the firemen quietly took down the floor.

* * *

THOSE WHO look for indicative deed as well as noble sentiments might consider this as an attitude in Dresden, too:

Its churches are separate white and black.

When the agitation started to end segregation in the restaurants one white pastor invited the Negroes to attend his church. His board got together and told him to reconsider his invitation or there would be a new pastor. They said that things in Dresden were all right as they were.

Scratch under the surface and Dresden doesn't seem much different in its social attitudes than other mixed communities—though Uncle Tom and his people came here a long time ago.

More Than Half on Dole; but Can't Be Deported

Increase Brown Baby Population by 2,000; Program of Adjustment Urged by League

LONDON (NNPA)—Natives of the Gold Coast, a British colony and protectorate along the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa, are flocking to England as stowaways. According to reports, a native chief in the Gold Coast town of Takoradi helps dissatisfied natives stow away to England.

More than 16,000 are now living in English cities, according to the League of Colored Peoples, a voluntary organization of colored lawyers, doctors and university professors here. Not all were smuggled into Britain, nor did all come from West Africa. Many are British West Indians.

Make It on Dole

These stowaways present a problem to British officials. Fifty-five per cent, the league said, are unemployed and draw $5.90 weekly in jobless benefits. Once in England they cannot be deported because they are British subjects with the full rights of commonwealth citizenship.

After spending two or three weeks in jail for stowing away, they are released to live as best they can.

Once found almost exclusively in the Tottenham Court Road area, the West African and West Indian colony now thickly populates Soho, a drab district, and Stepney, in the East End. Stepney is the bigger colony, with its own pubs, clubs, and its following of young English girls.

2,000 Brown Babies

Figures given by the league in 1945 estimated the number of illegitimate children fathered by colored men and born to English girls at 554. This year's estimate is 2,000.

Malcolm Joseph Mitchell, general secretary of the league, favors repatriating stowaways "who cannot show credentials for a good record and high character."

In addition, he says,

"There is a real need for hostels for colored persons, cultural and recreational centers to keep them off the street corners, places where they can be made useful citizens".

18d 1949

IRO Sets Democratic Pattern in Europe; All Races Work

5 in Administrative Posts With Unit Assisting DP's

Stewart Sees Field as Stepping Stone to Diplomatic, Foreign Service Jobs

By OLLIE STEWART

MUNICH, Germany—The International Refugee Organization (IRO) which since its inception has set a democratic pattern in Europe by its use of the most efficient personnel, regardless of racial origin or color, is today adding to its prestige by expanding its program of integration.

The latest addition to the IRO headquarters staff at Bad Kissengen is Herman Holliday, who recently was made chief of a newly established Department of Education and Orientation.

A former UNRRA worker in China and the Indianapolis school system, Holliday now is new educational consultant and will have the final word on all educational matters in the U. S. Zone of Germany. His appointment brings to five the number of colored staff members at IRO headquarters.

One on Medical Staff

The others are Ernest Grigg, chief of eligibility; George Baker, employment specialist; John Thomas, assistant Resettlement officer, and Miss Venita Lewis, department chief of child welfare.

Another recent appointment in the zone is Dr. Alfred Yerby, first colored member of the medical staff. He is the brother of Frank Yerby, writer of best selling novels.

Since many of Germany's displaced persons are Jews, the new state of Israel has rapidly reduced the number of men, women and children who for years have been moved from place to place and taken care of by UNRRA and IRO.

In most of the camps today the population shows a steady monthly drop, as shipment after shipment pulls out for Palestine and other countries.

September, 1950, Deadline Set

It is anticipated that only "hard core" or unresettled handicapped persons will remain in IRO camps after September, 1950, and the general council has approved the organization's operation up to that date. Responsibility for the care of those who remain after that date is still in doubt.

U.S. Doing Less Than Others

But in all this work of resettlement of the displaced and stateless, the United States has been accepting fewer persons, aecording to its size, than any other nation contributing to their care.

It was more than a year ago that Congress passed a bill authorizing the acceptance of 200,000 DP's per year. But only 20,000 of the first year's quota were allowed to enter during the past year.

One resettlement officer told me that excessive red tape in the Immigration Bureau makes it extremely difficult to come anywhere near the authorized quota. Australia, for example, has taken in far more DP's than the USA.

Buford a Real Authority

The American who probably knows more about the problems of DP's and the job of giving them a start in a new land, is Ligon Buford, director of Area 6, which includes Munich. Buford is one of five U. S. directors; the other two are British, which means that there are only seven areas in the Zone.

Buford is a veteran of seven years' overseas service and is being considered for a possible diplomatic post when IRO completes its work. A native of Chicago, Buford put in three years with the Red Cross as club director, switched to UNRRA as a director in 1945, and in 1947 became an IRO area director.

His training, experience and success in administration may cause his name to be submitted for foreign service, according to reliable sources in Germany. He speaks French and German, in addition to English, and has fair command of Polish.

Was Called "Black Baron"

When I visited Munich last year and spent a week end with Buford at his estate, they were calling him the black baron of Bavaria. He was occupying the Junkers mansion, complete with swimming pool, tennis court and such expensive gadgets.

This year he has moved into a smaller but more luxurious chateau on a hillside—with more baths than bedrooms, and with brocaded stuff covering the walls.

It has only the most modern fixtures throughout, even to automatic machines for washing dishes and clothes. Here Buford now lives with only two senior members of his 65-person staff. His new Hudson recently arrived from Denmark.

May Return for Doctorate

I asked him about the talk I had heard concerning his entering the diplomatic service.

He admitted one or two approaches of this sort had been made to him, but was thinking at the present of continuing another year with IRO, then returning to the States to get a docorate in his field.

Buford takes the job of being top IRO man in one-seventh of the Zone not lightly, but easily.

His staff is a mixture of many nationalities and experts, but Buford has managed to keep friction down to a minimum. I sat in on a staff meeting for a while, and Buford made his suggestions in firm tones—then let the heads of various departments work out details. But when he spoke, everybody listened.

Herman Washington is chief of Care and Maintenance in Area 2. He is also a veteran of many years overseas.

Lionel Bullin is supply officer in Area 7; Miss Alice J. Carter recently left special service to become welfare officer in Area 3; Miss Dorothea Cooper is welfare officer in Area 2; William Qualls is employment officer in Area 2; Miss Etta Barnett is child welfare officer in Area 1; and Joe Lewis is transport officer in Area 5.

Argument for Mixed Staff

The vital importance of the work being accomplished by these officers lies not only in relationship to the Europan populations being resettled in various countries, but also in demonstrating to the world that colored workers can function efficiently and effectively as international personnel representing the USA and its democracy in action.

Whatever else IRO may have accomplished cannot be outweighed by its tremendous step forward in the use of mixed staffs in all its operations from the top level on down. Many of the policies of IRO are today being set by colored chiefs, and nobody questions their decisions.

United Nations organizations, the Foreign Service of the USA and the State Department could find a person to fill almost any vacancy from the officers I have mentioned above. In addition to doing a job, they have proved on a high level that they can get along with people of any nationality.

Europe Set for U.S. Tourists

In Wait[illegible] for Good Ole U. S. Dollars

WITHOUT VISAS—*Visitors now need* [illegible] *passport to travel freely from one country to the other.*

Dillie Stewart advises travelers what to bring if [illegible] men. He says dollar shortage still acute in Europe and [illegible] road this summer. With the other to tourists. Money regulations are not as difficult as previously and fewer items are on ration list.

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — American visitors to Europe this summer will find a more cordial welcome than at any time since the end of the war, perhaps more cordial even than during the decade that preceded the war. The dollar shortage is still acute, and every country in Europe is shining up its welcome mat. France, England, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland are expecting a record crowd of tourists, and vie with each other in offering attractions that they hope will make the extraction of dollars as painless as possible.

Rebels Charged With Lynching

Greek Guerrillas Hanged Unarmed U. S. Airman, Declares Investigator

ATHENS, Feb. 18.—(AP)—A U. S. investigating officer charged today that Greek guerrillas lynched Lt. Col. Selden R. Edner, an unarmed American observer whose plane crash-landed behind guerrilla lines near Karpenisi four weeks ago.

The Communist "Free Greece" radio had declared at the time that guerrillas shot down the plane and both Edner and his Greek pilot, a Lieutenant Tsoukas, died in the crash. The stripped and mutilated body of Edner, recovered Feb. 10, was identified through dental and medical records.

Killed After Crash

The charge that guerrillas slew Edner was made by Lt. Col. Daniel F. Riva, who investigated the crash and talked with many witnesses.

"It is safe to conclude," Riva said, "that Edner was killed within two hours after the plane landed."

The plane fell on an observation flight during the battle for Karpenisi, 125 miles north of Athens, which Greek government troops finally won.

In Aid Program

Edner, 30, was a decorated veteran of service in both the American Eagle Squadron of the British RAF and the U. S. Air Force in World War II. He was serving in Greece under the American aid program. His home was in San Jose, Calif.

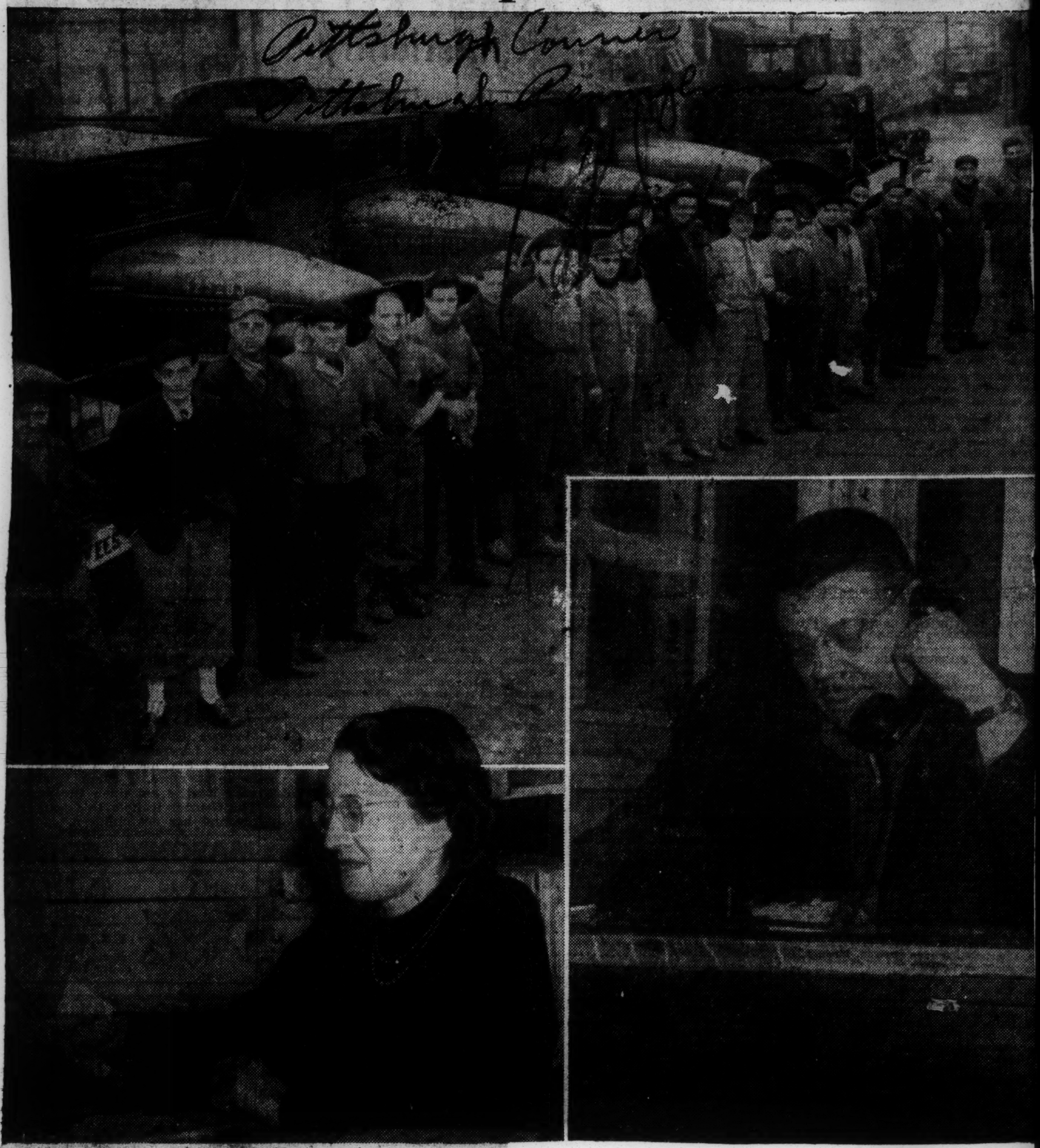
Riva said he believed Edner was injured, but able to step out of the partly wrecked plane unaided. Witnesses were quoted as saying guerrillas killed "the passenger" and then forced a number of them to certify he was an American and that he was found dead.

A Greek RAF flight sergeant found the bodies of Edner and Tsoukas in a deep ravine on the outskirts of Karpenisi. Both had been stripped of all their outer clothing. Edner's head was crushed and a noose was around his neck.

Answering England's S. O. S.—Agnes Kamulekaya, left, and Aga Lubinga, two of the first East African nurses to go to England, attend a small patient at Moxley Hospital, near Wednesbury, where they are doing fine work in helping out with the shortage of England's own nurses. It is expected that as the current crisis becomes more serious, more of these nurses will be called.—European Photo

Norman Phillips Finds Freedom

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Edition



Road to Freedom—Norman Phillips is on his way. He has paved the road with hard work, ability, efficiency. He is a "big" man in France. Directly in charge of transportation for the Post Exchange system in France, Phillips is serving the Army Graves Registration Command which is checking up on all American dead and sending some of the bodies home. Phillips, right, is seated at his desk in the office of Transportation Center. In the upper left photo are the crew and trucks ready for service. Lower left: Mme. Germaine Rignault, Phillips' secretary. Sat. 2-19-45

18d 1949

Czechoslovakia

Chicago Negro in Prague Renounces U. S. Citizenship as a Protest on Rights

18d

The Times
New York, N.Y.
June 7, 49

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 6 (UP) — James Miller Robinson, thirty-five-year-old Negro from Chicago, said today that he had renounced his United States citizenship because he would "rather die than go home and shine shoes."

"I'd probably be lynched if I went back because I don't like undignified treatment," he added.

Robinson turned over his passport to the United States Consul last Friday. He said that he had come to Prague a year ago for the Sokol Sports Festival.

"I renounce my citizenship to the United States of America, which was second class at best," he said in a leter to the Consul. "I no longer pledge allegiance to the U.S.A., whose foreign policy is geared for war and aggression and whose home policy, among other things, is thought persecuting and whose ideas and opinions run contrary (SIC) to big business.

Robinson, who said that he had worked for three years for the International Projector Corporation in New York before coming to Czechoslovakia, said that his relatives in Chicago knew nothing about his plan to give up his citizenship.

Jul. 2 7-49

"But they will think I am a big chump," he said smiling. He added that his mother and father were dead, but that had relatives" living all over Chicago."

He said that he had not yet applied for Czech citizenship, but indicated that he would.

Robinson said that he had fought on the Loyalist side in the Spanish civil war for a year and a half as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"I want to study in Czechoslovakia," he said. "I am interested in mechanical engineering. I know there are good schools in the United States but my chances as a Negro and a worker are nill."

Embassy officials said that Robinson still was an American, whether he liked it or not. They explained that it was necessary for him to swear out a statement before a consular officer, formally giving up his citizenship, before the action was legal.

England

AFRO First Bared Brazen Proposal Back in 1947

Vigorous Denials Made By Government When Plot First Exposed; Americans Fall in Line With Funds

(Special to AFRO)

Now it comes to light.

Less than two years ago, the AFRO bared a British plan to use American dollars to "bleed" Africa of its natural resources and to send 15 million colored Americans to Africa. At that time, both the U.S. and the British Governments emphatically denied any such plan.

They can't deny it any longer. Great Britain's desire to exploit the Dark Continent further has been expressed officially in a request for 10 million dollars from the Economic Co-operation Administration.

That money, Great Britain says, would be used to tap new sources of rare minerals and improve transportation in Britain's two million square miles of African colonies. It would enable Great Britain to create a new dominion, "Central Africa," and thereby, she hopes, regain some of her lost status as a world leader.

There is only one major difference between the proposal the AFRO bared and this new one. The request to ECA says nothing about deporting the colored population of the United States, as the original did. However, it is believed that that suggestion will come later.

When the brazen proposal was first made, there was no question as to Great Britain's intention. This is what she felt in August, 1947, according to the "Intelligence Digest," the nation's leading newsletter:

"One of the big social problems in the States is the existence of a black population. They can't be sent back to Africa in its present condition; they have become used to American civilization. But to a developed Africa they could be sent back. This would be to the enormous advantage of the United States.

"Here, then, is a profitable outlet for American capital."

Would Save Self at Others' Cost

When she made that suggestion, Great Britain admitted that she was on the verge of a serious crisis. To save herself, she said, there were only three ways out:

1. Reduce the population; 2. Sink to a low standard, as did Italy, Spain and Holland, who once ruled the world; or 3. Find some new area where there are primitive people and great riches to exploit.

She preferred and still prefers to take the third way out. She can't do it alone, so she is asking the United States for help.

In 1947, Great Britain admitted that she couldn't make a 3-million-dollar loan last and that she couldn't expect America to pump that amount into the British treasury every year.

No Slaves in Britain

Yet she asked then and is asking now to increase her debt to the United States in order to regain some of her lost wealth and power, even though it means enslaving both Africans and Americans, Americans who have contributed to the same money which she wishes to borrow.

The willingness to enslave other peoples does not extend to her own borders. In fact, in 1947 she made it very clear that the young people of Great Britain were not to do any of the dirty work.

Speaking about robbing the African coal mines, she said:

"We must not forget that there is a social development in Europe which makes it almost certain it won't be long before it is impossible to find young people to go into deep coal mining. This must be faced."

Great Britain is out for more than coal today, according to her request to ECA. Now she wants, but does not want her you[illegible] to dig for: chrome, gold, diamonds, manganese, tin ore, petroleum and copper. Already she has named 50 highly trained technicians to work on the project during its early stages.

U.S. Stand Not Known

What this country intends doing the request is not clear. There have been extensive conferences in London between Thomas K. Finletter, head of ECA's mission to the United Kingdom, and officials of the Empire.

Nothing can be done until Congress takes action on an Administration bill to finance the European Recovery Program for the next 15 months. However, Finletter already has told the Congress how Britain would spend the loans, if granted.

Apparently, Great Britain is sure she will get what she wants

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was written by Agatha Christie. Fancy walking down Fifth Avenue and running into a huge billboard advertising such a play. You can do so in London and many English cities. I understand that when this play was prepared for United States consumption, the name was changed to "Ten Little Indians." That shows you the difference.

It actually may not be prejudice that makes the English do such things. They use terms in their newspapers that would almost start Negroes rioting in Chicago. It may be plain English ignorance. There is much that the average Englishman, the Englishman who lives at home, doesn't know. For the most part, he does not not know how he has been maintained on his little island. He's not in on the big stuff that has been going on for many years. Despite the fact that Oxford's Dictionary (which is the Webster over here) and you of stuff in anymore, at applied to Negroes which show that they are insulting, most Englishmen may not sense that they are offensive.

I talked with an English woman who is married to a very dark Negro and has a baby by him. She is wild about this baby and kisses and drools over him all the time. But she calls him her "pickaninny." What are you going to do about that?

MAYBE I WOULD conclude that the English are just ignorant about colored people if they didn't get serious sometimes. It is not exactly ignorance on the part of Englishmen that causes them to keep

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days thought that was funny and Negroes had and bear it. But pened (for the better) don't hear that kind of the United States least not out in the open.

* * *

BUT YOU DO in England. You hear and see worse. Advertisements will shock you with the of the worst kind of applied to Negroes. vertiser wants to reproduce a tropical

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THE HORIZON

By P. PRATTIS

The English Would Shock You With Their Free Use Of Repulsive Race Ads

Mr. Prattis

and women lower than it is anywhere in the United States, even than in Mississippi. Oh, no! They know what they are doing there. They are very consistent about it.'

Furthermore, it is not ignorance that is prompting more and more Englishmen to restrict property rental and sale on the basis of color, so much so that it is only with the greatest difficulty that decent Negroes can find decent places in which to live in most English cities. One '' appalled to note the effects of the "restrictive covenant" as it applies to both Jews and Negroes in England. No one, so far as I know, has challenged these contracts in any court.

The English are still calling the ugly names that used to be popular in the United States.

The English are quite satisfied to reduce the job opportunities of Negroes to zero, but the United States engages in a soul struggle for fair employment practices.

The English proceed apace with restrictive covenants which the highest court in the United States has placed outside the law.

Even some Englishmen feel there is an iniquitous color prejudice growing in England and they sort of wish that something dire would happen to force the Englishman to come to accounts with himself on this score. They know that color prejudice is getting to be old-fashioned.

—HELP FREE THE INGRAMS—

Fauna is a collective name for animals in any given geographical area.

many Nigerian laborers and unemployed persons live.

Observers said it was the worst race riot in many years.

3-Hour Racial Clash on Streets of London Injures 5, Jails 16

LONDON—(ANP)—A three-hour fight between colored and white men on the streets in East London early last week netted severe injuries to two colored men, slight injuries to three policemen, and the arrest of eight colored and eight white men.

One person said the white men became incensed when a colored man put his arm around a white girl. Another said the disturbance when a young colored man snubbed a policeman who ordered him to "move along." More than 100 police were required to quell the fight.

Rioting Breaks Out In London

LONDON—(SNS) — Rioting broke out in the East London sector Monday with bloody fighting between Negroes ant white men.

Two Negroes and three policemen were hurt in the outbreak of racial strife which needed more than 100 policemen to quell.

Eight white men and eight Negroes were arrested on charges ranging from assault to insulting behavior.

Weapons used in the melee were varied as combatants used fists, knives, iron bars, chairs, bottles and live coals.

Racial strife between Negroes and whites in Great Britain is rare and accounts differed as to the cause of the uprising.

The fighting began on a street in Deptford, a working class suburb [illegible] the Thames River where

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Briton To Be Tried For Rape Of Own Wife

LEEDS, England, July 14—(AP)—A judge held today that a man may be charged under British law with raping his own wife.

The defendant was Edward Clark, 34, a truck driver. His wife, who is living apart from him under a court separation order, accused him of rape.

Clark's lawyer argued a husband could not be guilty of the rape of his wife as long as the marriage was in force.

Justice Laurence Byrne held that a husband separated from his wife by order of a magistrate has no right to intercourse without her consent.

He ordered Clark to trial on the rape charge.

EDWARD P. MORGAN

Dilemma of a Negro in Europe

PARIS

Late last summer an American Negro named Arthur W. Taylor renounced his citizenship in Paris as a protest against racial discrimination in the U. S. armed forces. A wartime army captain, he had tried to re-enlist in Euorpe but was told he would have to return home to do that, because there was no provision for handling re-enlistment of Negroes abroad. At the last minute special arrangements were made to handle his case but apparently the news did not reach him soon enough, for he went through with his renunciation and, reportedly, went back to Belgium where he has a European wife.

Still Strangers

Today there are quite a number of American Negroes—nobody knows exactly how many—living in western Europe as voluntary expatriates. Most of them are ex-GIs who came back or stayed to see if the racially unstratified civilian life they glimpsed on the continent during the war was real or a mirage. Their bitterness and frustration, over what is usually referred to in the cocktail circuit as "the Negro question," are not as violent or impulsive as Taylor's; they have all kept their American passports. But they are all torn by the contradictory circumstances in which they live.

They have confirmed to themselves that Europe provides an atmosphere as empty of racial prejudice as can be found anywhere in the world and they are quietly exulting in a freedom they never knew before. On the other hand, each one of these American "emigrants" is conscious of the fact that as native sons and daughters of the U. S. they are strangers, however welcome, in strange lands and that no matter how long they stay, something of home is lacking. And each of them knows too that however personally agreeable and stimulating these sojourns abroad may be, this is not the answer to the racial problem except for the synthetic but valid demonstration that there are places where people are civilized enough to accept human values as a basis of social intercourse.

In Paris it is not the pigmentation of your skin but the par worth of your pocketbook which determines whether you go to the Crillon or Fouquet's or patronize a Latin Quarter bistro. This may be bracketing human values in commercial terms, but it is a criterion that a Negro finds somehow more comfortable than Jim Crow.

Perhaps the most celebrated member of this colored community in Europe is Richard Wright, now hard at work in Paris on his fifth book—his second novel.

"For Negroes," Wright told me recently, "living in Europe is not a racial problem, it's an economic one. It's understandably difficult for foreigners, regardless of color, to get jobs." That's the reason why most of the Negroes experimenting with life abroad—France, unsurprisingly, has attracted more than other countries—are students or artists or writers or professional entertainers.

A Human Problem

Interestingly enough, these individuals, "the exiles," are not deceived into believing that the European is somehow immune to racial prejudice. "If the population ratios were the same here as they are in the U. S.," said May Rose Patterson of Chicago, "there would be a racial problem in Europe and it would probably be worse than what it is at home because of a more sharply defined class system." An ex-Red Cross worker with the troops, Miss Patterson returned to Paris after the war to study dress designing. Her reaction appears to be typical of other American Negroes who are thankful that when they are pushed in the Paris Metro (the subway), they can be sure it's because somebody wants to get out, not because they're being discriminated against for being dark-skinned.

Which brings us to the point, too frequently obscured, that the Negro problem is a human problem, not one just bounded by the Mason-Dixon line.

THE BYLINE: Edward P. Morgan is former chief of the United Press bureau in Mexico City, a former correspondent in Europe for the Chicago *Daily News* foreign service, and formerly was on the staff of *Collier's* magazine.

We Beg To Differ

Speaking before the Communist-sponsored World Peace conference in Paris last week, Paul Robeson told the 1800 delegates among other things, that "American Negroes would never go to war against Russia."

There again, we must take exception to Mr. Robeson's conclusion. And we say that conditions are far from what they should be for Negroes in the United States. We know that the shameful record of the 81st Congress, no less than that of the discredited 80th Congress, is almost enough to make us despair. We regret that injustice in the courts continue to prescribe one standard for whites and another for Negroes. We remember the Mallard trial, or shouldn't we call it the "Mallard farce," in Lyons Georgia. And we cannot forget the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, how a Negro was killed for trying to vote and how hundreds have been whipped, including the recent flogging of seven Negroes near Hooker, Ga.

We have not forgotten any of these Un-American activities. We shall never forget them or cease fighting until all Negroes will be free Americans. But these to the contrary, notwithstanding we are forced to voice our disagreement with Mr. Robeson. He is a great singer, we are happy to admit, but as a prognosticator on the loyalty and patrotism of American Negroes, he is only a dud, miscalculating by a long shot, the attitude of American Negroes toward Russia.

This is not to belittle the forward march of "Eastern democracies" in their attitude toward equality for all peoples, an ideal toward which Americans must continually strive. But the great rank and file among America's thirteen million Negroes will remain loyal to America and will fight every might and mien to secure the kind of America they want to live in, rather than deserting to a foreign power about whose Government and equality they have only heard.

The "Iron Curtain in Russia is still less preferable to democracy - loving Americans than our system, through imperfect. A Howard University Professor, Dr. Emmett S. Dorsey, speaking before the Capital Press Club recently, declared:

"The Communist theory in analysis is the greatest paper government in the world. But in application, it is something else again with everybody equal, true enough, but equal in slavery status. Any Negro in the backwoods of Mississippi," he said, "is better off than any citizen in Russia or satellite Countries." We can at least share his conclusion that it is the greatest paper government on earth.

France

Another Myth Smashed; Whites Prove Ones Who Go Frantic When in Paris

Women Run After Tan Yanks Like Mad; Tourists Look for 'Spice,' Become 'Bohemian'

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — American whites experience a greater sense of freedom when they come to Europe than colored! This is particularly true in France.

Traditionally, it has been reported in print and by word of mouth that Brownskin Joe loved Pigalle better than Beale Street because he could enjoy freedom in Pigalle.

He could eat and dance and sleep with any woman who liked him. Over and over you have heard how he could do a hundred things in Paris he could never do in the USA.

It is true. He can. But when Brownskin Joe tastes freedom, he doesn't knock himself out half as fast as the white man from the States.

Whites Go Really Frantic

For the white man, the biggest victim of American jim-crow nonsense, has known less real freedom than the people he spends his life trying to persecute. Freedom goes to his head faster than two zombies.

Examples: A friend of mine got off the boat a few days ago. On the boat he had met an American white girl, had spent some time talking to her but apparently wasn't too much interested in seeing her again. However, they had exchanged hotel addresses in Paris, and she knew where to find him.

His first day in Paris he got a phone call from her. The second day she sent him a gift. The third day she came herself—and the last time I heard from him he was planning to move to get rid of her.

"I can't take it," he told me, obviously in distress. "She's too frantic. She's mad. And she's of precise definition of either 'loyalty' or 'disloyalty.'

2. They are denied the right to face or know the identity of their accusers and cross examine them.

Trial Denied

3. They are charged with disloyalty because of the commission of some acts which were lawful and proper at the time of their alleged performances.

4. They are presumed to be guilty and bear the burden of proving their innocence.

5. They are denied the right of a jury trial even though the charge of disloyalty is more serious in its implications than an ordinary crime.

Victims Retained

The convention voted to retain in good standing and with full privileges all members affected by the purges, while awaiting final action on appeals filed by most of them.

Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, advised the convention that the association will enter the cases of 20 suspended postal workers in Cleveland.

Membership Gains

The reports showed remarkable growth by the Alliance in the last two years, having taken in 2,579 members in a four-month drive directed by Harold L. Pilgrim of Philadelphia, retiring vice president.

Phillip W. Holland of Birmingham, treasurer, reported receipts during the two preceding years of over $120,000.

No Action on CIO Bid

The delegates, representing 25,000 postal employees in 34 States in 96 branches comprising 10 districts, took no action on a resolution urging that the Alliance affiliate with the CIO.

William C. Jason Jr., former welfare director, was named to the newly-created post of welfare director-legislative representative. The 1951 biennial will held in Houston, Tex.

Officers for the next two years are: Ashby B. Carter, Chicago, president; James B. Cobb, Washington, vice president; Votie D. Dixon, Washington, secretary-treasurer; Phillip W. Holland, Birmingham, Ala., comptroller; and Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit, editor. The secretary-treasurer and comptroller offices were created at this convention.

Women Pledge Aid

The Women's Auxiliary which was in session at the same time, and pledged to give more aid to the NAPE in its future programs and to intensify their activity in promoting legislation and measures designed to help the men.

Seventy-two delegates from 25 States were present.

Mrs. Alma B. Bryan, Atlanta, was re-elected president for her second term; Mrs. Alberta J. Braxton, Philadelphia, first vice president; and Mrs. Henrietta Porter, Pittsburgh, treasurer, were also re-elected. Mrs. Susie Murphy, Kansas City, Mo., was elected second vice president, and Mrs. Ella Hillman, Chicago, recording-corresponding secretary.

Marshall Plan Bosses Guilty In Europe of No-Negro Policy

By P. L. PRATTIS
(Courier Executive Editor)

PARIS—In their employment policies the administrators of the Marshall Plan in Europe are guilty of the most flagrant discrimination. There is not a single Negro employed in the entire set-up from London to Greece.

It would seem to be necessary for somebody to inform Dean Acheson, the new secretary, of the policy promulgated by the President and for the President's advisers to act to see that the State Department conforms.

This discrimination in employment is bad enough at home. Abroad it is an affront to Negroes and good feed for the Communist propaganda machine.

There is not a single Negro employed among the nearly 600 in the headquarters in the Hotel Talleyrand in this city.

This discrimination is significant because it is symptomatic of United States Department general policy. Neither at home nor abroad does the State Department utilize the services of American Negroes in any categories of employment above that of messenger or factotum.

STATE DEPT. IS ALONE

Except for political appointments, the policy of the State Department is in striking contrast to that of other international agencies as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the International Refugee Organization and the old of the former United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Many Negroes were, and are, employed at many levels in these organizations. An interesting contrast, however, is discovered in UNESCO.

There is only one Negro, a woman, Dorothy Williams, former curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, who has been employed by that agency which Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University president, was one of the founders.

NEGROES IN OTHER UNITS

The discriminatory hiring policy of UNRRA stands out all the more glaringly in Europe because Europeans have become accustomed to seeing Negroes working with other international agencies. The policy is criticized harshly by some of the Marshall Plan employes who, of course, cannot be quoted. Others, though proud of their nice fat salary emoluments, they believe that Negro Americans should not be silent at them, too, particularly since all American taxpayers, including Negroes, are helping to pay the bills.

The State Department policy, both at home and abroad, is in direct conflict with President Truman's order for fair employment practices in all agencies of the Federal government issued last July.

Permanent 'Peace' Committee Set Up by Red-Run Paris Rally

Manifesto Accuses U. S. of Flouting Treaties; Rogge Admonished for Criticizing Russia

By Russell Hill

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, April 25.—The Communist-backed World Congress of Fighters for Peace voted today to establish a permanent worldwide committee to fight for peace, and then adjourned.

The tasks of the permanent committee of the confress were defined as:

1. Publicizing the results of the present congress.

2. Encouragement of an international peace campaign and the exchange of experiences in different countries.

3. Denunciation of warmongers and mobilization of the forces of peace in order to end "aggression against the national independence and democratic liberties of the peoples."

4. Encouragement of cultural activities, such as establishing peace prizes for literary and artistic productions.

5. The preparation of the next World Congress of Fighters for Pace.

6. The development of propaganda methods, and in particular the publication in several languages of an "organ of information."

Manifesto Accuses U. S.

The Congress also issued a manifesto, in the name of "delegates of the peoples of seventy-two countries, accusing the United States of "considering treaties as scraps of paper," turning down proposals for negotiations and offers of disarmament, and "arming to the teeth."

Although the United States was not named, it was identified as the power which has the atomic bomb. This power, the manifesto declared, "designates itself as an aggressor."

Despite these harsh words, words were spoken which indicate that the Soviet nUion is prepared to negotiate with the United States—or wants to say so for the record.

V. P. Volgin, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in answer to a critical speech made Saturday by O. John Rogge, former Assistant United States Attorney General, that capitalism and communism can live peacefully side by side.

Mr. Rogge had said the Communist countries would have to learn to live with the capitalist countries, as well as the other way around. He had also said the American leaders do not desire war.

Soviet Freedom Extolled

Mr. Rogge took a tongue-lashing from Mr. Volgin for criticisms of lack of liberty in the Soviet Union. The Russian said: "The Communist Revolution has suppressed racial and national oppression, and the independence of the individual is certainly respected more than in Mr. Rogge's country." Mr. Rogge was told he didn't know what he was talking about when he criticized the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the impression given was that Mr. Rogge was being admonished but had not been "discredited" as one member of the American delegation had warned him privately he would be. This impression was cnofirmed by the appointment of Mr. Rogge to serve on the permanent committee of the congress.

Another apparent olive branch was a passage in a speech by Yves Farge, pro-Communist French intellectual, who said: "Thhe issues between the people's democracies and the capitalist democracies are less important than the needs which unite them. There are no questions which could not be settled by negotiation."

The Communists have put out similar peace feelers in the past, and then used their rejection by the West as the basis for the type of propaganda made at this congress.

Eight Americans on Committee

PARIS, April 25 (AP).—The permanent committee named today by the World Peace Congress includes many persons prominent in Communist or Leftist circles.

Eight Americans were listed. They were Mr. Rogge, who said Saturday he is not a Communist; Howard Fast, the writer who was defended by Mr. Rogge in 1947 in a contempt of Congress case; Albert Kahn, writer; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro educator; Paul Robeson, Negro singer; Donald Henderson, labor leader; Mrs. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist, and the Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, of Salt Lake City.

French members included the Communist chief of the French Atomic Energy Commission, Frederic Joliot-Curie, and his wife, Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie. British members included Dr. Hewlett Johnson, "Red" Dean of Canterbury.

J. Platts-Mills, a Left-wing member of the British House of Commons, told the congress the British Labor government is "betraying" a popular will for peace.

"We must break with (Foreign Secretary) Bevin whose hands are stained with the blood of Greeks, Spaniards, Indonesians, Arabs and Jews. . . . We must send the American occupation forces out of our country," he declared.

He identified the American "occupation forces" as "7,000 American airmen and their wives and families, the most experienced atomic bomb group in the American forces, armed with ninety modern Superfortresses, the only men who have dropped the atomic bomb in war."

French bury Eboue, Negro governor, in the Pantheon

PARIS—Bodies of Felix Eboue, Negro governor of French Equatorial Africa who rallied his territory to the Allied and Free French cause during the war, and of Victor Schoelcher, Parisian author of the law aboloshing slavery in the French colonies, were transferred last week to the Pantheon, final resting place of French heroes.

Borne by 40 students, the black Frenchman's body was carried down the Champs-Elysees through the Arc de Triomphe to the Luxembourg Palace where government officials and the public paid him homage.

Schoelcher's body was carried by 40 colored soldiers.

In presence of Vincent Auriol, president of the Republic, Paul Coste-Floret, French minister of

France's war the key to the
none would be received by him, or
South Africa and the
allowed inside Chad Providence on
o. Had it fallen to the
pain of arrest for treachery.
e, Hitler and Musso-
On August 26, 1940, despite the
have attacked Egypt
fact that three of his children were
r. Standing with the
in occupied France, two sons as
abled the British in
prisoners of war, Governor Eboue
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thousands of
improved, head-carrying and other
olies.
forms of human porterage were
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abolished and the natives were giv-
ries were enroute to
en a far greater part in the man-
sent word back that
his capital, he sent

agement of their own affairs.

Schoelcher was the son of a prosperous porcelain manufacturer. In 1829, when he was 25 years old, he traveled to the United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba and the British and French West Indies, and became passionately interested in the abolition of slavery. For the next two decades, he was at the forefront of the anti-slavery movement.

The revolutionary republican government of 1848 named Victor Schoelcher Under-Secretary of the Navy and the Colonies and chairman of a commission to draft legislation for the abolition of slavery in all the French colonies. This legislation was passed in April 1848. He was instrumental in abolishing the penalty of the lash in the Navy, and obliging the railroad com- issued a proclamation that "the Governor of the Chad and the Military Commander of the territory, convinced that the restoration of the greatness and independence of the French demands that France Overseas continue to fight on the side of Great Britain, . . . proclaim the union of the territory and of their troops . . . with the Free French Forces of General de Gaulle." This was the first uprising for freedom anywhere in the French colonies.

In October 1940, Eboue' was appointed one of the 9 members of General de Gaulle's Council of Defense of the French Empire, and a month later Gover-General of all French Equatorial Africa. He played a leading role in the Brazzaville Conference of Colonial Administrators which laid the foundation of the French Union of the present day.

As Governor of French Equatorial Africa, he worked indefatigably to reform the entire administrative and economic regime of the 900,000 square miles entrusted to him. The three principles underlying his policies were: that colonial administration must be drastically decentralized so as to give ever greater authority and responsibility to the native local bodies; that far-reaching economic reforms must raise the living standards of the entire population, not only of a favored elite; that the cultural, tribal and familial patterns of African life must be protected rather than destroyed by the modernization and industrialization of the African economy. Under his administration, agricultural production increased, individual farm ownership was promoted, [illegible]anized building methods were introduced, sanitary and educational services were panies of the day to provide covered and heated railroad carriages for third-class passengers. He fought against capital punishment and for the democratic election of army officers. Exiled by the government of Louis Napoleon, he spent nearly 20 years in London, writing polemics against the Imperial regime.

SHOWN ON—a recent visit to the U. S. is Mme. Eugenia Tel Eboue, who was honored by France last week when her husband, the late Governor of French Equatorial Africa, was buried in the Pantheon in Paris. Mme. Eboue was France's first Negro assemblywoman.

Monnerville Puts Our Democracy on Spot

Pittsburg Courier

Sat. 2-26-49

By P. L. BATTISTA
(Courier Executive Editor)

PARIS, France—Gaston Monnerville's present position [illegible] Council of State of the Republic of [illegible] a status similar to that of the American Vice President, but more stately and grand, is a by-product of what is known as French realism. The French people dispel illusions quickly. Phony heroes don't last long with them. They may worship an idol today, but if they discover tomorrow that he has feet of clay they would gleefully pull the rug from beneath him as proud proof that you can't fool them for long.

There was once a Frenchman named Pierre Laval. The French loved him, he became premier. Then he played footsie with the Germans. The French, liberated, took no time placing the once great idol before a firing squad. French history won't trifle with him.

* * *

There was (there is) another Frenchman, the great hero of World War I, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain. He reached the surge of World War II still a hero. Then he got queer notions, not like those of the liberated French people. They didn't shoot Petain. He was too old. They sent him to jail for life.

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Consistency is more than a jewel (it may mean the difference between life and death) in the clairvoyant eyes of Frenchmen. It is consistency that has brought Gaston Monnerville, still a comparatively young man, to a position in the front ranks of French and world political leaders. Consistency is going to keep him where he is or propel him further as a political power. M. Monnerville has been working and fighting along the SAME lines during all the thirty years of his active professional life. He has met and passed the tests of the French realists.

* * *

SO FAR AS American Negroes are concerned, the life and achievements of this brown-skinned Vice President of France is an exquisitely pointed example of the possibilities there may be for a talented, patriotic Negro in an unsegregated society, where restraints in economic, social and political activity are not imposed because of one's color. In his fight to reach the top, Monnerville has taken on all comers (including Marshal Petain), as a Frenchman. Almost every traceable act of his has been characterized by intellectual brilliance, passionate integrity and courage that knew no limits. These are the factors that have counted, not his color.

But although he has enjoyed the great boon of being accepted on his merits as a Frenchman, this distinguished Frenchman has not overlooked the fact that he is colored and that, even in the French Republic, there are things yet to be done to elevate the status of other Frenchmen of color so that they may enjoy all the Republic has to offer and make their own contribution to it.

* * *

THERE IS NOTHING about Gaston Monnerville that tells you he is unique as a fighter when you first meet him. He is too handsome, too friendly, too gracious. He reminds one a bit of Eddie Mallory, although he is darker, shorter and stockier. His slightly curly hair is brushed straight back and shows gray at the temples. His face, open and unmarred, makes smiling a delight. His bright, quick eyes attest to this. There is tolerance in the eyes and the sort of good humor that makes for patience.

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Perhaps I should not pretend that I was not somewhat awed by the prospect of meeting the Vice President of France. He had sent me a courteous note to inform me when he would receive me. That made me know I was "in." But it didn't tell me what kind of a person he is. I knew that the sessions of the French Senate, over which he presides, are held in the Grand Palace of Luxembourg and that the offices and home of the President of the Senate are in the Petit Palais de Luxembourg.

Just passing by or walking up to these palaces is enough to shrivel one up. There is scarcely anything in the United States so majestic, so beautiful and imposing as these grand palaces of France. Almost as disconcerting as the physical surroundings, to a stranger, are the aides of different kinds and classifications whom you must pass before you meet "the man" himself. By the time you reach the man, you are bewildered trying to determine how you are going to make the most of five minutes of his time.

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BUT M'SIEU MONNERVILLE put this correspondent at ease immediately. I wanted to tell him about The Pittsburgh Courier, but that was unnecessary. He knew The Courier and one of its writers, George Schuyler, quite well. From that point on, after the usual felicitous greetings, we talked without restraint or strangeness. M. Monnerville's English was just about as good as the writer's French, so we got along swelegantly.

* * *

BEFORE I TELL you about the man himself, I'd like to direct attention to some of the points of his sumptuous office. In the first place, it is the same office used by Napoleon when he was First Consul. M. Monnerville sits in the same chair occupied by Napoleon and uses the same desk. The same carpet, although it looks like new, is on the floor. Behind Monnerville, there hangs an exquisite tapestry, more than two hundred years old. M. Monnoerville says that it is the finest piece of tapestry in the world and that it took more than sixty years to make. He went to some pains to explain its significance to the writer. The pictorial representation on the tapestry is of "The Hunt."

Indicating his interest in the problems of his people, M. Monnerville pointed with some pride to a sculpture in one corner of his office. It is of Victor Schoelcher, the great French abolitionist, who was a member of the govrnment of the Second French Republic and fought for the freedom of the slaves in French colonies. Schoelcher was contemporaneous with Wilberforce of English, a fact which Monnerville was pleased to recall.

Strangely enough, as is so often the case with such men, the Vice President talked with great freedom and enthusiasm about everything and everybody but himself.

* * *

HE WAS BORN at Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, Jan. 2, 1897. Cayenne was also the birthplace of Felix Eboue, late governor general of French Equatorial Africa, who refused to yield to the Germans. The French people have gratefully named a boulevard and a subway station in Paris after Eboue. The French Government also issued a stamp in his honor. Monnerville attended the college at Cayenne, where he made an excellent record, then went to Toulouse, France, to finish his secondary studies at the Lycee Bernuy as a beneficiary of the government. His career as a student was marked by the most brilliant achievements and the thesis he wrote for his doctorate in law in 1921 is still quoted in the courts.

Monnerville practiced law in Toulouse for three years and served as secretary of the Bar Association. For this service he received a gold medal. In 1921, after he became engaged to Mademoiselle Therese Lapeyre of Revel, the young lawyer moved to Paris where he immediately became active in the practice of his profession and was elected president of the Union of Young Lawyers in 1927. For eight years he served as the principal partner of Cesar Campinchi, famous lawyer and French statesman.

* * *

LIKE ALL GOOD lawyers, Monnerville had a "cause celebre." In 1931, he was called upon to defend a native of his own country as a result of incidents which took place in Cayenne in 1928. The trial was held before the Court of Assizes at Nantes. Monnerville's plea in that case (which won acquittal for his client) remains famous as one of the gems of French oratory and has been published in a collection of pleas made in noted cases. It was this case which gave Monnerville his significant start in politics.

However, years before, when at Toulouse, he had organized students at the law school into a Republican Club dedicated to the principles of democracy, and the activities of this club had won notice in the newspapers. Later, Monnerville had aligned himself with the Radical Socialist party of Edouard Herriot, to which he has remained faithful ever since.

The citizens of Cayenne, after his masterful defense of one of their own, asked him to run for the seat in the Chamber of Deputies from which Eugene Lautier was retiring. Monnerville did so and was elected handily. That was in 1932. He was elected Mayor of Cayenne in 1935 and returned to the Chamber of Deputies again in 1936.

FROM THIS POINT on, Monnerville became more and more an expanding influence in French political life. In 1934, while in the Chamber of Deputies, he had been one of five members to spring to the defense of Herriot when the latter was attacked by riotous factions after leaving the Chamber.

It came as no surprise, therefore, that he should be elected vice president of the party at Marseilles in 1938. At the first Congress of the party held at Lyons in 1944 after the liberation, the militant factions in the party appealed to him to take the chair because of the absence of Herriot, who was still out of the country.

* * *

AT THE BEGINNING of this piece, some lines were devoted to the virtue of consistency, particularly in French politics. At the risk of his life, Monnerville has been consistent. When war broke out, Monnerville, as a member of parliament, more than forty years old, was relieved by law from going into service. He asked permission of the Chamber, through a motion, to be allowed to serve. He enlisted in the Navy and served on a vessel in a French fighting squadron until July 17, 1940. By that time, the Germans were in Paris and the Petain government had acted to demobilise the Army and Navy.

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However, Monnerville refused to have anything to do with the Vichy government. He took a position distinctly against the laws emanating from Vichy and associated himself with those French lawmakers who sought continual liaison with Roosevelt and Churchill. While working with the Resistance movement in the South of France, he was arrested several times by Vichy police, but was released when they were unable to produce evidence against him.

After 1942, he left southern France and went to work with the celebrated Maquis, first as a captain and later as a commanding officer of the French Forces of the Interior under the name of Saint-Just. He was attached to the headquarters staff of General Bertin Chevance until October, 1944.

The above is the kind of record which Frenchmen admire.

Therefore it is not surprising to learn that Monnerville has served twice as Undersecretary of State for Colonies and that he was chosen to serve as a member of the French delegation to the nine-nation Pacific Conference held in Brussels in 1937. In 1946, he was one of the French delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

* * *

FOR HIS SERVICE to his country, he has been rewarded with the Croix de Guerre 1939-1945, the Medal of the Resistance, with Rosette, and made a Knight of the French Legion of Honor.

He was elected a member of the French Senate, Dec. 15, 1946, and appointed vice president at its formation. In March, 1947, he was elected president and in Jan, 1948, he was re-elected.

One of the chief functions of Monnerville as a legislator has been the to bring about a more satisfactory relationship between metropolitan France and its overseas territories. It was Monnerville who worked out the plan which changed the status of these territories from colonies to departments of the French Republic.

As one of France's principal political leaders, M. Monnerville has received, foremost statesmen of the world. One of his duties is to receive all the representatives of foreign governments. Last July, he spent four days in England as the guest of the Lord Chancellor and the King and Queen.

Senate that he has been the [illegible] long as he wants it. They called him a "technician" parliamentarian [illegible] another way of saying that he is smart with the rules. President Auriol, a brown-skinned [illegible] his job and knows how [illegible] man weighing only 155 pounds and standing only five feet, six inches [illegible] quite a tremor in the [illegible] tall, would become President of the [illegible] some months back French Republic. That doesn't [illegible] was no Vice President cause any uneasiness in France. So [illegible] secretary of State was long as the man's French and con- [illegible] Morgenthau, a Jew, sistent, the French don't care. They [illegible] and next in line for [illegible] treasurer and when there was no [illegible] and the Secretary of State was sick. Henry Morgenthau, a Jew, was the treasurer and next in line for

ONE GATHERS IN talks with Monnerville's colleagues in the

would gladly make a hero like Monnerville President while madly putting a traitor like Laval to death.

In some aspects of democracy, France points the way for the United States of America.

This Ex-GI Is a Mighty Important Man in France

PARIS, France—There's been a wonderful something nudging and nagging at the page-talk of Norman Phillips ever since he was a youngster down in San Antonio, Tex., long before John and Nona, his parents, packed him off for Rock Castle, Va., where he was to obtain his "college" education and start trying to figure out why he was born.

That was a long hop for "Phil," as they've always called him, but it was only a starter and it livened up within him a curiosity about the big outside world. He got the feeling that maybe he could go places. He has done a heap of traveling since those early days.

From San Antonio, Phil was eventually taken to Los Angeles, a part of the hegira west of other brown-skinned Texans. California wasn't so bad and Phil might have made it there if Uncle Sam had given a chance to stretch himself out. But just about the time Phil had California figured out, Uncle Sam drew his number and Phil was on the way to being a soldier.

If you take a look at Phil today, you can put together a pretty good picture of how he must have appeared when he read his personal invitation from the President to join the forces that were going to save freedom for the peoples of the world. Phil is the lazily quizzical sort and it is easy to imagine how he sort of half-smiled while his brow creased, thinking over why the deuce the President should get so personal and familiar with him.

But he went along because he's not the sort to buck when the odds are all against him. Just the same, behind his smile, so friendly like, he did some more thinking and it wasn't all such nice thinking, regardless of the smile.

Phil went off to the war to fight for the Four Freedoms. All around him, he heard this freedom talk, talk that just didn't seem to fit in with some of his experiences in Southern California. The stuff didn't add up. It kept on not adding up.

But you could not have discerned this just looking at Phil. He took his training in stride. He just sort of consumed all the training the Army threw at him. He was big, he was strong, he was shrewd. He had what the Army calls leadership ability.

PLENTY READY

Before being inducted, he had had experience as a mechanic for the Southern Pacific Railway. This training helped to locate his spot in the Army. He became a motor sergeant in the 815th Amphibian "duck" company, a part of the Twenty-fourth Engineer Battalion. Phil was plenty ready for the Normandy invasion. They had made a good soldier and a good leader out of him. Also a good thinker.

Phil's unit splashed around in the North Sea for four or five days before D-Day. It was supposed to climb onto Utah Beach on the Cotentin Peninsula below Cherbourg at six hours after the initial landing, but something happened and the members of the "duck" company did not touch land until seventeen hours after the first infantry units had faced the German fire from the top of the hills all around.

"You don't know how you feel," Phil says now. "You don't even know whether to feel afraid or to feel brave. When we sighted the French shore, a lot of the guys began throwing their dice and decks of card overboard. They got really serious. They knew that "it" was right ahead of them.

SORT OF NUMB"

"Me? I don't know what I felt. Was just sort of numb. In training, they had tried to teach us to dig holes into which we could duck and protect ourselves. That was one lesson I had neglected a bit. But those Germans made me catch up in a hurry. I never dug out a ten-foot hole so quick before or since."

More than a score of Phil's buddies slept through that night and didn't wake up again because they were not quick enough digging their holes.

Anyhow, Phil saved himself and fought all the way through, from Normandy to the heart of Germany where the Nazi beast finally gave up. Phil was on the side of the conquerors. Life had more meaning for him as well as more questions. What now, he wondered?

MADE FOR WORK

If you knew Phil you would almost know what happened to him after the war, especially if there were any jobs to be done. Even from behind, a glance at his Joe Louis frame, starts you to figuring how he can be utilized. Well over 6 feet tall, 220 pounds of muscle minus fat. Good, loose, working muscle. Willing muscle and willing mind. Made for good, tough work and good tough problems. There was a job for Phil over here and he has been on the job (out of uniform) ever since except for a visit to the folks back home.

That brings us up to date with Phil, right into his office at 6 Avenue Edouard Vailliant in the Parisian suburb called Boulogne. First impression you get as you walk into this huge garage, filling station and automobile supply center is that it is "filthy with Frenchmen." They are all around, under your feet, "M'sieu-ing" you at every step you take.

ATTRACTIVE SECRETARY

You know your man, hunched over a desk in a cubicle office to the right, as soon as you see him. Discretion tells you that you don't rush in. The thing to do is to break through to him by way of his attractive secretary, Mme. Germaine Rignault, reigning like a Marie Antoinette in the office to the right.

"Is M'sieu Pheeleeps in?" you want to know, even though you can see the big guy through the window.

"Oui, M'sieu," Germaine replies sweetly, if somewhat sadly. She is a recent widow and in black. A gesture of her pretty head indicates that Phillips is in the next office, as she says: "La bas."

Introductions are quickly over because this Phillips person is not hard to meet. Only, when he learns who you are, where you're from and way you've come to France, you can see him wondering why you picked him out. He's no big shot, his eyes tell you. He senses that he's cornered, however, and you can tell that he's going to do his best to go through the ordeal of being interviewed despite incessant interruptions by the telephone, by this and that colonel, or major and by a string of Frenchmen, all of whom want to know what's the next step.

WHAT HE DOES

He can't see that there's much to this job of his. Sure, he likes it. What is it? Well, the United States Army still has quite a setup at numerous centers in France. One of the big jobs left is that of the Army Graves Registration Command. As you can guess, they're checking up on all the American dead and sending some of the bodies home.

That work takes a sizable force. To serve that force, the Army continues in operation perhaps a score of post exchanges in different parts of the country. Norman Phillips is in charge of transportation for the Post Exchange system in France. It's his job to keep supplies and personnel moving and to keep equipment in repair. That's the reason you see a steady stream of orders and requests for transportation coming through Phil's office.

You would swell with pride to see how this former boy friend of Earl Morris out in Los Angeles discharges his heavy responsibility. Nothing pompous about him. No martinet he. You would scarcely know he was the boss if you didn't find him in the office, if he weren't so large and if they didn't "M'sieu Pheeleeps" him at every step and turn.

ALL INSTRIDE

They love this grand homme. Actually, they do. The French men love him. The French girls love him. The Americans, the white Americans, male and female, from the North and from the South, love him. To all these latter he is "Mr. Phillips." He takes that in stride, too.

"Germaine!" he called.

"What about 'Miss Germaine'?" broke in your inquiring reporter, jocularly.

Phil smiled and understood. "Well, you know, back home . . ." I stopped him. There was no need for him to explain.

If, when this job runs out, Phil can find another, or go into business for himself, and do 50 per cent as well as he's doing now, he is going to stay in France. None of that renouncing stuff, mind you. He's going to live in this country. He has found something here he likes. They call it freedom.

NONE TOO PLEASANT

When he gets to thinking about his home country these days, his reactions are none too pleasant.

"It's getting too tough over there," he muses. "Think of a man wanting to vote and they tell him he must not vote. Then he goes and votes anyhow and they come to his house and shoot him down, leaving his wife and six children."

He was speaking of the Nixons in Georgia. He shook his head menacingly and you could note the touch of anger in his voice.

"No, sir, none of that for me," he vowed. "I don't want to go back to that. That's not freedom."

He had been reading about President Truman's new plans for developing Liberia, wanted to know what the writer knew about them, thought about them. What did he think about Liberia?

Phil said he didn't mind being a pioneer, might go to Liberia (if push came to shove), but he didn't want to do his pioneering where whites were going to get all the benefits. He noticed the names of mostly white people, Stettinius and others, in this new Liberian company. He indicated he would have a serious interest in the country if he could be sure he could invest his money and his talent for the benefit of himself and a prospective family. Although thirty-seven, he has not married.

FREEDOM AND SECURITY

Norman Phillips has not found the true road to freedom, but he's looking. Freedom for him must bring him a certain security also. He took me to his tiny, modest flat at No. 1 (bis) rue de Villemain. "This ain't much," he volunteered. "I'm trying to save my money."

That was said knowingly. Phil knows he's going to have to hold on to his money for the big moment when he's going to have to really choose his road to freedom, whether it leads to a town in France or a village in Liberia. He is preparing to make the choice.

"If I can do half as good anywhere else, I'm not going back to live."

Those are the words of Norman Phillips. He did a lot of thinking after he received that personal invitation to fight for freedom from President Roosevelt. The above words are his distilled answer, given after tasting a wee bit of what he sought to secure by fighting.

White, Other Leaders Repudiate His Stand

WASHINGTON—Nationally-recognized Negro spokesmen sharply protested statements made by Paul Robeson, American singer, at the so-called World Peace Congress now in session in Paris, that American Negroes would never fight the Soviet Union.

Dr. Channing Tobias stated: "I think in consideration of all that America has done for him and to make successful his entire career Robeson's statement makes him not only an ingrate but a striking example of disloyalty."

Bishop William Jacob Walls of the A.M.E. Zion declared: "If war came we would find the colored race at the command of the American Republic to sustain the greatest adventure in self-government and religious liberty in the world—The American nation."

Walter White's Position

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said: "In the event of any conflict that our nation may have with any other nation, we will regard ourselves as Americans and meet the responsibilities imposed upon all Americans. While continuing our fight for equal rights we will not shirk equal responsibilities. We recognize the disabilities or discrimination and segregation under which we work, but we also realize that under any totalitarian government, either of the left or right, we would be denied our democratic right to work for removal of our disabilities.

"We know of no authority delegated to Mr. Robeson to speak for the 14 million Negro Americans. We are convinced that in this statement, as reported by the press, he has not voiced the opinion of the overwhelming majority of colored citizens."

Robeson is quoted as telling the Congress attended by some 2,000 delegates from 52 on more countries, "I bring you a message from the Negro people of America that they do not want a war which would send them back into a new kind of slavery.

"It is unthinkable," Robeson allegedly stated, "that American Negroes would go to war on behalf of those who have oppressed us for generations against a country which in one generation has raised our people to the full dignity of mankind."

Mrs. Bethune Protests

Taking issue with these statements attributed to Robeson, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, pointedly protested that Robeson does not speak for her organization and its 800,000 members. "American Negroes have always been loyal to America, they always will be," Mrs. Bethune said.

"While we recognize that we have our problems here at home, we will continue to fight them out among ourselves as we always have. We are Americans. We hold no loyalty for Russia nor for any of the nations who support her ideology. Robeson speaks for himself and for those who think as he thinks. He does not speak for the National Council, and I am not aware that any other national Negro organization has appointed or designated him to speak for them in Paris since no such Negro organization in annual convention nor through their national president has adopted any resolution which stated or implied that Negroes would not fight on the side of America against the Soviet Union or any other nation if we are ever embroiled in another war. We abhor war, but if the American flag is imperiled, Negro Americans will come to the defense of the country whatever her faults and despite what Mr. Robeson is reported to have said."

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, termed the alleged Robeson statement as "pure Communist propaganda."

"The American Negro prays with every decent human being throughout the world for peace. However, he has, and forevermore will be inspired by the immortal words and spirit of Stephen Decatur who said, 'in peace and war—my country, right or wrong.'"

Charles H. Houston, prominent Washington attorney and chairman of the NAACP legal staff, said: "We would fight any enemy of this country. Prior to hostilities we might do our best to avoid war, but once our country is committed we go with our country."

Negro Heads Here Assail Robeson Talk

Six Washington Negro leaders yesterday repudiated Paul Robeson's Paris Peace Congress re-

marks that American Negroes would never fight the Soviet Union.

Robeson said it was unthinkable that American Negroes would go to war "on behalf of those who have oppressed us for generations" against a country "which in our generation has raised our people to the full dignity of mankind."

The Negro signer spoke Wednesday before the Communist sponsored World Congress of the Partisans of Peace, meeting in Paris.

The Reverend Stephen Spottswood, president of the Washington Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"American Negroes would fight to preserve American Democracy because we believe that under the Stars and Stripes we will gain our democracy."

Harper Dissents

Ernest F. Harper president of the Federation of Civic Associations, representing thousands of Washington Negroes, took strong exception to Robeson's remarks.

"No matter how much the Negro might be dissatisfied," Harper said, "The American Negro feels this country offers a better opportunity than any other. We would fight any nation which declared war against the United States."

Dr. Vincent J. Browne, head of the Urban League, Nation-wide Negro social welfare organization, said:

"Communists in the United States and in the U.S.S.R. use the civil rights issue as bait to catch new members. We do not believe there is any hope for working out civil rights problems in Communist countries. In America we have that hope."

Denounces Robeson

Woolsey Hall, former president of the Federation of Civic Associations, charged that Robeson had disassociated himself from American Negroes.

"Robeson has reaped all the benefits of American democracy," he said, "and now has adopted ideologies completely at variance with that democracy. American Negroes are first of all Americans."

Charles Houston, who has been mentioned as a possible District Commissioner, said:

"We would fight any enemy of this country. Prior to hostilities we might do our best to avoid war, but once our country is committed we go with our country."

Mrs. Velma G. Williams, Board of Education member and mother of three veterans of World War II, said:

"In any war, the American Negro would share his responsibility just as any other American citizen and just as the American Negro has always done."

NEGROES OF AMERICA WON'T FIGHT RUSSIA'

Robeson Adds Fire To Peace Congress' Opening

PARIS, April 20.—(AP).—Paul Robeson, American negro singer, told the Communist-inspired world peace congress Wednesday that American negroes would never fight the Soviet Union.

His resonant voice injected the first fire into an otherwise monotonous opening session that heard repeated attacks on the Atlantic Pact, the United States atomic policy, the Marshall Plan and "Anglo-American capitalist imperialism" from a series of speakers.

Robeson brought the 2000 delegates from 52 or more countries to their feet in cheering applause with his call for a "fight for friendship" with Russia, the "Eastern Democracies and a free China."

"It is unthinkable," said Robeson, that American negroes "would go to war on behalf of those who have oppressed us for generations" against a country "which in one generation has raised our people to the full dignity of mankind."

American wealth, he said, was built by millions of immigrant workers from Eastern Europe and on "the backs of millions of negroes" and "we are determined to share this wealth."

Frederic Joliot-Curie, Communist head of the French Atomic Commission, was named president of the congress. He opened the congress with a call for the formation of peace committees in every country to carry out the aims of the congress.

Negro Leaders Hit Robeson's Paris Speech

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A statement by Singer Paul Robeson that Negroes in this country never will fight the Soviet Union drew quick denials yesterday from four Negro leaders.

Robeson spoke in Paris before the Communist-supported World Peace Conference.

Bishop William Jacob Walls, heading the New England, New York and Pittsburgh area of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, told the Elmira (N. Y.) Star-Gazette in an interview:

"If war came, we would find the colored race at the command of the American Republic to sustain the greatest adventure in self-government and religious liberty in the world—the American nation."

In New York, Walter White, Secretary and leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said: "We do not feel that Robeson voiced the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the 14,000,000 Negro Americans."

Paris 'Peace Congress' Assails U.S. And Atlantic Pact, Upholds Soviet

By LANSING WARREN

PARIS, April 20—From the outset of its opening meeting today in the Salle Pleyel the World Congress of the Partisans of Peace came a drive against "American capitalist and imperialism" and

[illegible] there was prolonged applauding when Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist left wing leader, declared that "to a new world war proposed by the specialists of the Atlantic pact we will reply by revolt of all the peoples."

Signor Nenni submitted to the Congress a proposal for the Congress to create a permanent council of peace that would keep alive resistance in all countries and be their answer to the Atlantic pact.

Delegations cheered and wildly applauded when Paul Robeson, American Negro singer and chief with the Soviet Union, the democratic United States delegation racies of Eastern Europe, China his seat on the stage beside and Indonecia."

presiding officer, Mr. Robeson, Mr. Robeson then sang spirituals in an improvised address, declared: and concluded in the midst of "We colonial peoples have con- warm acclaim with "Old Man ted to the building of the River."

United States and are determined Several other speakers sought to share in its wealth. We de- link United States Government nce the policy of the United policy with that of the Nazis. es Government which is simi- Yves Farge, one of two princi- to that of Hitler and of Goeb- pal French delegates, protested the bels. We want peace and liberty.

"We are not here to ask for peace," he said, "but to impose it. main floor reserved for visitors and guests.

alleged recreation of Nazi force in Germany as an arm against the Soviet. He requested Mr. Robeson and American delegates to take back to the United States the message of "French intellectuals" to President Truman in which it was declared that the people of France would not be bound by and never would recognize the obligations of the North Atlantic treaty.

Repeated protests were voiced against the action of the French Government in refusing visas to a part of Soviet, Central European, Chinese and German delegations and the Congress voted to keep delegates held up in Prague informed daily of its proceedings.

M. Farge and other speakers protested the tendency to regard this Congress as a purely Communist move and said that it was the expression of peoples everywhere who were opposed to war.

PARIS, April 20 (AP)—Mr. Robeson told the congress that American Negroes never would fight the Soviet Union.

He declared that President Truman's program for colonial development coupled with what he called the invasion of Africa by former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius "and his millions," meant new slavery for Africans.

He obviously was referring to the multi-million-dollar development scheme for Liberia being backed by Mr. Stettinius.

"It is unthinkable," said Mr. Robeson, that American Negroes "would go to war on behalf of those who have oppressed us for generations" against a country "which in one generation has raised our people to the full dignity of mankind."

AT WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS

Frederic Joliot-Curie (left), French Communist atom scientist, shaking hands with William E. B. DeBois, American author, as the Communist-sponsored meeting opened in the French capital. In the center is Eugenie Cotton, a member of the French delegation at the conference. Associated Press Radiophoto

2,000 Open World Peace Congress

Daily Worker 180 New York France 2hv 4-21-49

By Samuel Sillen

PARIS, April 20.—Frederic Joliot-Curie, the French government's Atomic Energy Commission chairman, opened the World Peace Congress here with a fighting keynote speech in which he said: "We are here not to ask for peace but to impose peace on the advocates of war." The 2,000 delegates representing 600,000,000 people cheered the Communist scientist's resolute speech assuring that peace will prevail with the united action of the peoples of the world.

The crowded auditorium of the Salle Pleyel was vividly decorated with the flags of the delegations from 60 nations, with banners in five languages, declaring: "Unity For Peace Is A Sacred Duty."

NOTABLES ON PLATFORM

Joliot-Curie stressed that capitalist leaders are attempting to postpone an economic crackup and avoid peaceful comparison with the Soviet socialist system through war preparations. He was applauded when he declared: "I am absolutely convinced that tens of millions of Americans ardently desire peace." 24-21-49

Notables who shared the platform with Joliot-Curie included Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin American Confederation of Labor; Pietro Nenni, left-wing Italian Socialist leader; Alexander A. Fadeyev, leader of the Soviet Union of Writers; D. N. Pritt, British M.P.; Mme. Eugenie Cotton, leader of the Women's International Democratic Federation; W.E.B. DuBois, American Negro leader and historian, and Anna Seghers, German novelist.

At the afternoon session, chaired by British scientist J. D. Bernal, Nenni attacked the Atlantic War Alliance, Winston Churchill and President Truman.

"Italy will not be a plane-carrier for imperialism," he asserted. "Our Congress does not place the choice between Russia and America. Such a choice would mean we were already at war and had lost the fight for peace. This Congress gives the world the choice between a peace policy and the war policy of the men of the Atlantic Pact." 24-54-49

A high point of the opening session was the dramatic appearance of the Negro singer, Paul Robeson, who had just flown to Paris. The congress proceedings were interrupted by a tremendous ovation for Robeson. Konni Zilliacus, scheduled to address the session, suggested that Robeson replace him at the podium. Robeson, who interrupted a concert tour to come, told the great peace gathering:

"It is certainly unthinkable for myself and the Negro people to go to war in the interests of those who have oppressed us for generations."

ROBESON SINGS

A terrific lift was given the Congress when Robeson sang four songs—the Russian, From Border Unto Border; the Spanish, Madrid, You Wondrous City, and Old Man River and the labor ballad, Joe Hill. He explained the analogy between the latter song and the frame-up trial of the 12 American Communist leaders, urging the Congress to support the defense of the "great Communist leaders of the working class."

The American delegation of 40, co-chaired by Dr. DuBois, O. John Rogge and Mineola Ingersoll, was gratified by the graphic expression of regard for progressive Americans as evidenced by the Congress' enthusiastic response to Robeson's appearance.

The Congress adopted a proposal by the French delegation protesting the French government refusal of visas to a larger number of delegates from eastern Europe and the refusal of Gen.MacArthur to permit Japanese delegates to come. A total of 370 delegates were prohibited from attending.

Many of them are in Prague and tonight's Congress representative is flying there to organize an extension meeting. All decisions of the Paris parley will be arrived at in consultaiton with the "Little Peace Congress" in Prague.

Among the delegates were Countess Elza Cedergren Bernadotte, niece of King Gustaf of Sweden, American painter Rockwell Kent and Spanish-born French painter Pablo Picasso.

The meeting was in sharp contrast to the congress held recently in New York. There were no pickets or counter-demonstrations.

Joliot-Curie said: "We must persuade those who believe, or pretend to believe, that their assumed atomic superiority would give them a lightning victory that such a war would be bloody for everyone, including the nation which started it. The atomic weapon would not be decisive in a world conflict."

Attacking the Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan as schemes to envelop the world in war, Joliot-Curie said:

Around the walls of the high-ceilinged hall were signs in French, English, Russian, Italian and Spanish which said:

"To Defend Peace Is the Task of All People."

"Unity for Peace Is Our Most Sacred Duty."

Chinese girl delegates in native silk dresses sat near Scots in kilts. A Pole wore a dress uniform with a long plume in his cap. Some French women wore Brittany peasant costumes.

"I am convinced tens of millions of Americans ardently want peace. But a small group of business men believe that by sacrificing European will save their own. We will work with all those who believe, that their assumed country in a vast rearmament with atomic superiority would give them the help of Germany. It is not a mere chance that the Marshall Plan and that such war would be bloody for everyone, including the nation which started many."

"The Atlantic Pact engages each of us in it. We are willing to fight for peace with all those who believe, or pretend to believe, that their assumed country in a vast rearmament with atomic superiority would give them the help of Germany. It is not a mere chance that the Marshall Plan and that such war would be bloody for everyone, including the nation which started many."

"The atomic weapon would not be decisive in a world conflict."

Attacking the Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan as schemes to envelop the world in war, Joliot-Curie said:

The Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By MARTHA STARK

My 13 Years Under The Nazi Terror

(As told to P. L. PRATTIS, Executive Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier)

(SECOND INSTALLMENT) Pittsburgh Courier Sat. Sept. 5-14-49

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY—To help you understand the kind of Germany in which I grew up, I think I should tell you about my first fight against France.

In Germany, in former times, children were drilled to play at war. Each child was sure to be given toy soldiers, made out of wood or similar material, and toy forts, guns and tanks. I was given a very pretty little fort with German flags flying from each tower and with guns that employed pieces of potatoes as cannon balls.

I also had a battalion of soldiers, dressed in original German uniforms, and a battalion of French soldiers. I had tents and other equipment for the infantry and special tents for the ambulance corps. In fact, I had everything necessary to stage my own war.

My friends and I would [illegible] the floor for hours, [illegible] wounds and fighting with armies. Naturally, nobody liked to be the enemy. This was especially true when our parents joined in the play and, as good Germans, urged us to whip those French red pants, those English Tommies, or whomever the enemy might be.

One day it happened that my mother's step-brother and I were playing. He was only two years older than I. We had found some heavy old books in the attic of my grandmother's house. These books were histories telling about the German Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm, and the French Emperor Napoleon. Reading snatches from these books was enough to start my uncle and me playing war games. His name was Hermann. He told me that he would be Kaiser Wilhelm and that I should be Napoleon. But I didn't want to be Napoleon. I told him, "Oh, no, dear. I am as good a German as you are and I am going to be Kaiser Wilhelm."

He was determined and kept on telling me that he was blond and Kaiser Wilhelm was blond, and that Napoleon was black and I was black. He also said that I spoke French and that I was a real Frenchman. Use of the word black was always the signal to make my blood boil. I started cuffing him on the head with my book. But he was quicker. He picked up a club from the floor and hit me a heavy blow on the head. I had a hole in my forehead which bled profusely, but I didn't care about that. I jumped on him like a wildcat and scratched and bit him across his face until he was bleeding worse than I. When my grandmother made her way through the noise of the battle in the attic, she had to work hard to get us apart. Both of us had to be taken to the doctor to have our wounds dressed.

I think this little episode will help you to understand how deeply ingrained the idea of war and fighting is in the German soul. Mistakes have been made for the last two hundred years in bringing children up like soldiers and Germany is being made to suffer for that now.

* * *

WHEN I WAS ten years old and in the fourth grade, I prepared for my examinations to enter high school. Perhaps you call this the grammar school in the United States. Fortunately, I passed the test with a number of my other classmates. My father encouraged me to enter what the Germans call the "humanistic" gymnasium where the emphasis is on languages and the arts, rather than on science and technical subjects. He had gone this school and was very proud of the old building because many people who had later made their mark in the world had been educated there.

I should tell you that high school and college in Germany only have significance to the families who can afford to pay. It was necessary in those days to pay twenty marks or more a month to continue a child's education, as well as to purchase the books. There were other studies for which extra payment was required. Few children could afford these.

The only young face in our school belonged to the teacher in gymnastics. Twice a week we had gymnastic exercises for one hour, and one afternoon every week we were taken to swim in the city pool. Other than this, we just studied. There was no time for fun. Perhaps we didn't miss the fun because we didn't know anything but study.

This was shortly after the Germans had lost the first World War. At that time, our teacher in geography was a man who had formerly worked as a colonial officer in German Southwest Africa. With great earnestness he told us about our lost colonies and of our futile efforts to get them back so that Germans would have more room in which to live. I remember, too, the kindly manner in which he always spoke of the natives of Africa. He often told us what handsome men the Ascaris were. He spoke of them as his comrades. Had you not known, you could not have told from the manner in which he talked whether these natives were white or brown or black.

In the colonies, there were many German farmers who returned to the homeland almost yearly for their vacations. However, they did not bring back with them stories of race prejudice and hatred, such as you hear of in South Africa and the southern part of the United States. They did not ridicule or laugh at the natives. I do recall that their only joke was based on their belief that the natives did not have to wash because the dirt would not show on them. Sometimes, they compared their hair to the wool of sheep, but it was not done in unkindly fashion.

It was only when Hitler arrived that the racial problem became acute in Germany because of the type of propaganda which he broadcast about colored peoples.

In high school I didn't have any trouble. There were only half as many children as there had been in the public school and my relationships with them were pleasant and friendly. After awhile everyone knew me and paid no more attention to me than to any other child.

* * *

HOWEVER, I still suffered embarrassing experiences when I went downtown in Nurnberg. There were nearly six-hundred thousand inhabitants of the city at this time. But even though I was born there and had lived there for eleven years, the people would look at me as though they were silly. They didn't say anything to me, but they would turn their heads after I had passed and would gaze at me until I was out of sight. Or, if I stopped to look in a shop window, a crowd would soon gather around, pretending to look in the window too, but actually staring at me.

I went downtown very seldom because it upset me to be made the object of this peculiar attention. However, my girl friends liked it. They enjoyed going with me because they could persuade themselves to believe that they were attracting some attention also.

At the time I entered high school I was examined in music also. I was only ten years old and one of the youngest pupils. There were other boys and girls of sixteen and seventeen in the same class with me. My mother was determined that I should go to music school, but I was very unhappy about it.

In Nurnberg, the name of the school is the Conservatory of Music. For the piano, my teacher was Prof. Hedwig Fritton, an elderly woman with the manners of a Prussian army officer. But she always treated me very kindly. In composition and harmny I was taught by Prof. Walter Koener. He is well known as an interpreter of the music of Johann Sebastian Bach on the organ. You must pass a very stiff examination to enter this conservatory. It took a year of study for me to get my feet on the ground. My days were filled with study and I did not have any time for fun. The year went by without any excitement. Everybody was satisfied with my school work and with my piano lessons also.

But nobody knew how unhappy I was sometimes when I was alone. I had a kind of homesickness and I could not even explain to myself what it was about. I felt that I was different from the other children and I always preferred to be by myself. When I had time, I would take my bicycle (a birthday gift from my parents) and ride out into the country to be alone.

When I was thirteen years old my entire family prepared for the day when I was to be christened. This is the biggest holiday in a child's life. Almost all the inhabitants of Nurnberg are Protestants. There were a number of other girls and boys to be christened with me. It seemed like the city turned out for this solemn occasion.

The church to which I belong, the oldest in Nurnberg, was built in 1365. It is in the middle of an old cemetery and is called Johannis Church.

ON YOUR CHRISTENING day you wear a black dress, black stockings, black shoes and a ribbon in your hair. I was given a nice velvet dress. My father and mother wore black, too, as well as my other relatives who attended the ceremony. We children met the minister at his house and he led us to the church, the boys following the girls. It was very impressive to see all the children dressed in black and on their knees asking the Lord to protect them.

On this day I was given many presents. I received such oddly assorted things as underwear, tablecloths, crystal vases and loads of flowers and candy. The entire neighborhood sends you flowers. Your butcher sends you sausage and your baker makes a special cake for you. This day you are the Number One person at your house and all your relatives and friends come to make a party for you.

* * *

THE TIME HAD COME for me to talk over with my parents my prospects for the future, what I wanted to do, what specialized studies I should take. I had it in my mind to be a doctor and to specialize in tropical diseases. One of the reasons, I believe, was because I had always felt I wanted to leave Germany at some time. I had told my mother that. But she was always trying to get such notions out of my head.

However, when I told her how much good I thought I might be able to do for the natives of Africa, she did not take the proposal so badly. I showed her pictures which brought out how these natives suffered from sleeping sicknesses and other diseases. She understood and sympathized with them, and when I promised that I would spend all my vacations with my parents in Germany, she didn't contend against the idea any more.

I began to study harder than ever. It was during this period that I met Prof. Hans Schmidt and his lovely wife of Erlangen. He was a private teacher in zoology at the University of Erlangen. He and his wife had spent many years in Tibet, Mongolia, and other far eastern countries. They had a huge collection of rare butterflies. His wife was an expert on the flora of the Himalayas. Although they were about fifty years old, we formed a deep attachment for each other and I spent much of my time with them. Much of what I know, I learned from this intelligent and kindly couple.

in Administrative Posts With Unit Assisting DP's

Stewart Sees Field as Stepping Stone to Diplomatic, Foreign Service Jobs

By OLLIE STEWART

MUNICH, Germany—The International Refugee Organization which since its inception has set a democratic pattern in Europe by its use of the most efficient personnel, regardless of racial origin or color, is today adding to its prestige by expanding its program of integration.

The latest addition to the IRO headquarters staff at Bad Kissen- is Herman Holliday, who re- cently was made chief of a newly established Department of Educa- tion and Orientation.

A former UNRRA worker in China and the Indianapolis school system, Holliday now is new educational consultant and will have the final word on all educational

employment specialist; Thomas, assistant Resettlem- ficer, and Miss Venita Lew- partment chief of child wel-

Another recent appointm- the zone is Dr. Alfred Yerb- colored member of the staff. He is the brother of Yerby, writer of best selli- els.

Since many of Germany's placed persons are Jews, t- state of Israel has rapidly r- the number of men, wom- children who for years have moved from place to pla- taken care of by UNRRA a- IRO.

In most of the camps to- population shows a steady r- drop, as shipment after sh- pulls out for Palestine an- countries.

September, 1950, Deadlin-

It is anticipated that only "hard core" or unresettled handi- persons will remain in IRO after September, 1950, a- general council has approv- organization's operation up t- date. Responsibility for the those who remain after ate is still in doubt.

U.S. Doing Less Than Oth-

But in all this work of re- ment of the displaced and the United States has accepting fewer persons, acc- to its size, than any other

contributing to their care.

It was more than a ye- that Congress passed a bill ising the acceptance of DP's per year. But only 2 the first year's quota were to enter durin- the past ye-

One resettlement officer that excessive red tape in migration Bureau make- tremely difficult to come where near the authorized quot- Australia, for example, has take- in far more DP's than the USA.

Buford a Real Authority

The American who probabl- knows more about th- DP's and the job of start in a new land, ford, director of Are- cludes Munich. Buf- five U. S. directors; are British, which there are only seven Zone.

Buford is a veter- years' overseas servic- ing considered for diplomatic post when- pletes its work. A nat- go, Buford put in thre- the Red Cross as c- switched to UNRRA a- in 1945, and in 1947 IRO area director.

His training, experience and success in administration may his name to be submitted for service, according to reli- sources in Germany. He French and German, in ad- to English, and has fair nd of Polish.

Called "Black Baron"

n I visited Munich last year ent a week end with Buford estate, they were calling e black baron of Bavaria. as occupying the Junker- on, complete with swimming tennis court and such expen- adgets.

year he has moved into r but a more luxurious u on a hillside—with mo- than bedrooms, and with ded stuff covering the wall- as only the most modern fix- throughout, even to automa- achines for washing dishes clothes. Here Buford lo- with only two senior men of his 65-person staff. H- Hudson recently arrived fro-

Denmark 6-15-49

May Return for Doctorate

d him about the talk rd concerning his enter- diplomatic service.

admitted one or two ap- es of this sort had been to him, but was thinking at sent of continuing another ith IRO, then returning to tes to get a docorate in his

rd takes the job of being O man in one-seventh of e not lightly, but easily.

taff is a mixture of many ities and experts, but Bu- s managed to keep friction a minimum. I sat in on a eting for a while, and Bu- de his suggestions in firm —then let the heads of vari- departments work out details. when he spoke, everybody ned.

Herman Washington is chief of Care and Maintenance in Area 2. He is also a veteran of many years overseas.

Lionel Bullin is supply officer in Area 7; Miss Alice J. Carter recently left special service to become welfare officer in Area 3; Miss Dorothea Cooper is welfare officer in Area 2; William Qualls is employment officer in Area 2; Miss Etta Barnett is child welfare officer in Area 1; and Joe Lewis is transport officer in Area 5.

Argument for Mixed Staff

The vital importance of the work being accomplished by these officers lies not only in relationship to the Europan populations being resettled in various countries, but also in demonstrating to the world that colored workers can function efficiently and effectively as international personnel representing the USA and its democracy in action. 6-18-49

Whatever else IRO may have accomplished cannot be outweighed by its tremendous step forward in the use of mixed staffs in all its operations from the top level on down. Many of the policies of IRO are today being set by colored chiefs, and nobody questions their decisions.

United Nations organizations, the Foreign Service of the USA and the State Department could find a person to fill almost any

'Master Race' Theory Being Revived in 'Defeated' Germany, Says Stewart

New Secret Service Just Another Gestapo; Americans Helping Restore Old Arrogance

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — "The Nazis still think they're a master race, but they've been playing dead since the war. They will take over in a hurry, however, when the Allies give Germany her power back — and that won't be long from now."

I had the above warning from a GI in Munich last June, just before I left Germany, and recent events make him a pretty accurate prophet.

German arrogance, encouraged by Allied dissension, is moving back into the picture much faster than most Americans suspect. The month of November produced some rather ominous developments — the most dangerous of which is now being investigated.

A New Gestapo

Early in the month, when the West German government had barely begun to function, it was reported that Germany's new secret service was no more than a Gestapo in disguise, and the office of the U.S. High Commissioner dispatched an aide to Bonn to look into the matter.

It was discovered that a secret group, disguised as waiters, porters, and automobile drivers, was operating with the blessings of the German Bundestag. The reason given for the group's existence was that it was "anti-subversive" and set up to "deal" with possible economic espionage.

The investigation was called for, however, because Europeans remember only too well that Hitler's Gestapo got its start in much the same way after the last war.

What Germans Won't Permit

In the government itself, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has already been given a verbal lashing by Dr. Kurt Schumacher for making "material concessions to the Allies which will not be permitted by the German people."

That's pretty strong language from a government leader—in a nation that tried to enslave the world and had to be destroyed at the cost of thousands of lives.

Professor Ulrich Noack of Wurz- Wurzburg University, described by some Allied observers as "the most dangerous man in Germany," went all over Germany to urge attendance at a 3-day "all-German congress" which was held in the French Zone, Nov. 18-21.

He asked all Germans to support his neutral peace plan—which has as its main objective the "withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany—promptly."

Nazis for Passion Play

And down in Oberammergau, where the Passion Play (life of Christ) will be revived in 1950, the only non-Nazi who had a part in 1934 has charged that he was not given a part for next year because "he was not a Nazi." He is Hans Zwink, who played the part of Judas in 1943.

The selection committee announced in advance that it would not discriminate "against former Nazi party members." In 1934, there were 152 Nazis in the play, and most of them are again selected for next year.

All of the 900 Nazis in the village have been made eligible for the play—and the only man left out is the one who never joined the party.

Dissension among the nations that won the war is generally conceded to be the main reason behind the resurgence of arrogance, Nazi-ism and nationalism in Germany today.

U.S. Congressmen to Blame

But American Congressmen who want to rebuild and re-arm Germany in the shortest possible time, are also building up German arrogance.

A good example is Rep. W. R. Poage (Dem., Tex.), who, during the month of November, made a host of friends in the Reich by putting into the Congressional Record his proposal that the United States arm 25 German divisions under American senior officers, but keep ammunition under American control.

In the years right after the first World War, Hitler at least had to train his divisions in secret. This time the man from Texas wants to hurry the Nazis back into power by training their army and paying for it out of the American taxpayers' pockets.

Refusal to Serve 2 Tan Yanks Brings Fine to Cafe Manager in Germany

Revival of 'Master Race' Theory Seen in Incident; Americans Set Example

By OLLIE STEWART

FRANKFURT, Germany — A German cafe manager here who refused to serve two American soldiers because of their race has been found guilty of discrimination and fined 600 marks ($200) by a United States magistrate's court.

This is the first case of its kind to reach the courts since the end of the war—but it is one more indication of "master race" thinking that is rapidly coming out of hiding since the Western Allies have put the Germans on their feet again.

The two soldiers, Cpls. David E. McCarthy and Muldro C. Calloway, are both members of the 24th Transportation Truck Battalion, which hauled every ton of the supplies that were flown into Berlin during the air lift period.

cers were assigned to any jobs in Frankfurt. Enlisted men who came in from other cities were either picked up by white MP's or given a cold reception at the snack bars and Red Cross clubs.

Association Brings Insults

As late as last summer German girls who were known to have associated with colored soldiers were frequently picked up for VD check by white MP's and CID (Criminal Investigation Division) squads.

Several girls told me that they were fired from jobs at the PX, at Rhine-Main airbase and from the Compound for having been seen with colored men.

What is urgently needed throughout Germany, according to some top-ranking colored officers, is a sweeping investigation of occupation practices by the Army.

Whites Set Pattern

The refusal to serve soldiers because of color, in Frankfurt, may easily be followed by similar insults in Nuernberg, Munich, Heidelberg and Mannheim.

For almost five years now the Germans have watched Army clubs run by white units refuse admission and service to colored soldiers. They can be expected to follow the same practice as fast as they get back into power.

Late in November they entered the Thousand and One Nights bar, a popular hangout for soldiers, and were refused service.

Expected to Deter Some

When the case came up in court recently, Judge Tenche Marye found the German manager, Joseph Bucher, guilty of "conduct hostile or disrespectful to the Allied Forces" under a Military Government Ordinance, and the fine was imposed.

Although this action may serve as a deterrent to some, it is not expected to end a long series of unpleasant incidents of this kind in Frankfurt.

Since General Eisenhower set up Allied headquarters here in the I. G. Farben building in 1945, the Frankfurt atmosphere has been distinctly hostile to colored officers and enlisted men alike.

What is significant, however, is the fact that the Germans, coming back into power, are taking their cue from the pattern laid down by white American occupation authorities. Repeatedly, they have shown an eagerness to do anything that might help them curry favor with the white Yanks.

This reporter was the cause of one of the first post-war scenes—based on color bias—staged in Frankfurt in July 1945.

My entry into the dining room of the swank Park Hotel caused the German waitress to leave her station and threaten to quit her job rather than serve me.

She said later she had been told that the officers' mess in the Park Hotel was for whites only.

For a long time no colored offi-

By MARTHA STARK

My 13 Years Under The Nazi Terror

(As told to P. L. PRATTIS, Executive Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier)

(FOURTH INSTALLMENT)

Hint of Future in Rise of Hitler . . . She Gets 'Tipsy'

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY—In 1926, when I was 13 years old, I joined the famous Sports Club in Nurnberg. My favorite activities were swimming, crawl swimming and running. I also started to learn to play tennis. This club enjoyed an extraordinary reputation in Germany. When you belonged to it, you felt that you had arrived.

My uncle had been a member and was one of the football champions to represent the club in matches throughout Germany. He took me to the club. Membership was expensive, but my parents wanted me to belong to the best club in town. Some of its athletes were known all over the world. Every applicant for membership must have five persons to testify to his or her character and reputation.

Those were the happiest days of my youth. Many hours were spent in this club. I became one of the crawl swimming team and I won some nice prizes.

My first heard of Adolf Hitler in 1919 during the period from 1919 to 1923 when Germany was in the throes of inflation. It was on the lot of the people to suffer hard for losing the first world war. It was the victim of inflation, reparations and the Treaty of Versailles. All of these afflictions upset the people. Seventy per cent were out of work. There were new strikes daily. Crime rates shot up dizzily. This was just the right time for Hitler to sow his seed in the soil of discontent. He moved onto the scene very cautiously at first, apparently preferring to lay the foundations for the structure of his future power by attracting as little attention as possible.

Some of my school mates came one day and told the rest of us that they had heard about a man who was going to free us of everything. I listened to them, but I did not pay too much attention to this kind of talk because it seemed political and we steered clear of politics in my home.

• • •

HOWEVER, ONE OF my friends, a girl, came to me at just about the same time in 1929 and told me that she was going to have to leave me because her family was going to Jerusalem. She talked to me for a long time and seemed to be trying to tell me more than she really knew. When she had finished, she told me that I would remember her and what she had told me. She warned me that I had better find a place to which I could go also. Frankly, at the time, I thought this girl was crazy. Hers was one of the first Jewish families to leave. We never heard of them again.

Hitler was just barely discernible on the horizon. Most of us were still living the lives to which we were unaccustomed, unaware of the epochal changes which were imminent.

• • •

FOR OUR VACATION that year, 1929, some of us made a five-week tour through the Bavarian and Austrian mountains. One of our professors and the mothers of two girls went with us. We had a grand time and more fun than most of us had thought there was in the world. That was because of our strict discipline in school. We slept in special homes called Jugendherberge. They were only for the youths and their teachers. Sturdily and attractively constructed, they were lovely places in which to live.

Eating was no problem. You could purchase a meal in these homes for thirty pfennigs, less than half a mark. Otherwise, you could do as we did. We brought from Nurnberg all the food and equipment necessary for our trip and we cooked for ourselves most of the time. This was particularly true when we had to cross the snow and ice-covered mountains.

The city of Nurnberg had a special fund from which it promoted such vacation trips in order to broaden the education of the children. Because of this resource, the five weeks we spent traveling were not very expensive for us. If we came to a town like Bad Ischl, Vienna or Salzburg, we would go to visit the town Mayor and tender him greetings from the Mayor of Nurnberg. This always meant that the twenty-three of us would be invited to dinner or lunch as the guests of the Mayor. Salzburg is my favorite city.

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THE LAST YEAR before the second world war started, I had visited with some friends in Thuringia (now in the Russian Occupation Zone). My stepfather had a business friend in Lauscha, Thuringia. His name was Louis Mueller. In the house of the Muellers, I found my second home. They owned a huge factory in which they manufactured synthetic Japanese pearls. They also made from these pearls beautiful and expensive necklaces for the export trade. My parents, in their business, sold these pearls and necklaces to the fancy shops.

Every year I would spend two weeks with the Muellers. From morning until night I was on my skiers. Life with this family was just so luxurious and so beautiful. They always treated me like I was their own daughter and I learned from them what the upper tenth call real living. People from all over the world came there on business. I met many Japanese there. They sold fish silver to this factory. That is what gives the warm, shiny color to the high quality synthetic pearl.

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BELIEVE IT OR not, about this time my mother decided to start teaching me something about housework. Since I was in school during the week days, Sunday had to be given over to these lessons. I had to get up at eight o'clock in the morning to learn the rudiments of cooking. I liked to cook very much. I really did; but to have to learn on Sunday, the only day I had for myself, made me almost hate it. But that didn't disturb my mother. She compelled me to stand by her side and learn how to prepare a meal. This was something like a joke to my stepfather. Very often, he would ask what he had done to deserve the punishment of having to eat my meals on Sunday.

There was something else which happened at this time, however, that did make me happy. I was allowed to leave the Conservatory of Music. After months and months of talking, I made my mother understand that I never wanted to be an artist on the piano, that I only wished to be able to play sometimes for myself. After I left the Conservatory, I arranged to continue piano lessons under a private woman teacher. She had about sixty other pupils. I liked her very much. With her, I enjoyed playing the piano for the first time.

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IN AN EARLIER chapter, I told you of my first fight against the French when my young uncle and I bloodied each other up. I think I must tell you now of the first time I was what Americans call tipsy.

Once the members of my class made a trip from school to what was called the "Rheinbefreiung." You know, of course, that French and English troops stayed on German soil for a long time after the first world war. The Germans were extremely happy when the last of these soldiers left. There was a special point on the Rhine River which the Germans made almost into a shrine. To them this point represented the freeing of the Rhine and of Germany of the foreign soldier. When the English and the French left, thousands of Germans came to this "Rheinbefreiung" to witness the departure.

The rector of our school asked us if we would like to go there, too, and, of course, all of us said yes. We went first to Coblenz. It had been occupied by the French. We went also to Fort Ehrenbreitstein which the French had destroyed to prevent the Germans from using it as a fort again. When we arrived there, there were still some French soldiers there who had been left to complete the final work of demolition.

I remember well our reaction when we saw the first French soldier. We stood and gazed at him for so long that he became nettled and ran us out of the place.

We spent four days on the Rhine River. We sailed on a Dutch boat to Rudesheim. It was very hot during the trip and we were frequently quite thirsty.

One day our professor told us that we could enjoy ourselves for the rest of the afternoon, but at six o'clock we must catch the train to return to Nurnberg. All of us went to a wine house, little suspecting or knowing what wine could do to us. We ordered big glasses of wine and drank them as though they contained so much lemonade.

When the time came for us to go to the station, we were almost unable to walk. We were so tipsy when we met our professor that he was ashamed of us. We could not stop laughing and we tried to shake hands with him—an almost unforgivable crime in Germany. He told us that he felt like taking us to jail. But he changed his mind. We had already purchased tickets for the fast train. He told us he could never return us to our parents like we were, that THEY would put HIM in jail. So we had to go by the slow train. It took fourteen hours to go from Coblnze to Nurnberg and gave us some time to wear off our binge.

I was so tipsy and felt so bad that I wanted to die. When I arrived home late, I was a miserable-looking sight and my father told my mother to never let me go on a school trip again. It was his impression that I had not had enough to eat and that the professor had made us do too much walking.

If he had only known that his daughter was tipsy!

By MARTHA STARK

My 13 Years Under The Nazi Terror

Amazing True Life Story of a Negro Girl In Germany Who Fought Hitler—and Won

By MARTHA STARK

(As told to P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier)

(FIRST INSTALLMENT)

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY—I had to flee . . . from my home and my parents in Nurnberg . . . in order to save my life. I had to depend upon friends to protect me from Hitler's agents. I lost all the money my husband and I had saved . . . and much of my other property. Today, I can find neither home nor job. To some of us who see what is happening, it seems like the old Nazis are putting it over on the Americans because if there were any true justice, these Nazis would be put to work on the streets or in their own concentration camps until the other Germans had jobs and homes.

One of the things which puzzle me about the American occupation in Germany is the fact that Germans whom we other Germans know were dyed-in-the-wool Nazis are being given the greatest preferment by the occupation authorities while those of us who suffered the Nazis' terror for thirteen years can't find jobs or houses in which to live.

In particular, I know a German who was considered quite stupid in the days before Hitler. He was a policeman, an ordinary policeman at that. But we noticed that he started going to the Nazi meetings and he was soon rewarded by them by being taken out of his police uniform and put to work for the Nazi party. He was given a big house in Nurnberg, lavishly furnished, with servants and fine cars. That Nazi is still living in Nurnberg in that fine house and with the same servants and cars which, if he had to earn them by his own merits, he would not have.

If had never occurred to me that my life in Germany might be interesting to anybody else until I was approached by The Pittsburgh Courier. In fact, I never had any idea that I was a different kind of German, except for color and hair, until I began to go to school. To be truthful, my life did not seem to be different, or did not become what you might consider interesting, until 1933. That was when Hitler came to power. Before that time, and during my childhood, my life was not much different from that of other persons in Germany. As a child, I was reared as all Germans are in better-class families.

I was born in Nurnberg in 1914. I was the first and only colored baby there. Now that I recall, I suppose that is the reason that whenever my nurse took me out for a walk in the park, everybody would stop and look at me with a puzzled expression. Sometimes people tried to touch me, thinking perhaps that my brown color would come off. They would ask my nurse hundreds of questions about me. However, the time came when almost everyone in the park we used to frequent knew me. If strangers came to the park and inquired about me, my old friends would tell them that I was the little blackie from Nurnberg. Sometimes I was given lots of candy by these people.

* * *

BUT I DIDN'T always get sweets from other children and other people for being, apparently, such an interesting child. As I grew, I had to learn to fight. I admit I was rough. Sometimes I jumped on boys who were three and four years older than I if they called me names. Their favorite names for me were "neger" and "black witch." One time I knocked a boy's tooth out with a rock. Poor boy! He was thirteen and I was nine years old. He ran home and told his mother. His mother told my mother. My mother was very angry about what I had done and gave me a thorough whipping on my backside.

My mother always blamed my stepfather for my meanness because, the first time somebody teased me about my color, I started to cry and I ran home and told my father. I wanted him to find my tormentors and whip them. After several such instances, he reproved me. **He said that a real German never cries, that he fights.** So I decided I would have to fight. I found out later that the other children developed a respect for me.

However, there was another circumstance of my childhood which, while not ugly and mean like the name-calling, disturbed me greatly. It had to do with a beautiful pond in the center of the city of Nurnberg and a story that was told to the children about it. That story was that the stork obtained all the pretty little Nurnberg children from this pond. I thought about this at length. I had a girl friend. She also thought about this story. Neither she nor I could understand or believe that I came out of the same pond as the white children. So we decided to ask her older brother, Kurt, about this puzzling phenomenon. Kurt patiently explained to us that I had come from the same pond all right, but it happened that a very lazy stork had picked me out of the water and that while he was flying so slowly to my mother, the hot sun had browned me. I was very grateful to Kurt for this kind explanation.

THERE ARE FEW girls among my relatives. Most of them are boys. I could get along with them very well, especially one cousin, a tall, blond youngster with blue eyes. He was strong like a horse. We always stuck together, playing the same games, climbing the same trees, hunting the same flowers, reading the same books. One day, out of a clear blue sky, he said to me:

"Martha, I wish I was YOU! You don't need to wash your neck every day. Who would find out if there were dirt on your brownskin. But my doggoned white skin gives me away. Mommy always sees the dirt on it."

But rather than meet these women, I ran out of the room without saying a word and slammed the door behind me. I took refuge in my own room and in tears. Afterward, my nurse came in. She was also crying. She said that she was going to have to leave because my mother blamed my strange conduct on her. My mother felt that if I was naughty the nurse was at fault. After that, I beat my own self up, I felt so badly, and I cried for hours. They couldn't stop me.

* * *

THROUGHOUT MY LIFE I have been a bit rough on myself, but tender-hearted with other people, particularly if they were friends of mine. I have always been willing to share what I had with my friends. This kind of generosity often nettled my mother. She would scold me when she learned that I had taken some expensive gift she had bought for me and given it to one of my girl friends. Now that I know the German people as I do, I cannot blame my mother for her trait of holding on to what she has. If the Germans have another ordeal: every morning she had to spend a half-hour trying to put my thick black hair into braids and to adorn it with ribbons. I feel sorry for her now, for I know she must have cried very often.

* * *

PERHAPS, YOU WILL be interested in another typical custom, that my mother during my childhood. When she used to have her women friends to tea, my nurse would primp me up in a beautiful white dress and I was held in my own room until my mother called me to shake hands with the ladies. I hated things like that. I began to think of what I might do to break my mother of the habit of showing me off to people like I was a monkey. I made a decision. The next time I was called, I didn't shake hands. I stood still and stiff, like a poker, facing the ladies. However, this cousin didn't know my mother was horrified, even though the ladies tried to save me from embarrassment by saying her habit, of my own childhood. She was only half the truth. I had my troubles at home. My stepfather operated a good business and made enough money to make life comfortable for my mother and myself. We had a maid for cooking and general housework and I had a nurse, or fraulein, to take care of me. As I look back, it seems to me that this nurse must have thought that with the use of much soap and water and a brush, she could wash the brown out of my skin. My cousin didn't know that terrible brush. This nurse had begun pushing

something they usually know how to keep it.

Some of the Germans, particularly women, were crazy about me. Often, they asked my mother to give me to them. Usually, they were women in rich families without children.

They wanted to adopt me. I remember one old lady clearly. She was very wealthy, but by herself and quite lonesome. One day she came to the home of my parents and asked my mother to give me to her. My mother exploded. I do not recall ever having seen my mother as angry as she was on that day. So many women were after me that my mother took special precautions to see that I was not kidnapped.

* * *

MY MOTHER AND I did not associate much with the relatives of my stepfather. There was a reason. My stepfather's people said that they could not forgive my mother for what she had done to him. What they meant was that my own birth had been irregular and that my mother was at fault. That is true. But before I tell you about my birth and its irregularity, I must give you an inkling of how common such irregularity is in Germany. Even before the war and before Hitler, there were thousands upon thousands of so-called illegitimate children in Germany. But to go on with my story.

My mother's mother (my grandmother) was a private school teacher for the children of a German baron in a castle near Schweinfurt. My grandfather's parents had a farm and lived in the village near this castle. It was in this village that he met the school teacher, my grandmother. My grandfather's parents had planned that he should go to Nurnberg to learn to be a railway engineer. But while he was keeping company with the young school teacher, he learned that she was expecting a baby. This upset his plans. He had to give up going to school. He had to find a job as a clerk in Nurnberg in order to support my grandmother and her baby, my mother.

Now the simple fact is (as I have learned it from my people) my grandmother gave birth to my mother, but she didn't want to marry my grandfather and she never wanted his child. She fled from Nurnberg and went to Munich, leaving the baby with my grandfather. She was a very pretty woman and she knew it. Later, she married a wealthy man in Munich, where she died at an early age.

Sat 5-7-49

WHEN MY MOTHER was one year old, my grandfather (her father) married the sister of my mother's mother. But he never seemed to be happy. He loved his baby very much and worked hard to give her and the other children a good education. This second wife, my mother's stepmother, was industrious and worked out to make extra money. Most of the time she cooked at parties for rich families. But she was a tiny woman and not in good health. When my mother was eleven years old, her stepmother died. So my grandfather was left alone again with his child. He then married a simple farmer girl. Two stepsisters and one stepbrother were born after my grandfather's second marriage. When the youngest child was a year old, my grandfather died after an operation. My mother often told me of what a lonesome child she was. She would be green with envy when the mothers of her little girl friends bestowed affection on them and there was no one to live and kiss her.

* * *

AFTER MY MOTHER had spent eight years in public school, she went to a high school for secretaries for two years. This equipped her to obtain a position with a large exporting firm. Inasmuch as she spoke English and French, she was assigned the task of handling the English and French correspondence.

My stepfather started to work as an apprentice in the same firm after he returned to Nurnberg from a long trip abroad of which I will tell you shortly. My stepfather's father operated a factory where they made fancy articles for export to South America and Australia. The house my father's family occupied in Nurnberg was one of the oldest in the ctiy. His family had lived in it for more than five hundred years. It was destroyed during the war. His people were very proud of this house.

Perhaps I should tell you why. Germany is a country where the people believe in tradition. If a house is old, they like it. It makes no difference to them how uncomfortable it may be. It need not have running water nor electric lights. The 300-year-old windows may rattle and let the wind in. The furniture may be dark and gloomy. Stiff, hard chairs, three or four hundred years old, may rest where modern easy chairs ought to be. But such little things don't bother the Germans. They love to live in such mausoleums. They love to look at the walls upon which hang oil paintings of their grandmothers in heavy yellow or blue silk dresses or of their grandfathers holding swords across their knees.

* * *

IF YOU POINTED out one of the most modern houses and offered to exchange it, these Germans would think you were crazy. Members of families three and four hundred years old in Germany are very proud of this "antiquene s" and they prefer tradition to comfort.

However, this worship of tradition was not true of my stepfather. When he finished high school at 17, his father sent him to Lond England. His father had a fri in England and it was his purpo to put my stepfather in charge this friend while my stepfath spent a year studying business methods.

To this very day, my stepfather

Martha Stark poses for Courier cameraman.

* * *

laughs when he tells me about these days in England. His going away was a big occasion. He was given new suits of clothes, overcoats, etc., and a big yellow leather trunk in which to put everything. He felt like he was stepping on air when he was handed his ticket and a sum of money to take care of his expenses.

But life in England didn't turn out as he had expected. He had learned English in school. Th did not help him too much wit the everyday English people. A a consequence, he made few friend and he became quite homesick He says he wanted to kill himsel

* * *

WHILE IN THIS state of min an elderly fat woman accosted hir and took him to her home. Sh was very friendly to him. But i was not long before my stepfather discovered she w be to friendly. She sou ake love wih him. He say ke up i the middle of the nd became so frightened abo this woman chat he jumped out of bed, dressed and fled out into the dark, leaving his baggage and everything he owned.

After that, he did all kinds of work to keep himself going because his father would not let him return to Germany before he finished his year in England. Later, he took a liking to his life out in the world and, after spending a year and a half in England, he went to France for two years, then to Canada. For seven months he worked with Barnum and Bailey's circus. He tells me that his best friends in the circus were the Indians. They gave him an original and complete Indian suit, with all the beautiful feathers, for a souvenir. In later years in Germany, he wore this suit at masquerade parties. He always won first prize.

My stepfather came back to Ge many after nine years. He ha been all over Europe and Cana and spoke five languages. To back into the business life of many, he worked as an appr (as I mentioned before) company which emplo mother. They met each o fell in love very quickly the reasons, I suppose, my mother was regarde a charming and pretty girl in Nurn berg. But when my stepfather tol his parents he was about to marr my mother, they didn't like it be cause my mother didn't have money and they had already picked out the daughter of a banke But my father didn't this other g follow his o my mother.

* * *

THE FIRST YE he ma riage my stepfat didn't ma much money. her would give him one and wouldn let him work factory either So my mot kept on working She left he in the factory an obtained one which paid better a secretary in the Variety Theat in Nurnberg. This was very inte esting work. Artists from all parts of the world came there. There were also important sports attractions, featuring boxers and wrestlers.

Sat 5-7-49

It was in January, 1914 (I was born in September) that my real father, an American Negro from Kentucky) came to Nurnberg on a boxing tour. He was a prize-fighter. He met my mother there because each artist and other performer had to go through my mother's office to be paid. I do not know whether my real father ever knew that I was born.

The simplest reaction to this affair that I have is based the gentleness and love o father. My mother ed my stepfather in 191 nd I was born in 1914. For back as I can remember, I never seen one argument b my parents. The sisters and ers and parents of my ster tried to get him divorce from mot he still loved her he q family.

* * *

WHEN I WAS about one ye old, members of my stepfather family came to our house an apologized for their former mea ne and tried to outdo one anoth be nice to me and to my mothe too fy stepfather's parents woul kee e in their home for day at ne.

B mother could not forge —and kept me as much as pos sible her. For my part, I alway ought my German fathe my real father b nobody ver told me differ until w up.

GERMANY

By MARTHA STARK

My 13 Years Under The Nazi Terror

Nazis Poison Martha

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
18d

AS TOLD TO
P. L. PRATTIS
Executive Editor, Pittsburgh Courier

Sixth Installment Sat 6-11-49

You will recall Dr. Sigmund Seidelmann, I am sure. H is the mathematics professor and music critic who w with me at the opera house when Julius Streicher call me a "bastard." Dr. Seidelmann challenged Streicher t duel and Streicher appected the challenge but he showed up.

Dr. Seidelmann knew about my new love affair with Hermann Schwarz, the tall young man who waited outside the swimming pool to take me home after I had had an altercation with a Nazi there. Very often, Dr. Seidelmann would meet Hermann and me after the theatre and the three of us would squeeze into Hermann's little car and drive to a wine house where Dr. Sidelmann liked to take a glass of wine before going home.

It was during this period that the opera, "Madame Butterfly," was presented at the opera house. Dr. Seidelmann invited Hermann to sit in his loge with us.

When the curtain was raised for the opening of the opera, I looked across the stage and saw Julius Streicher and several of his cronies in the loge opposite. Streicher simply stared at us. But when the first act was finished, he sent his adjutant a man named Koenig, over to our loge with instructions to have Hermann come to him immediately. Hermann left and followed Koenig with a surprised and bewildered look on his face. When he returned in about te minutes, he was pale and ve nervous.

I asked him what Streic wanted. He evaded the question. Nevertheless, I could see and fee that he had been hurt. On the w home after the opera, he stopped the car to talk to me. He asked me if I would like to go away somewhere, maybe to Africa. I

tense has been that when fendant is the lone witness homicide, his testimony, unle proved in full substance sentials, must be a under legal pred

real conc n, said: "Darling, mean right now, this year, not after you have finished your studies. We could go there now and I could enlist in the French Foreign Legion."

I was puzzled as to what the connection might be between his going to Africa and enlisting in the French Foreign Legion. He then explained that it was very much in his blood to be a soldier. He said that all the men in his family, as far back as Frederick the Great, had been army men, and that wherever he went, he would have to be a soldier—even in Africa.

One day, not long after that, Dr. Seidelmann gloomily told me he was going to be compelled to join the Nazi party in order to retain his job as a professor. He had always told us how much he hated the new regime and he wanted to balk against the Nazi pressure, but his girl friend and I persuaded him not to do so. He was very much humiliated by thus having to truckle to the Nazis.

Two weeks later Hermann told Dr. Seidelmann that his commanding officer had transferred him to Ingolstadt. They gave him no explanation with the order.

When Hermann left, I had to promise him that I would visit him as often as possible. He was supposed to be promoted to a captaincy. I and several of his othe friends had been preparing to hav a party for him.

A few weeks after he had gone he sent a telegram for me to my girl friend's house. He was insisting that I should come to Ingolstadt the very next day, Sunday. had to make up some very tall ales to get away without my parents knowing what I was doing. Ingolstadt is ninety miles from Nuernberg by train. Hermann met ne early Sunday morning at the tation.

We spent a beautiful summer day together, most of it on the Danube. In the late afternoon, we met some of Hermann's comrades, other officers, and we went into a cafe where we could obtain refreshments and dance. While we were all having a jolly party, Hermann's best friend asked me if I would dance with him. After we had been dancing for a short while, this officer asked me if I were very much in love with Hermann. Surprised by the suddenness of the question, and its nature, I told him that I certainly was, that I wouldn't be there if I were not.

He then asked me if I knew why Hermann had been assigned to that small post and why he had not yet been promoted to a captaincy. I did not know and told him so. He said that he would tell me although it hurt him to do so. He reminded me that Hermann was his best friend and that being a soldier was Hermann's real life. He then said that Streicher had berated Hermann for having me for a girl friend and had reported the matter to his commanding officer. That was why he had been transferred and had not been promoted. Hermann, his friend said, did not want to leave me, but if he didn't, he was going to be made to suffer. This friend then said that if I loved his as much as I had said, I would know what to do.

Indeed I did know what to do! I played my part very well until the train had returned me to Nuernberg. Hermann was so nice to me that rest of the day. He brought roses and candy to me at the train. He put me on the train and kissed me. He promised me that he would come to Nuernberg to see me within two weeks.

But when the door was slammed shut and the train had moved o I was nothing but a bundle pain—alone again!

Hermann wrote me letters. H came to Nuernberg, but I refu to answer when he called for or to see him. He went to s my girl friend. I told her to tel him that I had fallen in love wit another man. She reported to m that after she had told him that his face turned white and that h then complained out of his an guish:

"How can a person like her b true? There are too many wh like her and her temper is to hot for us. But I never though she would fool me!"

If he had but known how lonesome I was and how bitter I was against my own people, the Germans. It hurt me to my core to realize that he must think ill of me. Until this day, I regret that the impression given him cannot be erased. It is too late. I shall never be able to speak to him again. He was taken prisoner in Russia and never heard of any more.

From that time onward, I gave up all the things which had been a pleasure to me. I did not even go to my club any more. I prepared myself for my last major examination at school.

One Sunday, a group of boys and girls came to my house and asked me to go to the movies with them. I agreed. After seeing the picture, we went to a cafe for some refreshments. I returned home and went to bed early.

In the morning, my maid called me about seven o'clock as usual and I answered to tell her that I was awake and would soon be out. After waiting awhile and seeing that I didn't come out, the maid returned to rouse me again. This time I didn't answer. I was unconscious.

My parents immediately called the family doctor, an elderly man named Fuerter. After he had examined me, he shook his head and told my mother that, in his opinion, I was suffering from a brain tumor. He said that I was almost blind and paralyzed, too. My parents then called in two neurologists, Drs. Dodel and Sandner. After examining me for an hour, they told my mother exactly what Dr. Puerter had said and added that I might have about fourteen days to live. Dr. Dodel wanted to take e to his clinic and open up my ead. But my mother wouldn't et me go.

She began to hug me and to press me to her bosom. While she was doing this, I returned to consciousness and vomited. The doctors had the presence of mind and the intelligence to retrieve my vomit. They rushed it to the hospital for examination. They found that I was poisoned.

I was not able to talk. The police were notified and immediately began an investigation. They searched every place where I had been but hey found out nothing. Finally, ney concluded that the canned ruit in the bowl from which I had eaten the day before (after going to the movie) was rotten. They brought the owner of the cafe into court. But he had witnesses who stated that they and others ate ruit from the same bowl and that ney were not poisoned. So the afe proprietor was freed.

It is still a mystery to me how I was poisoned.

For fourteen days, I lay half nd, paralyzed and almost unascious.

My classmates took their examiions. Fortunately, I obtained rmission to take the tests later three months afterwards, I did and I passed.

A new terror broke in those days, a terror that was as puzzling and humiliating to intelligent, sensitive Germans, as it was painful and debasing to its victims. This was the pogrom against the Jews. It broke out one night. The synagogue, a beautiful old sample of Byzantian architecture, was set afire. All the stores owned by Jews were also put to the blaze in the effort of the Nazi mob to destroy them. Men wearing the brown uniforms of the Nazis and armed with hammers and axes, broke into the apartments of all Jews and chopped up the furniture and dishes. From the upper stories they would drop the most expensive furniture into the streets where their accomplices would mangle it. They took knives and cut the beautiful oriental rugs (used by the Jews for their prayers) to pieces.

A Jewish family, with which we had been very friendly, had a seven-roo rtment, richly furnished, near us. When I went to the apartment the next morning to see what might have happened, I found the wife and mother, speechless from shock, sitting on

evening with him in a downtown cafe. When we entered the cafe, it was crowded with visitors to the Reichparteitag. We found a table where only one SS officer sat and tok our places there. But when we sat down he jumped from his seat and told us that it was impossible for him to sit at the same table with a "n———r." I didn't want any trouble and nudged my cousin to leave. But he said:

"No, dear. You stay right here. I'll teach this son-of-a-gun a lesson."

He proceeded to knock the SS officer under the table. A large number of civilians crowded up to the scene of action. The SS officer fought back, but he was no match for Rudi. Every time the storm trooper would rise, my cousin would knock him down again. As a final gesture, he kicked the Nazi through the door of the cafe. He fell like a sack on the sidewalk.

All this happened so quickly that everybody was stunned. The other men in uniform, when they observed the attitude of the German civilians, hesitated to come to the aid of their comrade. But I feared that the Nazis might come and put my cousin in jail. However, nobody bothered us as we left and made our way home.

No Room for Segregation Here

Ruby Osborne teaches a kindergarten group of white and colored pupils in a school for dependents in Mannheim, Germany. Mrs. Osborne is a graduate of Hampton Institute and formerly taught in the nursery school there.—Photo by Plummer.

THE HORIZON

Racial Prejudice in Germany Has No Place to Go, No Aim, Or Purpose Based on Color

By P. L. PRATTIS

YOU do not know whether to [illegible] that there is or is not racial prejudice based on color, in Germany. But, to be on the safe side, you say that there is, or something that passes for it. It is not a manifestation like racial prejudice in the United States. It has neither the historic nor economic bases that prejudice in the United States rests so largely upon. It has no objective based on color and, unless there is a Hitler around, racial prejudice in Germany has no place to go, has no great aim or purpose. It is motiveless. It has not the incentive of trying to keep a group of people, a minority, down in order that a majority may stay on top.

Mr. Prattis

That was true even in the case of the Jews. Most Germans had no abiding hatred for the Jews such as many Americans openly express for the Negro. The German Jew was not a "down" group, but an "up" group. He was not an impoverished, handicapped minority. All Jews were not successful and rich, but many of them had won positions in the German economy that made the eyes of the Germans green with envy when they saw evidences of it.

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THE GERMANS LOOKED all around and it seemed to them, as it mistakenly seems to many persons in the United States, that the Jews were unduly rich and successful, that the Jews were living on top of the German people. When you consider the intense nationalism of the German people, it is not surprising that a Hitler could transform German envy of the Jew into a sort of hatred which said: "Look here! Let's stop this! We're Germans—the best and smartest people in the world. It is an insult to us that while we should have been busy with other things, the Jews should have been taking our money from us. It is our money and we should have it back. Yes, it is good that the Jews should be put out of the way, for they have taken advantage of us."

This attitude naturally precludes any acknowledgment of the fact of the contribution of the Jew to the general German culture. The Jews are only the money makers. The Germans are the artisans of the culture.

There is latent in the German, I believe, the same disposition toward prejudice as that exemplified in the Anglo-Saxon. Given the same causes, the same reasons, the same motivation, the German could be as prejudiced as the Englishman or the American. The Germans seem to know it, to feel that they share certain attitudes with English and American people, rather than with the Latins or the Slavs. I think it was Haskell Cohen or Ollie Harrington who, after having been in Italy during the war, told me that German prisoners stoutly insisted that Germany could not lose the war. The reason they gave was that Germans and Englishmen and Americans all thought alike and that eventually they would all find themselves on the same ideological winning side.

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IN WHAT I have just written, I do not mean to imply that you will meet racial prejudice, based on color, in Germany, in the same manner or degree that you will in some cities in England or the United States. You won't. Perhaps because there have never been great numbers of Negroes in Germany, there is not, and there has not, been the kind of discrimination suffered all too often in Anglo-Saxon countries.

But there is a distinct sense of difference in Germans. Difference and superiority. Deeply within himself, the German feels that he is just about the best person on earth, without regard to color, and with Americans and Englishmen included. He is not obtrusive about it like some Americans. But if he is pressed in any sense, he'll balk at any suggestion that he is not superior. Added to this feeling of superiority where the Negro is concerned, is the factor of color. Where color is a point, he may buttress his feeling of superiority with what he considers a satisfactory scientific appraisal.

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TO GIVE ONE example. I know a colored German, daughter of a German woman and an American Negro. During Hitler's time, German professors undressed this woman, placed her flat upon a revolving table, and painstakingly examined and measured her with every conceivable instrument. After many hours of study and comparison of measurements, they rendered the startling conclusion that she was 30 per cent German and 70 per cent Negro or African. This was to give her a proper rating in the Hitler regime. They admitted the greater potency of the Negro blood in this instance, but not its superiority.

Thus the German is quite prepared for prejudice based on color. German children in the schools have an apt consciousness of difference. The German word "Neger" has an odious sound and is frequently used with about the same sense as the similar word in English.

It is my rather pronounced conviction that whereas there might not be any more evidence of color prejudice in Germany than there is in such countries as France, Spain and Italy, the German would by nature accommodate himself to prejudice much more readily than the inhabitants of Latin countries. It just does not seem to be naturally in the blood of these latter people.

MISS VIVEN MILLER OFF FOR POST IN GERMANY

NEW YORK, (NNPA)—Miss Viola Miller, was one of 56 civilian women specialists in recreation and entertainment from various parts of the nation who left here last Friday for Europe on the U.S. Army Transport "Comfort" for duty with Special Services in Germany. She is on a two-year contract.

LELAND Townsend The Defender Chicago Ill.

Jan. 6-25-49

Exploring The Myth Of No Prejudice In USSR

For years we have been subjected to the myth that prejudice does not exist in the Soviet Union. In order to throw a large measure of light on this oft discussed subject, this and the next three articles will be devoted to exploring this myth.

By some dialectical twist the 1918 Bolshevik revolution (we are constantly informed by our American communist acquaintances) wiped out this horrible "capitalist" disease from the Slavic consciousness. While they privately admit that such economic and political democracy in the Soviet Union has not reached the level of an ideal state of relationships, the Communists, nevertheless, are vociferous in their contention that the Soviet's brand of ethnic democracy (racial, nationality and cultural integration) is perhaps its greatest contribution to modern mankind.

For years this rugged myth has served as the piece de resistance of Communist propaganda among Negroes, Jews and other minority groups in the United States. It's the monotonous theme of Paul Robeson and many other Negro intellectuals who peddle the cause of the Kremlin in the Negro community. The shortest and simplest answer to this is that the Negro was never a racial minority in Czarist Russia of yesterday or Stalin's Russia of today. The fact that an individual or group of Negroes, upon visiting the Soviet Union, do not face the hard cold "realities" and by products of racial superiority as they would in Mississippi, is not a clear test of the problem; neither does it indicate the existence or non-existence of cultural or racial bigotry in the "emancipated" Slavic soul. The visiting brother would perhaps get the same disinterested social reception in any other part of Europe. This is true regardless of the fact that it is communistic, social, democratic or capitalist. The only difference is that the Communists, in their pernicious propaganda, seek to trade upon the "social disinterestedness" of the average European towards the Negro as one of their own special virtues in the field of race relations.

Sat. 6-25-49

The reason for the comparative absence of cesspools of prejudices against Negroes in Russia and Western Europe is simply that the historical ethnic and cultural patterns of the continent never faced the problem of assimilating Negroes into the varied and conflicting communities of Europe. Nevertheless, similar ethnic and cultural problems existed in Europe as well as in Russia, and from the evidence presented to date, the solution still must depend upon the future. The classic case in point is the problem of the Jew when placed upon the background of Slavic nationalism. We all know that the position of the Jewish community under Czarist Russia is perhaps responsible for some of the blackest pages in the history of modern mankind.

Today, after thirty years of Communist rule, anti-semitism still exists in Russia. While it is true that in the early days of the Soviet Union, it was officially condemned and efforts made to eradicate it from public life, it has, however, managed to remain dormant beneath the surface as part of the make-up of the Slavic mentality. The barbarous programs were wiped out and opportunities were broadened for Jewish participation in public and civil life, but the virus was never destroyed. Despite the international aspects of Communism, the Bolshevik revolution remained primarily a Slavic accomplishment and it depended upon a traditional Slavic mentality to consolidate its gains within Russia.

Thus, while the changes in the base of ppwer brought changes in economic habit and political forms, the mental processes and cultural reflexes remained as steadfastly Slavic as they were before the Revolution. It is within this cultural lag that the open revival of anti-semitism in new forms is proceeding today at a rapid pace behind the formidable Iron Curtain.

Moscow Marks Birthday Of Great Russian Poet

Thurs. 9-22-49

Extreme Popularity Of Alex Pushkin's Works Illustrated

MOSCOW (TASS).—An exhibition devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet, opened in Moscow on August 18.

It displays a rich collection of manuscripts, unique editions, portraits, paintings, rare archive documents and other materials.

The exhibits in the first hall illustrate the extreme popularity of Pushkin's works in Soviet times.

188 Russia

Over forty-five million copies of books by Pushkin were published in seventy-six languages of peoples of the U.S.S.R. between 1918 and 1949.

In the last seven months alone 3,700,000 copies were issued.

The exhibits also include books by Pushkin printed in the countries of people's democracy.

Three halls are devoted to the poet's life and work.

They illustrate his childhood and school-days and the time when he lived in St. Petersburg.

A special map shows the places where Pushkin lived in exile in the South.

There are also materials pertaining to his life in exile, in Mikhailovskoye village.

Documents reveal the poet's ideological ties with the Decembrists.

A special hall reflects the last years and days of Pushkin.

It displays photostats of his last autographs.

A number of stands are devoted to the theme of "Pushkin in Music and the Theatre."

Photostats of manuscript prose translations of some excerpts from "Eugene Onegin" in German made by Engels appear on display for the first time.

At the opening of the exhibition, a brief speech was delivered by Fadeyev, General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Widow of Free French Governor Congratulated

Madame Felix Eboue, widow of the late Governor of French West Africa, who was the first to join the Free French Force in 1940, is congratulated by French President Vincent Auriol in Paris. The bodies of Gov. Eboue and Victor Schlpecher were transferred to the Pantheon, France's tomb for her heroes.

Eboue, Schoelcher Now Rest With Great of France

PARIS, France—On May 20, the remains of two great Frenchmen-Felix Ebouse, colored Governor of French Equatorial Africa, who rallied that strategic territory to the Allied and Free French cause during the war, and Victor Schoelcher, author of the Laws of 1848 abolishing slavery in the French colonies, were transferred to the Pantheon, in a symbolic dual ceremony.

The previous afternoon, they had been borne down the Champs-Elysees, through the Arc de Triomphe, to the Luxembourg Palace where government officials and the public paid them homage.

On May 20, 40 students of the Ecole de la France d'Outre-Mer carried the bier of Eboue, and 40 colored soldiers that of Schoelcher to the Pantheon.

Country Grateful

In the presence of Vincent Auriol, president of the Republic, and of distinguished military and diplomatic officials, Paul Coste-Floret, French Minister of France Overseas, declared:

"A grateful country receives in to the company of her most glorious sons two precursors of the French Union: Victor Schoelcher, who laid the bases of this Union by devoting his life to the emancipation of slaves and Felix Eboue, who built a solid foundation for the Union by rallying his brothers to fight for the liberation of the motherland."

Eboue was born in 1884 at Cayenne, French Guiana. He attended the Bordeaux Lycee, took a law degree at the University of Paris and studied at the Ecole Coloniale.

He was Governor of Guadeloupe in 1936 and Governor if the Chad in 1938. During the Vichy Regime, he demanded that French Overseas continue to fight with Great Britian.

sponsors which seems to include most liberals among labor leaders, artists, musicians, actresses, writers, college professors and other intellectuals.

Negroes listed as sponsors are Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, DuBois, Mrs. Graham, Langston Huges, Aubrey Pankey, Robeson, Dr. Mary Church Terrell and Fredi Washington.

One of the great and moving speeches of the Congress was made by Gabriel D. Ardoussier, vice president of the French Union, representing French West Africa. He made an impassioned plea for the deliverance of Africa from all forms of colonials.

—DON'T MISS MARTHA STARK'S STORY—

Bridge fiends can pick up a lot of points by reading Porter Davis' regular column on the national indoor pastime.

Robeson, DuBois Cause Uproar at Paris Meet

By P. L. PRATTIS
(Courier Executive Editor)

PARIS—"If the world is to be saved Africa must be saved first," Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, co-chairman of the American delegation to the World Congress of Partisans of Peace, told the 1,800 delegates from sixty-nine countries in the Salle Pleyel here Friday.

DuBois struck a staunchly diplomatic note when he told the delegates that he labored for their intelligent, not to be wise; to impatient to be humble and too rich to be humble and too boastful to have good manners. The only time he had ever appearing on the program felt like a real human being, said Paul Robeson, singer, Robeson, was when he was in the Shirley Graham, writer. Mr. Soviet Union.

Robeson flew to Paris the opening day of the Congress. He was forced to the platform by the applause of the delegates. In a short speech he denounced the treatment of Negroes in the United States and declared that their slavery and form part of an international colonial system."

Almost indifferent to the speeches of other delegates who denounced the Atlantic Pact and pictured the United States as an aggressor preparing to attack Russia, DuBois warned "war may be threatening in Europe and America, but its seeds are being sown in Africa where British, American, French and Belgian wealth is trying to rebuild an Old World economy on slave labor, which will continue to compete with the best paid labor in the world.

HYPOCRITICAL DEMOCRACIES

"Foremost in the fight to re- In line with most of the speakers who pledged that their people enslave human labor are two 'de- would not fight a war against Russmocracies,' the Union of South sia, Miss Graham told the delegates Africa and the United States," he that the black mothers of the declared the United States occupying the United States as an expressed most depressed status in the Nation were unwilling also that their sons should be fed to another war.

Peace conference here is built along lines similar to those used by Communist and left-wing organizations in the United States. There is a long printed list of

NEW YORK—Paul Robeson's statement, as reported from Paris that Negro Americans would never fight against the Soviet Union in the event of war with that country, was challenged today by Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

ceeded to impress upon the delegates that the basic cause of world conflict is the continuous and planned exploitation of millions of blacks in Africa and other parts of the world.

BLACK SERFS

He described colonialism as an inescapable result of capitalistic industrialism which left especially in America "millions of black serfs who could not be removed to colonies and yet could be held in forced labor only by nullifying the democratic Constitution on which the United States is founded."

"Today in the United States," continued Dr. DuBois, "fifteen mil- noted that they happened to exist because the United States "is too

BEHIND THE SCENES:

Skin Color Factor in Panama Trouble

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Panama—Behind the story of the two-week revolution in Panama is the old color problem. To understand the situation, one must realize the racial divisions in Panama. There is first the white man, who came down to build the Panama Canal in 1882 and proceeded to wrest basic control from the natives.

Then there is the native Panamanian, a typical Latin, with dark straight hair and speaking Spanish.

Third there is the Panamanian of West Indian descent, whose forebears came to the tiny strip to help build the Canal.

Of course, there are other pure blooded types and mixtures—Chinese, Indian, Columbian and Equadorian—but by far and large the inhabitants belong to one of the three major groups and enjoy rights in the order listed.

Strongman Ousts President

During the brief revolution, begun on Nov. 16, the presidency changed hands three times. Dr. Chanis, the chief executive when the revolt broke out, was quickly ousted by his chief of police, Juan Antonio Remon, a real strong man.

Dr. Chanis soon ousted Remon and was forced himself to resign when the police refused to accept his appointee. Thereupon, Roberto Chiari, second vice-president, was sworn in as president. Dr. Chanis withdrew his resignation, and got the Supreme Court to declare that he was still president.

Seeing the futility of supporting Chiari, Remon then sought out Arnulfo Arias, who had been president in 1940 and was overthrown the following year. Since that time, he had been in exile and more recently he had been imprisoned by the very man who sought to have him declared president, Remon.

Says Panama for Panamanians

The swearing in of Arias, on the basis of a 1948 election fraud which kept him from taking office, was hailed by the people; that is, the native Panamanians. Arias, called "El Hombre," (the man) is the ideal of his people because of his theme—Panama for the Panamanians.

But whereas he is a symbol of resistance, defiance of Yankee arrogance and discrimination to the Latin Panamanians, he is a symbol of tyranny to those of West Indian extraction.

They remember how, after getting in office with their votes in 1940, he disfranchized them. They recall how businesses were taken from them (a slight sum figured in the transactions) and turned over to his lighter-skinned Latin people.

As a result, now many of those West Indian Panamanians are trembling with fear that their remaining property may be taken from them. However, the more optimistic say that Arias is a wiser man and will not duplicate his 1940-41 activities.

CIVIL RIGHTS DENIED NEGROES IN CANAL ZONE; MISERY PREVALENT

Block Dispatch

Gold and Silver Designations Erased But Low Pay Still at Issue

18e(1) Oklahoma City Oklahoma

NO PLANS MADE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Sat - 4-2-49

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — "Misery has been the lot of the native employees in the Panama Canal Zone, because of the U. S. refusal to grant them adequate wages," declared Thomas Richardson a representative of the United Public Workers of America-CIO sub-committee of the House Appropriations committee last week.

In discussing that section of the President's budget which recommends appropriations for the operation of the Panama Canal, Richardson said the less than $12-million recommended for the payment of full-time native employees is entirely inadequate when considered in the light of valuable services rendered and the basic needs of the employees.

Richardson declared that although the Panama Canal Zone is some 3,000 miles away from the Continental USA, the living costs of all workers in that area are only slightly less than the living costs here at home. While the minimum wage in the Zone is only 20 cents an hour. U. S. citizens, (mostly white) performing the same or comparably jobs, receive from three to four times the highest wages paid the native employees.

These native employees, who were until recently, referred to as the "silver" workers and are now known in personnel records of the government as "local-rate" employees, are citizens of the Republic of Panama, citizens of other Latin American countries, and Negroes who are citizens of the British West Indies.

These native workers are employed as teachers, policemen, clerks, typists, office helpers, managers, medical attendants, sales ladies, longshoremen, seamen, carpenters, painters, mechanics, railways employees, stewards, cooks, waitresses, hotel employees, truck drivers, etc. However, the rates of pay for all of these jobs are still sub-standard in spite of [illegible] or two small increases during the past year.

The UPW-CIO executive recommended a minimum wage of at least 50 cents an hour, adequate housing, and a decent social security coverage.

"Until our government recognizes the need to pay all of its employees adequate and equal wages based upon the job performed, no statement with regard to democracy of civil rights will be accepted by these workers as being sincere," declared Richardson.

He told the committee that the Panama Canal Zone has been referred to as that place which is the miror of our government's real attitude toward the peoples of Latin America. "We are presented at this time with an opportunity to create an image of the decent and good things that we want the rest of the world to see in us. We can grant all of our employees in the Canal Zone equal pay for equal work."

Since the citizens of the Canal Zone are not covered by the Civil Service Retirement system, the best the government has seen fit to grant them is a pension system which allows them to receive a maximum disability pension of $25 a month regardless of their length of employment, according to Richardson.

He told the committee that it could eliminate a serious inequity by bringing the native workers under a retirement program similar to the Federal Civil Service Retirement system enjoyed by all other employees of the U. S. Government.

"If the U. S. Government is to demonstrate its concern for the welfare of the individual human being, it cannot afford to ignore the plight of men and women who have contributed so much to the construction and operation of one of the greatest engineering marvels of the world" declared the speaker.

Sat 4-2-49

Panama Has New Chief in a Coup; Police 'Strong Man' Ousts Chanis

By C. H. CALHOUN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 20—Vice President Roberto F. Chiari was sworn in as President of Panama today, succeeding Daniel F. Chanis Jr., who resigned early in the morning after an ultimatum from the heads of the National Police.

Dr. Chanis' action undoubtedly saved bloodshed that would have followed resistance to the police by the hopelessly outnumbered Presidential Palace Guard.

The good offices of the diplomatic corps, led by the dean, Ambassador Emilio Ortiz de Zevallos of Peru, and including United States Ambassador M. B. Davis and the Papal Chargé d'Affaires, Monsignor Paul Bernier, helped to bring about a peaceful settlement. The diplomatic corps took a hand in mediation after the National Police had delivered the ultimatum, with a 2 A. M. deadline, and the palace guard prepared to fight in behalf of President Chanis if he defied it.

The overnight coup d'état—Dr. Chanis before he resigned called it "rebellion," but no blood was shed—established Col. José Antonio Remon, chief of the National Police, as the strong man of Panama.

Dr. Chanis started to act Friday against Colonel Remon in relation to alleged monopoly actions and yesterday he arrested the Police Chief and his two top aides. The police struck back at once.

Colonel Remon already had a claim to the "strong man" title for the way he had handled crises in the Governments of former Presidents Adolfo de la Guardia, Enrique A. Jimenez and Domingo Diaz Arosemena. There can be no longer any doubt of the loyalty of his well disciplined and trained National Police to their commander.

President Chiari was sworn in before the Supreme Court in the Presidential Palace at 6 A. M. He is 44 years old, a son of the late President Rodolfo Chiari and a Liberal [illegible]

Congress to Get Changes Today

Dr. Chanis, also a Liberal, had planned to celebrate his 58th birthday today with a party in the Presidential Palace. At noon the palace was occupied only by the Palace Guard, the iron doors were locked.

Dr. Chanis lacked a week of serving four months in office since he had succeeded upon upon the death of President Diaz Arosemena in August.

The National Assembly tomorrow will get Dr. Chanis' resignation in what is likely to be a heated session. The members of this Cabinet are expected to present their resignations to the new President at the same time.

Minister of Government Abilio Bellido and Col. Rogelio Fabrega, who had been seized by Colonel Remon's police after Dr. Chanis had appointed Colonel Fabrega as Chief in Colonel Remon's place, were released from arrest at central police headquarters during the morning.

Maj. Oscar Ocana and Manuel Palau, who Dr. Chanis tried to make assistant chiefs to replace the Remon aides, Lieut. Col. Bolivar Vallarino and Maj. Saturnino Flores, were still held under arrest. There had been no wholesale arrests on either side, and so far as is known they are the only prisoners.

The country and the capital are calm. The majority of the people did not learn of the change of Government until they read the newspapers in the late forenoon. Lottery ticket venders had had a run on No. 58, which hunch players bought because of Dr. Chanis' birthday, but the number was not drawn.

There will apparently be no question of the recognition of the new President as constitutional Chief Executive, because Dr. Chisri's assumption of office has been in accordance with the Constitution of Panama.

Automatic Recognition Is Seen

Presumably, the other American States will simply continue diplomatic relations with the new Government, as in the case of the recent military coups in Peru and Venezuela, regardless of the circumstances under which Dr. Chanis resigned.

Lately, the Opposition press had criticized the Government and President Chanis for not lifting restriction on the operation of bus lines in this city and in regard to the slaughter of cattle for local consumption, which the Supreme Court had ruled unconstitutional. The restrictions were decreed by the Government of President Diaz Arosemena, from which Dr. Chanis had inherited them.

The opposition claimed the decisions of the Supreme Court allowed unrestricted operation of passenger buses and the slaughter of local beef cattle without interference by the Government. There were allegations that the Supreme Court's decisions were being disregarded because police officials were interested in both the cattle slaughtering and the bus business.

The situation seems to have been brought to a head by statements from members of Congress, printed in The Panama American, to the effect that, unless matters were corrected, the country might "be caught in a military dictatorship like that of Gen. Anastasio Somoza" in Nicaragua.

This charge is likely to be raised again when Dr. Chanis' resignation comes before the National Assembly tomorrow.

President Chanis called Colonel Remon to the Presidential Palace yesterday afternoon and asked not only for his resignation but also for the resignations of the next highest ranking officers, Colonel Vallarino and Major Flores. Dr. Chanis said his action, according to a statement published in The Star and Herald today, followed upon allegations of irregularities in the slaughtering of the beef cattle and the operation of the commercial bus lines in which, he charged, the police command had been connected.

It is reported that President Chiari will issue a statement to the press and will probably announce his Cabinet soon after accepting the resignation of the Chanis Cabinet tomorrow.

Near-Revolt Is Put Down In Panama

Ousted President Leads Demonstrators; 1 Killed, 5 Injured

PANAMA, PANAMA, Nov. 2[illegible] —(AP)—Dr. Daniel Chanis, ousted president of Panama, led thousands of demonstrators tonight in a march on the residence of his successor. The national police broke up the near revolt with gunfire that kil'd a 6-year-old boy and wounded five others, including a member of parliament.

Chanis's dramatic and unlooked for appearance before the National Assembly set off the demonstration. He tore up a letter of resignation he signed three days ago and announced:

"I withdraw my resignation."

Stream From Galleries

Hundreds of perso s in the galleries streamed out of the building into the streets crying "To Presidencia!"

They were joined by others who marched toward the official residence of Roberto Chiari, the man who succeeded Chanis in a ligl.tning coup on Sunday.

Mounted and federal police charged down the thoroughfare in an attempt to break up any march on the presidential residence.

The crowd grew in number. Estimates of those who pushed toward the president's residence ranged from 10,000 to 30,000.

Machine gun and rifle fire crackled. Eyewitnesses said the fire was directed at the demonstrators.

Cars Riddled

Some took refuge behind [illegible]n trees as bullets whizzed past. Cars in the street were riddled.

Chanis was at the head of the procession as it marched, eyewitnesses said. There was no immediate word on what happened to him, but it was kon\.n he was in the crowd when the firing began.

A 6-year-old boy was taken to the hospital, other persons who witnessed the shooting said. He was dead on arrival. The wounded member of parliament was identified as Alejandro Gonzalez Revilla. He was shot i the leg. Four other persons suffered bullet wounds before the police succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators.

Clash Of Authority

Chiari was sworn in as president of Panama Sunday after the 58-year-old Chanis, a physician, was ousted in a clash of authority with the police chief, Col. Jose Remon. Chiari was a second vice-president and cousin of Remon.

The assembly was in session to consider acceptance of Chanis's resignation. Chari had been sworn into office before the assembly knew anything about the coup.

Chanis shook with anger as he told the assembly that "never in my life" would he have signed the resignation if he had not been under threat of attack from the police.

By George S. Schuyler

The New West Indies

Black Government Controls Haiti to Mulattoes' Dismay

Courier 30 Jul 29-49
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the final article in Mr. Schuyler's series on Haiti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—The newest development in Haiti is that for the past three years it has been run by blacks outspokenly for the benefit and in the interests of blacks.

They make no bones about it, least of all tall, slim-waisted, broad-shouldered President Dumarsias Estime who sits amid mahogany elegance in the shimmering white executive mansion. His cautious smile, firm but polished manner and piercing eyes indicate that here is a man who means business.

Mr. Schuyler

He is a vigorous man in his mid-forties, happily married with three children. He speaks some English and understands more.

The mulattoes, who are 10 per cent of the population, detest Estime and he returns the feeling. Entering the beautiful marble palace with its sweeping staircases, lofty ceilings and elegant rooms with their rich paintings and highly polished native mahogany furniture, one is immediately impressed by the fact that there has been a color revolt. Every functionary, attendant and official is dark.

This is further confirmation of the rumor that Estime will have no mulattoes around him.

There are some able black men in his cabinet like big, jovial, shrewd Louis Bazin, a capable 49-year-old six-footer who doubles as Minister of Agriculture and Labor. A lawyer and first senator of the Department of the North, he speaks English fluently, has visited Mexico, the United States, Brazil and Argentina.

There is suave, black Antonio Vieux, Minister of Education, who has big plans for expanding school facilities, and is aided by sensitive English-speaking, U. S. educated Emmanuel Abroise, the Ministry's Chief of Cabinet.

As Secretary of State for Tourism there is the distinguished poet, Jean Brierre, a handsome dark man with smooth skin and flashing smile.

These are typical of the new color scheme in government.

An important figure in the agricultural development is tall, dark, gracious Andre Domesle, Director of the Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture. He superintends the training and assignment of the men who are teaching the Haitians to farm better. He has studied coffee growing in Cuba, sugar culture in Puerto Rico and attended an international conference in Denver, Col.

Slender, serious brown-skinned Lucien Cantave, who studied with the extension service at Tuskegee for a year, is doing excellent work as Specialist in Animal Husbandry.

WHITE CITIZENS

Many visitors are surprised when they learn that there are numerous white citizens of Haiti, many born there. It is more difficult for a white person to become a citizen than for a black person, but it is done.

Indeed, many wealthy white merchants have solidified their positions by marrying into prominent Haitian families. This is especially true of the Syrians.

Altogether there are about 10,000 white people living in Haiti—Syrians, Italians, French, Jews and Americans. The number of American Negroes is very small. Prominent among them is James Johnson, graduate forester from the University of Washington, who is in charge of the 50,000 acre Shada Pine Forest of the Haitian-American Corporation.

There is also the cabinetmaker, John Bates of New York, his wife and his four children. He has a big shop in the suburb of Petionville.

TROPICAL WAGES

The black workers get no higher wages in the black-ruled republic than they do in the neighboring tropical lands. For this reason, if for no other, American colored folk who are not professionals of some sort and who have little money should not consider emigrating to Haiti or to any other Caribbean land for that matter.

Laborers here get $1 a day and dock workers get little more Skilled workers get around $2 a day. Some housemaids and cooks get $6 to $7 a month, but the majority gets less. One white executive is reported to pay his houseboy $3 a month. Clerks in stores and offices get little more than day laborers.

There are labor unions but their task is difficult in a country where 3,000,000 people are trying to make a living on 10,000 square miles of rocky, mountainous, non-too-fertile land and must rely chiefly on agriculture as industry is in its infancy. Whereas in Haiti there are 300 persons to a square mile by contrast Georgia with approximately the same number of people has fifty-three to the square mile.

LITTLE FUTURE SEEN

There is little future for these people save in rapid industrialization because they cannot emigrate even to neighboring Dominican Republic. Some of the Haitian leaders understand this, but by training, tradition and inclination the majority tends to look down upon the very thing that is necessary for even partial salvation. Thus despite their high culture they are fundamentally miseducated.

Such considerations while naturally of concern to the social student need not disturb the tourist in search of new, strange sights. Haiti is full of them. Scenically, it is a traveler's paridise with its high mountains, its picturesque towns, its monuments and palaces, and the all-pervading sense of history.

One cannot forget that Haiti was the second American nation to win its independence and the first in which an enslaved populace took over the reigns of government; that as world figures Toussant L'Overture, Haiti's liberator, ranks with, if not above, George Washington.

Its great exposition in December of this year which will spread a mile along the lovely harbor of Port-au-Prince and on which the nation's greatest architects have lavished their genius, should draw thousands of Americans of color to a land they will immediately love and enjoy.

Vigoreaux! — Evidence of Haiti's vigorous growth can be seen in its people and buildings. Shown above, at top, left to right: Jean Brierre, noted post-novelist, Secretary of the State for Tourism; the eye-pleasing Hotel Splendide of Port-au-Prince; Marcel Villard, famed architect, who designed the new Hotel Roosevelt now under construction in Haiti's capital. At bottom, left to right, a typical street scene in Port-au-Prince; three transplanted Harlemites, Diane, Grace and John Bates of Petionville, who live with their parents, the John Bateses of Petionville, and Giles Herbert, agricultural attache at the U. S. Embassy.

Hint 3 Dixie States on Mexico's Blacklist; Jim-Crow Laws Blamed

Pittsburgh Courier — Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 5-29 48

(From Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—The denial, by the Mexican Government over the week-end that it had placed a ban on importation of Mexican farm laborers to Arkansas and Mississippi was interpreted by informed Labor Department sources here as diplomatic window dressing.

It is pointed out that, although there is no specific mention of these two States in contracts for Mexican nationals on file in the U. S. Employment Service, presently located in the Labor Department Building here, the net result is actually a blacklist of these two States and Texas which has long been the object of Mexican Government blacklisting.

It is understood that the Mexican Government has opposed the certification of Mexicans to these States because of alleged racial discrimination against Mexican nationals. However, it is doubted that the Mexican Government has made any formal agreement with either the U. S. State Department or the U. S. Labor Department to keep Mexicans out of States which practice jim crow.

HAS NOT COOPERATED

The facts, however, indicate that, regardless of whether or not a contract or agreement exists, the Mexican Government has not cooperated to furnish labor for these States.

Sat. 5-29-48

It is known here that two white employers, one from Arkansas and another from Mississippi, went to Mexico recently armed with USES certifications for large numbers of farm workers. Both returned to this country empty-handed. The Mexican Government, it is alleged, simply refused to let these employers hire workers.

A telegram to the President of Mexico from the USES two weeks ago, seeking a clarification of this policy, has so far been unanswered, it has been learned.

LOW WAGE SCALE

Actually, Arkansas and Mississippi are not generally regarded as critical shortage areas as regards farm labor. They have, in fact, been considered supply areas for other farming districts. The fact that employers in these States are now seeking foreign labor is viewed by some experts as an effort to force wages down by compelling domestic farm laborers, largely Negroes in these States, to compete with cheaper imported labor.

Sat. 5-29-48

The USES has received many requests for labor certification at substandard wage rates, some as low as twenty-five cents per hour. Many Negro workers in these States have been forced to migrate to Midwestern truck farming areas in order to earn living wages and this is regarded as a possible factor in the growing shortages in the Deep Dixie States.

LITTLE ASSISTANCE

Meanwhile, the Mexican Government is believed to be offering little assistance to labor recruiters. Although 24,000 certifications for Mexican nations have been issued through the USES here, only 1,500 Mexican farm workers have come across the border to work in this country. The employment service has received more than nine thousand cancellations from employers mostly Southern, who have found that, no matter what the official position of the Mexican Government might be, they simply cannot get Mexican workers to come to this country.

In Southern States, Mexicans are treated in much the same manner in which Negroes are treated. They enjoy few rights and are rigidly segregated and discriminated against.

Harry Keelan Reports From

South of the Border

MEXICO CITY — At one time in Mexico—perhaps even now—anyone could appropriate an abandoned wall, paint something on it, then notify certain critics designated by the government to view it. If they thought the painter had talent, the latter was subsidized with government funds to study in one of Mexico's many art schools.

Today Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiras are three of the greatest mural painters of modern times. Orozco has just died and after laying in state at the Palacio de Bellas Artes here in Mexico City, he was interred in the shrine of Mexico's greatest men.

In this Palacio de Bellas Artes, there is currently a special exhibition of fifty years of the paintings of Diego Rivera. There is a total of four thousand square meters of canvas. A meter is a little more than a yard. And in all the four thousand square meters of space, there is not a white face shown, except in greed, murder and indifference to human suffering. That is Mexican history!

• • •

THERE WAS ONE exception. It was in an artist's conception of the hanging of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. There was the face of Lincoln watching the hanging, and the expression of sympathy on that face is something never to be forgotten.

At one end of the great gallery is a permanent mural by Orozco depicting machines the master of men, with all the horror of murder and death and war for the sake of increasing the markets to take care of the increasing output of the machines.

At the other end is a complement by Rivera depicting men the master of machines. This was the work deleted at Rockefeller Center in New York in 1932 because of its political significance. The central theme of this picture is the scientist connecting the macriscopic universe of planets, suns and solar systems, with the microscopic world of atoms, electrons and cell life.

• • •

AT THE LEFT of the work are presumably American school children (You can see Wall Street in the background) looking at the world as it is presented to them through a huge magnifying glass. What they see as its substance is a group of all white people in evening dress, at a cocktail party, playing bridge and otherwise amusing themselves. While outside are hungry people saying that they cannot eat bluebirds!

At the right of the picture are children of some other country also looking through a huge magnifying glass. What they see is the figure of Lenin, joining hands with a white man, a Chinese, a Negro and an Indian, all in work clothes. One was a soldier.

• • •

RIVERA IS NOT a white man. His Indian blood is predominant in his features. His people did not win their place in international respect with any National Association for the Advancement of Indians, but they won it, with cannons, guns, blood and raw courage. Their heroes like Jaurez, Zapata, Morelia and others, dwarf most national heroes by comparison.

In his mural, you might question the ideal world that he wants, but there is no doubt of what he does want. He wants no part in fighting for that world depicted on the left of his mural—a world which would relegate him to second-class citizenship.

Regardless of isms, his manhood is of first importance to him, as it is to any other man who staked his life on a battlefield to win the right to walk the earth with dignity! He would not fight for anything of which jim crow is a part!

18e(3) 1949

PEPPY—A white girl and a dark man enjoy themselves

ACTORS BARRED FROM SWANK BRAZIL HOTEL Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. 18e(3)

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil -(ANP) - The ugly spectre of racial discrimination reared its head on the eve of the famed Carioca carnival when members of the Negro EXpermental theater were denied entrance to the swank Hotel Gloria here recently. The group headed by Adbias Nascimento, founder and co-director of the theater sought to attend an actor's ball to which they held tickets. Jue. 3-15-49

A police inspector, said to be acting with the approvel of the hotel management, chased the group away from the hotel when they appeared at the enteance. Included among the actors were such well known figures as Ruth de Sousza and Aguinaldo Carmargo, the letter a police official himself and often called "Brazil's finest actor." (18e(3))

The next day, Nascimento, who is also editor of the newspaper Quilombo dispatched a strongly worded letter to the Rio police chief protesting against the barring of the Negro actor group, and calling to his attention that the country's constitution guarantees "equal rights to all regardles of race.

CHIEF LAMPOONED Jue. 3-15-49

He noted the efforts of the theatre group "to raise the Brazilian Negroes' social standing" and lampooned the police chief for the "inhuman, unChristian anf illegal...daily maltreatment of Negroes." Jue. 3

"It is enough for a Negro to be detained for a miner matter like forgetting his identity card for him to be treated like a criminal," the letter said, "police seem to consider colored men born criminals. Perhaps they prefer to keep Negroes from elegant salons because of the racist foreign tourists.

The Negro has been a good Brazilian since the beginning of the formation of our mixed people but racists violate Brazil's traditional racial harmony." Jue 3-15-49

The hotel attitude toward Negroe was shown last July when it refuse to rent a room to George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, on the pretense they had not recieived his request for reservation. Other hotels and restaurants, as well as exclusive bars will not serve Negroes.

Brazilians Have Problems, Too

Pittsburgh Courier

AMERICAN Negroes bedeviled by color discrimination, segregation and disfranchisement, have often regarded wishfully the allegedly freer condition of colored people elsewhere in the world, especially in Brazil. Sat. 5-21-49

It comes then as a revealing surprise that leading Brazilian Negroes have become so concerned about the color problem there that they staged their first great conference in Rio de Janeiro last week to consider ways and means of coping with the situation, as reported exclusively in The Pittsburgh Courier. Sat. 5-21-49

Brazilians of color apparently do not enjoy as much freedom as we have been led to suppose and they know the sting of discrimination, exclusion and ostracism.

There are hotels where they are unwanted, jobs they have difficulty in obtaining, amusement places from which they are excluded and institutions they may not enter. Sat. 5-21-49

The situation is not as bad as it is in this country because there are no jim crow laws, but it would seem to be sufficiently alarming to warrant a national conference on the problem.

The Pittsburgh Courier is glad to be able to give an exclusive account of these illuminating deliberations.

Jim Crow In Brazil Protested

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazilian jim crow again asserted itself on the eve of the famed Carioca Carnival when a group of noted Negro actors headed by Abdias Nascimento, founder and co-director of the Negro Experimental Theatre, were roughly barred from entering the swank Hotel Gloria here to attend an Actors' Ball to which they held tickets.

They were shooed away from the palatial hostelry by a police inspector solely because they were Negroes and doubtless at the instigation of the hotel management.

In the excluded party were such well - known actors as Ruth de Souza and Aguinaldo Camargo. The latter is a police official himself and often is called "Brazil's finest actor."

Ruth de Souza

In a bitter letter to the Rio Chief of Police, which was carried prominently in such leading newspapers as O Journal and Diario de Noticias, Senhor Nascimento, who is also editor of the Negro newspaper Quilombo, protested vigorously against the police action. The letter noted the Negro Experimental Theatre's "effort to raise the Brazilian Negroes' social standing" and pointed to the banning on grounds of color as a police violation of Brazil's Constitution which guarantees equal rights to all regardless of race.

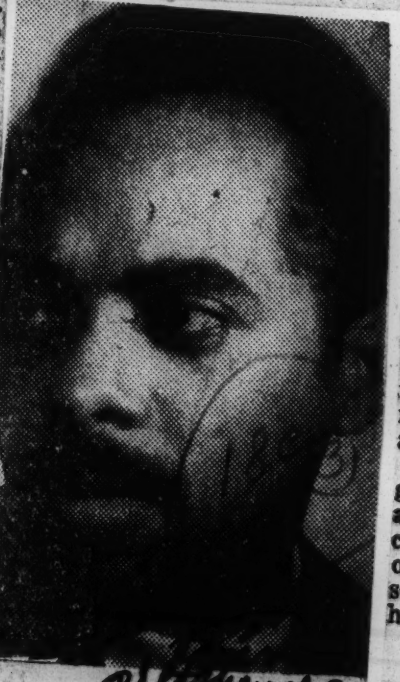
NEGROES PERSECUTED

The letter also reminded the Police Chief of "daily maltreatment of Negroes that is inhuman, anti-Christian and illegal . . . It is enough for a Negro to be detained for a minor matter like forgetting his identity card for him to be treated like a criminal. The police seem to consider colored men born criminals. This is a "police state' attitude incompatible with the democracy and Christian conscience of our people. Perhaps the police prefer to keep Negroes from elegant salons because of racist foreign tourists. The Negro has been a good Brazilian since the beginning of the formation of our mixed people . . . (but) racists violate Brazil's traditional racial harmony."

NEGROES UNWELCOME

The Hotel Gloria is not the only offender among Rio's hotels and restaurants. Dr, Irene Diggs, noted U. S. Negro scholar, was barred from the celebrated Hotel Serrado in 1947, despite having a reservation, although last fall Mr. and Mrs. Presley S. Winfield of Berkeley, Calif., were given accommodations there when a Brazilian fellow passenger who knew the proprietor recommended them.

Last July the management of the same Hotel Gloria would not rent a room to George S. Schuyler, associate editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, pretending that they had not received his request for reservation mailed ten days previously by air. None of the exclusive bars, hotels and restaurants along the famed Copacabana Beach will serve Negroes, it is charged.



Abdias do Nascimento, editor of Quilombo and founder-director of the Negro Experimental Theatre of Brazil.

Afro-Brazilians Demand Equality; Bury Old Myth

RIO DE JANEIRO—The long-held belief that Brazil is the world's most tolerant nation, happily free of racial tensions rampant in South Africa and the United States, was exploded here recently.

Numerous bitter complaints of un-democratic practices by the Brazilian Government and the ruling classes, and insistent demands for equal rights for all citizens, featured a conference sponsored by the Colored Experimental Theater.

The conference, called to prepare for a Brazilia[illegible] 1950 to lay plans [illegible] the protection of th[illegible] zilian's civil rights, was told by one delegate:

"Among the masses, misery makes for equality, and itnerracial marriages are common, especially among 70% of Brazilians who are rural.

"While Afro-Brazilians of different shades of color freely intermarry, there is a trend in the growing cities, however, toward reducing the number of such unions."

Racism vs. Economics

The delegates pointed out that while Brazil probably has more racial democracy, it also has less economic democracy, than any other Occidental nation.

They leveled their criticisms at both color and class prejudices which deny anything approaching equal opportunity to Afro-Brazilians and mulattoes in government employment or business and industry.

The protestants pointed to gross discrimination in schools and social welfare institutions, citing in particular the "for whites only" policy of many Catholic schools, which Cardinal Camara has been asked to change.

Social Pariahs

Another delegate won applause when he charged that Afro-Brazilians are "social pariahs and merely inert spectators, barely tolerated in Brazilian life."

It was pointed out also that "far fewer quadroons and octoroons are able to cross Brazil's color and rigid class lines and become culturally white, than are able to cross the American color line."

Some delegates voiced resentment of the eloquent claims of equality made abroad by Brazilian diplomats, while the Foreign Ministry bars even octoroons from its service, and bans colored and Asiastic immigration.

Watching Asia, U. S.

The discussions were pitched on an international plane with frequent comparisons between the discriminations against Afro-Brazilians and those being diminished against colored Americans, Asiatics, Africans and West Indians.

The delegates expressed great interest in India's efforts to persuade reluctant Brazil to admit Hindus as Aryans.

They condemned the humiliating roles given colored actors and actresses in Hollywood, but observed realistically that thousands of this city's 700,000 Afro-Brazilians and mulattoes receive such films without protest.

Imitate Americans

A new publication, "Quilombo," was cited among the colored protestants which condemn the imitation of American racial mores by Brazilian whites.

"Quilombo," the name given in colonial times to settlements of escaped slaves, said the racial superiority complex toward mulattoes and other racial groups by Brazilian whites, result from their "inferiority complex toward foreigners."

Colored Americans Cited

Some speakers urged the colored Brazilians to emulate recent advances made by colored Americans in education, organization and leadership.

The conference was warned that Brazil's 19,000 persons of African ancestry, the great majority of whom have some white blood, have even greater problems to overcome than colored Americans in eliminating illiteracy, poverty, misery and inequality of opportunity.

men speakers claimed the spotlight at the first National Conference of the Negro. The assemblage closed here May 13 after five daily sessions in the beautiful, modernistic ABI Building.

Speaking with a verve, fluency and intensity unrivaled by the men, they scored not only the many discriminations against people of color but also the subordination of their sex [illegible] Brazilian life. There were many brilliant and scholarly addresses by outstanding men during the conference which opened at 2:30 P. M., May 9, with delegates from all of the States having substantial Negro populations, but it was the women who were the sensation. Never before had they been conference speakers and participated in the rough-and tumble give-and-take of debate [illegible] public meetings in Brazil. In breaking new ground they acquitted themselves well.

MAID SCORES "SLAVERY"

Speaking quietly but with deep feeling, Senhorita Arinda Serafim, a very dark-colored housemaid who was dressed most simply, told the Wednesday night gathering of her dream of organizing a maid's union to emancipate these exploited domestics from a condition almost indistinguishable from slavery.

These women workers, 90 per cent of whom are colored, are referred to contemptuously here as "criadas," a term stemming from slavery times, appropriately enough. Senhorita Serafin described the long hours they worked from morning to night doing every imaginable task and having no time they can call their own. They are always on call at the masters' and mistresses' commands.

The speaker scored the low wages of these servants which range from $25 to $50 monthly in the wealthy Copacabana homes and apartment to $10 and $20 monthly in the middle-class Tijuca section.

WOMAN LAWYER SPEAKS

Supplementing this account of the sordid and lowly role of the Negro woman domestic, were the speeches of a brilliant, 29-year-old colored lawyer, Senhorita Guiomar Ferreira De Matos, a 1945 alumna of the National Faculty of Law of the University of Brazil. Senhorita Ferreira, a civic servant of the Health and Education Ministry, urged the establishment of a Housekeepers' Association hotel where women domestic servants might have a little privacy and independence. At present almost all of these maids and cooks sleep on their employers' premises and many migrants from the countryside have no where to live except in the cubicle's alloted to them.

Her bitter account of color discrimination in Sao Paulo, the Chicago of Brazil, where Negroes are virtually barred from Sunday strolling on some streets held the audience. She related incidents growing out of the efforts of merchants on that city's Rua Direita to bar Negroes from this thoroughfare in the downtown "Triangle" and on other streets.

Attorney Ferreira urged efforts to increase economic opportunities for Negroes and lift their cultural status in order to eliminate the bad feeling against them and the superiority and inferiority complexes respectively of white and colored Brazilians.

"NEW" NEGRO WOMAN

Pretty 24-year-old Senhora Maria Nascimento, a worker in the juvenile department of the social assistance administration, urged the Negro woman of Brazil to get education and take a more active part in business and the professions, competing for the highest positions obtainable. The secretary of the new monthly periodical, Quilombo dream of organizing a maid's union to emancipate these exploited domestics from a condition almost indistinguishable from slavery.

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Her bitter account of color discrimination in Sao Paulo, the Chicago of Brazil, where Negroes are

Women Pep Meet In Brazil

BY GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(Courier Associate Editor)

(Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier, Reproduction Expressly Forbidden)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Completely breaking with the Brazilian tradition of male dominance, Negro wo-

Slender and athletic, the young brown girl spoke with a fluency and fire that not only won attention but spurred interruptions and debate from the floor. She disdainfully related how one girl with very light skin but wooly hair refused to bathe at the beach because the salt water would make her hair more African-looking. She also told how

Sixteen-year old Nilza Conceicao, daughter of a teacher and

another girl confessed that she stayed indoors for an entire week in a pathetic effort to lighten her color.

An incident occurred during this girl's talk which illuminates the old but passing relationships between the sexes here. One of the younger men sought to embarrass Senhorita Conceicao by asking from the floor, "Will you meet me in the bar across the street after the meeting?"

To this the agile-minded young lady flippantly replied: "No, but my father will!"

This sally brought down the house.

WHITE GIRL RAISES STORM

A tall, stately, beautiful white girl, Senhorita Elza Suares Ribiero, raised one of the biggest rumpuses at the conference when she spoke Wednesday night on color discrimination. As the head of the Department of Social Assistance and armed with a heavily documented manuscript, she stirred controversy with her assertion that discrimination against colored people in Brazil is actually worse than reported. Citing case after case, she brought out every skeleton from the national closet.

She pointed out that there were over twenty soft drink companies in Rio de Janeiro and that none wanted Negroes. One company that sent for twenty-five girls refused most of them employment because of their color and then telephoned and asked that no more Negroes be sent. She also named a number of public institutions from which Negroes are barred.

OUTSTANDING SCHOLARS

The conference, which was held in commemoration of the emancipation of Brazil's slaves in 1888, was favored with many scholarly addresses by outstanding white and colored intellectuals. Opened by a high United Nations official and Sr. Clemente Mariana, Minister of Education, the gathering heard the keynote address by Sr. Abdias do Nascimenta, co-founder of the Negro Experimental Theatre, editor of the periodical Quilombo, and originator of the conference.

Dr. Nascimento explained the relationship between the conference and the Negro Experimental Theater. The latter, he said, had been an effort to capture and canalize the Negro genius and demonstrate what could be done with opportunity to foster better interracial understanding. The conference sought to bring all Negroes together, men and women, for the improvement of their status, economically, socially and politically.

RACE CONSCIOUSNESS

A paper written for the conferenco by Dr. Roger Bastide, French professor of Anthropology at the University of Sao Paulo about cultural islands and race consciousness favored the Brazilian against the United States method of "solving." the race problem. Read by the able colored scholar, Dr. Alberto Guerero Ramos, it brought some criticism from the distinguished colored anthropologist and authority on Bahian cults, Dr. Edison Carneiro, who challenged Bastide's knowledge of this topic in his paper.

Another address which stimulated discussion was that of Prof. Castro Barreto of the School of Social Assistance of the local Catholic university on the demography of the Brazilian Negro. He told of the conditions of Negro adaptation to the Brazilian habitat, the conditions of the slave traffic between Brazil and West Africa, the origin of the various Negro stocks and life on the sugar plantations of Pernambuca and Recife.

COMPARES TWO WRITERS

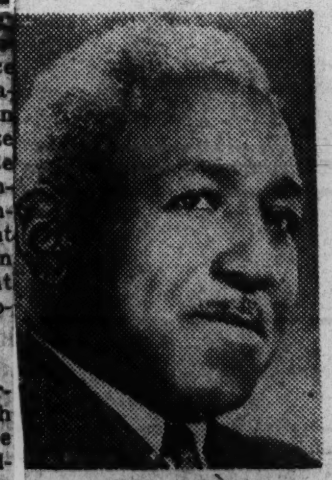
A splendid study in the reaction of two of Brazil's leading authors, both mulattoes, Lima Barreto and Machado DeAssis, to the color problem was given by the white writer Francisco de Assis Barbosa. He contrasted Barreto's championing of and writing about the Negro while DeAssis carefully avoided the subject, stayed away from Negroes and even raised a beard to conceal some of his Negro characteristics.

Schuyler Advises Brazil's Negroes To Forget Color

George S. Schuyler, associate editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, has just left Rio de Janeiro where he was one of the principal speakers at the National Conference on the Negro. Following is the speech delivered by Mr. Schuyler before the conference:

My dear friends of Brazil:

It has been a great pleasure to spend again a few days in the most beautiful city in the world and a rare privilege to attend the stimulating and instructive sessions of this your first national conference on the problems of the Negro. I have received an immense amount of new information which will help me to make more balanced and penetrating judgments.



Mr. Schuyler

The fact that I am present among you gives evidence of the deep interest of The Pittsburgh Courier in this enterprise designed to improve the status of Brazilians of color. No business could regard lightly a conference so costly to reach. For thirty-nine years we have sought to carry the news of every worthwhile effort of Negroes everywhere in the world to help themselves politically, economically, socially and intellectually, and in the pursuance of this endeavor we have spent millions of dollars. Perhaps this explains why The Pittsburgh Courier is the world's most widely circulated newspaper owned, edited and printed by Negroes.

As a North American Negro, I have been deeply impressed and disturbed by the emphasis on different shades of skin color by all speakers. In my opinion this attitude prevalent in all Latin American countries, even including the Negro Republic of Haiti, is a source of weakness and disunity. It must be abandoned before there can be any hope of success in attaining your goal of complete equality.

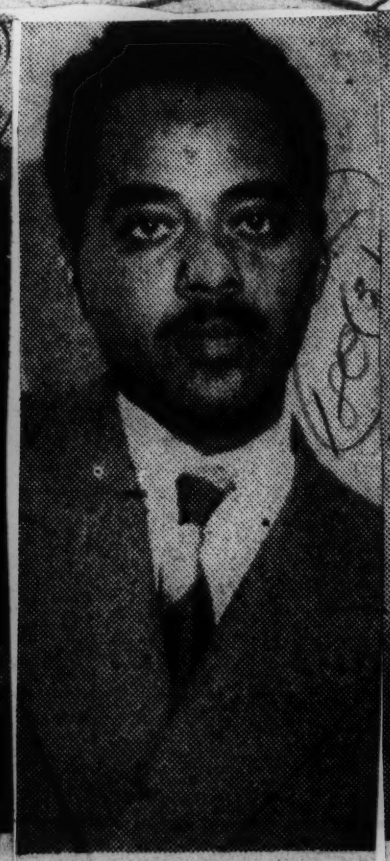
This equality is not to be achieved by rubbing a magic lamp like Aladdin of the Arabian Nights, but by the acquirement and use of economic, political and intellectual power, intelligently directed toward a definite goal. People without education, training, property or money rarely if ever get either rights or privileges given to them regardless of laws. Having little individually, they must organize and act collectively and anything which divides them, like ridiculous considerations of skin color and hair texture, is inimical to that solidarity without which no battles can be won.

It seems to me, therefore, that it would be well for the leaders of Brazilian Negroes to immediately launch nation-wide propaganda against division of Negroes by chromatic categories such as blacks, dark browns, light browns, reddish browns, dark yellow and light yellows and simply insist that all be classified as Negroes regardless of pigmentation. After all, white people are not all exactly the same shade nor do they all have the same texture of hair, but they are all regarded as white and are so classified both by themselves and by the non-whites. This is a source of strength to them and would be a source of strength to you.

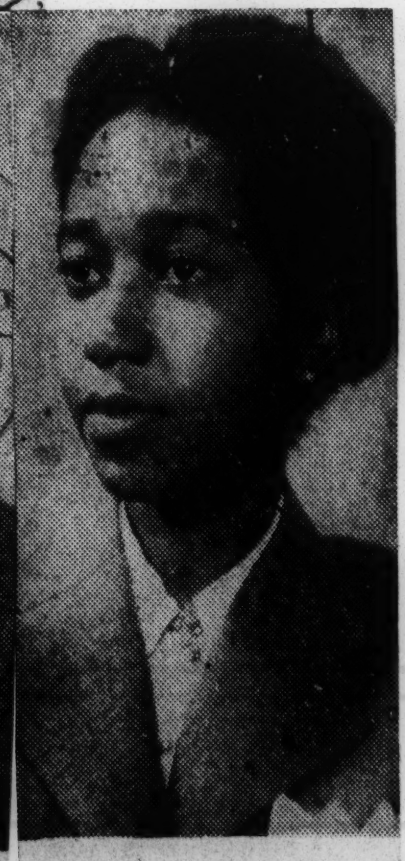
It is necessary to unity and strength that the term Negro be as honorable as the term white. Scientifically group pride, that is to say, race pride is ridiculous because we know very well that there are no so-called pure races, but it is a necessary concept for purposes of group cohesion and is so used by white people, as you all know.

In union there is strength. In disunity there is destruction. Realization of glorious past achievements of Negroes and their potentialities today must necessarily be followed by an internal drive against illiteracy, against immorality, against industrial incompetence, against disease, against discrimination, against alcoholism and against cultural barbarism. As this drive stimulated from within proceeds with increasing intensity and determination, you will get aid and respect from without. Equality has to be achieved by those who want it and not simply by talking about it and hoping for it.

GUIOMAR DE MATOS
. . . brilliant lawyer



ABDIAS NASCIMENTO
. . . keynote speaker



MARIA NASCIMENTO
. . . fighting feminist

CARIBBEAN UNREST

President Trujillo of the Dominican republic has obtained authority from his congress to declare war against any Caribbean nation knowingly harboring plotters of revolution in his country. He charged that Cuba had participated in an invasion expedition against the Dominican republic in 1947, and that a Caribbean legion built around the ringleaders of that abortive attempt was being supported financially by Guatemala and Costa Rica.

In taking measures to preserve his regime, Trujillo in effect told Secretary of State Acheson to mind his own business. Mr. Acheson recently upbraided Trujillo for making "inappropriate" warlike statements and paid no attention to the Dominican dictator's accusations against his neighbors.

Trujillo got no satisfaction when he protested to the state department in 1947 against the purchase of landing craft, war planes, arms, and ammunition in the United States to fit out the expedition assembling in Cuba. Trujillo himself was denied permission to purchase weapons here to defend his country. Because of the dictator's outcry, Cuban officials felt impelled to break up the expedition after it had put to sea, but its leaders were given freedom of movement and their store of arms was released to them. These later were used to outfit an attempted invasion of the Dominican republic by air from Guatemala last June. The invasion was a flop, but five American soldiers of fortune who participated were killed after reaching Trujillo's country.

Mr. Acheson's position seems ambiguous, at best. If he is so concerned about maintaining peace in the Caribbean, he ought to be as concerned about attempts by other nations to cause a war in the Dominican republic as he is with Trujillo's promise to retaliate. In addition, he should not collaborate, even indirectly, by allowing American arms to be sent against the Trujillo regime.

Mr. Acheson appears to have the same prejudices in regarding the Trujillo dictatorship as have governed American policy toward Spain, where Gen. Franco is also deplored as a dictator. This is irrational, for there are plenty of dictatorships in the world with which Mr. Acheson finds no difficulty in getting along. A majority of the so-called presidents of Latin American republics have come to power by armed coups, and the republics are republics only by technical courtesy.

Mr. Acheson is getting increasingly chummy with Tito, the dictator of Yugoslavia, who has been granted government loans and who has just been accepted by Mr. Acheson as signatory to a treaty involving air rights over Yugoslavia and the American zone of occupation in Germany. Mr. Truman has further announced that the United States would resist soviet aggression against Yugoslavia.

In view of all this, the state department's sniffy attitude toward Trujillo would appear to be highly inconsistent. There is no high moral objection to dictators in general, but merely to some dictators who don't conform to Mr. Acheson's criteria of what a gentleman of distinction ought to be.

Wail From the West Indies

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1949

FROM the loud wails from newspapers, labor unions and chambers of commerce that are ringing the welkin in the Caribbean area, it would seem that the trade policies of the British Labor Government are as explotive as any of its capitalist predecessors, if not more so.

In its effort to build up the sick British economy, the Labor Government is forcing the West Indian colonies to buy inferior goods from English firms at higher prices than the West Indians can buy superior goods elsewhere.

Thus, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce complains that British shirts which cost $3.75 as landed on the dock are far inferior to American shirts which only cost $2.97, a reduction of 35 cents since November, it adds. Sat. 6-25-49

Whereas cotton piece goods cheaper in price and better in quality take from six to eight weeks to reach the West Indian customers, much inferior goods from England cost much more and deliveries take twenty-five weeks.

Worse, the average prices of British cotton imports rose from 43.56 cents a yard in 1947 to 64.50 cents a yard in 1948, whereas the average cost per yard of American goods declined from 41.36 cents a yard to 40.60 cents a yard in 1948.

Moreover, the British, aside from forcing the colonies to buy from them, continue to boost prices and such items as brooms, brushes, paints, varnishes, steel bars, aluminum sheets, etc., range from 20 to 160 per cent higher than American goods of superior quality which can be delivered sooner.

Illustrative of the manner in which the colonies are being fleeced, dollar allocations force them to buy British bloaters which are below market requirements and 23 per cent higher in price than the Canadian bloaters which are more acceptable to the West Indians.

British bicycles which the West Indians must buy, cost from $20 to $40 more than American bicycles of comparable or better quality, and, of course, preference is given to the manifestly inferior British automobiles, some of which are as difficult to get into as an iron lung, but cost much more than the roomier and more streamlined U. S. cars. Sat. 6-25-49

Thus, throughout the West Indies wherever Britain's Labor Government controls, the cost of living, except for rents, is higher than in the United States while the pay of the workers is only one-fifth to one-eighth that of U. S. workers..

The knowledge that nearby Dutch areas like Suriname and Curacao are permitted to buy in the open market simply adds fuel to the fires of British West Indian dissatisfaction, and it spurs the demand for greater autonomy for islands or even complete independence.

On the other hand the British make the telling point that if it were not for the empire preference given to West Indian sugar many of the islands would sink to greater pauperism because the world sugar price is far less than that paid by London.

Nevertheless England is daily growing less popular in the West Indies.

DISCUSS RECIPROCAL TRADE—Latin America agricultural leaders today were discussing trade plans in Alabama Above are shown two of the leaders with a group of Birmingham and Alabama agricultural leaders. Birmingham News

Front row, left to right, Arthur Huestess, Montgomery, director of marketing, State Department of Agriculture; Raymon Colon Torres, agricultural commissioner, Puerto Rico; Bartolme M. Morell, economist and marketing specialist, Puerto Rico, and J. A. Beaty, manager, agricultural division, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Second row, T. C. Reid, director, Agricultural Center Board, state of Alabama, Montgomery; Austin Ezzell, Jefferson, County marketing specialist, Extension Service, and J. E. Pearce, vice president, agricultural department, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. Monday, May 23, 19

Back row, Aubrey Fleming, manager, State Coliseum, Montgomery; E. C. Easter, chairman, agricultural committee, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and C. H. Johns, Jefferson County agricultural agent. 5-23-49

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

FRENCH WEST INDIANS are cold to the Marshall Plan and they do not hesitate to say so. Seems France is using the U. S. taxpayers' dollars to buy sugar in cheaper markets than Martinique and Guadeloupe and leaving them holding their bags full. Thus is Uncle Sam financing poverty.

Courier

ONE OF THE hardest-dying fictions is the one about the lack of color prejudice on the part of white Frenchmen. Concerning this a colored intellectual in Fort de France remarked, "There is a lot of hypocrisy about racial camaraderie in this town." Although there are hundreds of brilliant Negro graduates of French universities here from the most cultured families, they are not invited socially to the homes of the best white families! Interracial couples are conspicuously scarce.

Sat. 7-23-49

INTERESTING to note the large number of Seventh-Day Adventists and Salvation Army adherents in the West Indian islands even where the overwhelming majority of the people are Roman Catholics. In the French islands, too, there are many Free Masons. In some territories there is a group of Salvationists or Adventists in almost every town. Generally, however, Catholics predominate. Nevertheless there are comparatively few Negro priests. One wonders why.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMETIMES the poor are no kinder to the poor than are the rich, often even less so. On the tiny French Line inter-island steamer SS Trois Ilets which is run entirely by Negroes from captain down, twenty passengers packed in a tiny hatch amid all sorts of baggage, refused to make room for a peasant mother with two infants. She finally wedged herself in a space two feet square and rode through the stormy, rainy night from Dominica to Guadeloupe. Many persons already stretched out refused to even draw up their legs.

MANY WOMEN travel from island to island trading all sorts of things such as baskets and hats of straw. They come aboard with enormous quantities of goods, sometimes wearing eight and ten big hats and four or five dresses. One 24-year-old woman brought along in addition, a folding cot which she promptly set up, a hamper of food and fruit, a big jug of fresh water and a bottle of white rum. Upon leaving Dominica she poured some of the rum into an alcohol stove fished from the hamper, heated an aluminum pan of fish and rice, made coffee, smoked an American cigarette and returned to sleep, offering the poor mother at her feet nothing.

MET A VERY intelligent black man in Pointe a Pitre, Gaudeloupe, an electrician with an income of 20,000 francs a month ($65), saving his money to come to New York to improve himself by studying electric refrigeration. Self-trained through correspondence course, he is typical of many enterprising Negroes in the Caribbean who are trying to get ahead. Too few Negroes in the United States appreciate the opportunities they have, one concludes. Thousands in the West Indies would give their souls to have the chances so many of our people throw away.

AMAZING is the thirst for knowledge of Negro history and achievement down in these parts. They have read nothing of U. S. Negro life save lynching and persecution, but instinctively they sense the importance of U. S. Negro achievement. Everybody, especially, in the French islands, is eager to know what we are doing. They never learn from their books, magazines and papers. We are equally ignorant of their outstanding persons.

Hit Limitation On West Indians

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Limitation on immigration into the United States from the British West Indies was protested this week by the American Council on Human Rights as a discriminatory act against a people who have contributed greatly to the defense and well-being of our country.

The protest was made by Elmer W. Henderson, director of the Council in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Judd Bill, HR 199, which has already passed the House of Representatives. Senator Howard D. McGrath is chairman of the subcommittee considering the bill. The bill removes racial barriers to naturalization and permits immigration on a quota basis to Asiatic-Pacific areas previously barred. The main feature of the bill given the privilege of citizenship to Japanese aliens in the United States who have heretofore been denied citzenship although they have lived in this country for many years.

DISCRIMINATION CLAIMED

Henderson urged adoption of the naturalization provisions but emphasized that in reference to West Indians the bill creates a discrimination where none previously existed.

Under present laws Negroes in Jamaica, Trinidad and other British colonies in the Caribbean Sea are permitted entry under the annual quota of Great Britain which is 66,000. The British quota covers all of its colonial areas and dependencies. The quota is really filled, however, and immigration from the West Indies has been relatively free.

The new bill would limit immigration from each British colony to 100 per year and thus seriously retard the entrance of West Indians.

Henderson said—"I see no purpose to be served by this restriction. It is inconsistent with the intent and purpose of the bill. It will create unnecessary ill-will among a people who meet all of the qualifications for immigration that our existing laws demand. There is no problem that this provision is designed to solve because no problem has been created by the West Indians in our country. I have heard of no demand for a limitation on their admission from any source. This is a direct affront to them because their neighbors in Cuba, Haiti, Mexico and the independent countries of Central and South America are permitted unrestricted immigration into the United States. I am convinced that this provision will do no good and much harm."

Henderson told the committee that he was informed by Dean Rusk, Deputy Under Secretary of State, that the State Department did not favor this restriction.

Congressman Judd told the committee that he did not propose the restriction, that it was not in his original bill, but was put into the bill by the House Judiciary Committee.

TRUJILLO RECEIVES LIMITED WAR RIGHT

Dominican Congress Grants Power to Attack Caribbean Lands Harboring Rebels

By The Associated Press.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 26—President Rafael Trujillo received blank-check power from Congress today to declare war against any Caribbean nation that knowingly harbored plotters of revolution aimed against the Dominican Republic.

The President, in a speech thanking Congress, promised that the powers "never will be used in acts of aggression," but he violently attacked Cuba, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

He charged that a new invasion of his country was being organized in Cuba with the aid of the Cuban Red Cross, and that Cuba had refused to negotiate directly on the Dominican Republic's demands for damages in previous invasion attempts.

He said that 1,600 men had been mobilized and trained in Cuba for the invasion attempt of the Dominican Republic in 1947. The Cuban Government could not possibly have overlooked preparations of such size, he declared, but did not act until "the Cuban Government's participation had been established before the tribunal of public opinion."

Ramon Grau San Martin, then Cuban President, had acknowledged active participation in the plot, in an interview given to the Bohemia magazine of Havana, President Trujillo declared.

Act of Piracy Alleged

One of the invasion ships, he charged, committed piracy under the United States flag by seizing a Dominican merchant ship, but the Cuban Government, he said, had neither given a satisfactory explanation of the piracy nor returned the ship.

The expedition was crushed after it had set sail by Cuban armed forces fifty miles off the Cuban coast.

General Trujillo said that Cuba had been remiss in not interning all the ringleaders of that expedition, with the result that they had organized the Caribbean Legion for further adventures. He charged that the Legion was being supported financially by Guatemala and Costa Rica, and recalled that the Dominican Republic had had to crush another invasion attempt on the Luperon coast last June.

In that attempt, it was announced, two plane loads of men landed, but all the occupants were killed. The United States State Department announced that three North Americans had been among those killed.

General Trujillo presented to Congress a note that he said had been sent to him by President Carlos Prio Socarras of Cuba a few days before the Luperon invasion. He said the note advised him not to be concerned about the invasion preparations of which President Trujillo had complained, because the preparations were aimed at another Central-American nation.

Guatemala Sees a Threat

When President Trujillo asked on Dec. 12 for powers to declare war, Cuban Government leaders described his action as the "customary method in dictatorships" to perpetuate their power.

The Guatemalan Foreign Minister, Ismael González Arevalo, declared that his country "does not and has never given aid to conspirators against any Government." He described the Dominican President's action as a "threat to continental peace."

President Prio Socarras, in an address to troops on Dec. 15, said Cuba was certain "of the capacity of our military men to assure the defense of the national territory." He said Cuba could not close her eyes "when it has been announced by a sister nation that she is prepared to declare war."

18e(4) 1949

Cuba

DUSTIN' OFF the NEWS

By LUCIUS HARPER

How A Negro Can Feel Free For Ten Days

EVERY self-respecting Negro in the South, who has made a success of life despite the most annoying and humiliating prejudices that a human being has to undergo anywhere in the world, owes it to himself as part of his larger education to take a trip to Havana, Cuba, as a sort of relief and surcease from the daily persecutions he suffers because of his color. Here—only 290 miles from his native land — he will bask in the freedom that he is never permitted to enjoy in the land of his birth. What an indictment against Democracy he will discover in this little island of many colors where men are not classified by the hues of their skins, but by their ability wealth, culture and deportment. That rates the gentleman in Cuba, whether he is black, brown, mulatto, or white. Probably however, he may find some prejudice in Cuba, but he'll have to hunt for it. Frankly, I didn't find any there, and I searched for it.

Lucius Harper

After a recent trip through the deep South where my eyes saw at every glance signs on taxicabs, busses, street cars, railroad waiting stations, theatres, gas stations, greasy-spoon cafes, clothing and shoe stores, huge billboard signs (one in Florida reads: "Colored Folks Can NOW Go to Silver Springs"), and every other conceivable place where man seeks accommodations in public, I have come to the conclusion and belief that the successful Negro of the South needs a re-birth through viewing and participating in a manner of life that is in direct contrast to what he has been forced to live under and endure in a miasma of daily prejudice. He is constantly reminded that he is colored, different, inferior, and must be contented with the worst of everything.

A contrast to this will not only re-create him to fight for full citizenship where he has chosen to cast his lot, but the contrast he will witness in the association of men of different colors in Havana—all enjoying the same rights—will magnify in his own mind a greater desire to lift himself from his sub-human status, and refuse to compromise with southern white demagoguery that lynches his dignity, pride and self-respect—and that of his wife and children—every hour of the day.

* * *

IT would be excellent for Ripley to note that there are Negroes in the South who actually defend the lowly and humiliating status that the whites keep them in, and this defense, "Believe It or Not," comes more from the professional classes of Negroes—"the race leaders"—than from the ordinary ones, the "followers." The common folk feel the sting keenly and more often express bitterness, rather openly, against it, but the professionals have, more or less, surrendered their manhood rights for the comforts of beautiful homes, high-powered motor cars, and wealth gained almost exclusively from the workers of their own group. Yet with all this, they must bow and kowtow to the same indignities of racial lowliness before whites as the most ordinary and illiterate Negro. In dealing with whites, the positive and emphatic words, "No!" and "Yes!" are no more a part of their speech than they are of the ordinary Negro. They, too, must be careful to address whites as "No, sir!", "Yes, sir!", "No, ma'am!", and "Yes, ma'am!" This badge of inferiority must be maintained in their daily contact with whites, from bank president to the most lowly paid clerk in the country cross-road store. They will deny this, and point out some exceptions, but the general rule holds good.

I believe the Negro, who lives under such daily pressure of racial difference, should give himself, his wife and children, if possible, a vacation from such a lowly status. He can do this at very reasonable cost by taking a trip to Havana where, for at least ten days or more he can walk around as a free man; where money in his pocket is of the same value as that in a white man's pocket—he can spend it anywhere and get the same service for it, in hotels, cafes, taverns, department stores, etc. He will see a black policeman at this corner, a mulatto one at the next and a white one at the next. He will see orchestras and singers at the beautiful sidewalk cafes mixed from black to white, and he may take a seat there and enjoy himself in a very much mixed audience. He will witness, while seated there, a variable parade of colors—all skin-hues mingling in perfect freedom, and not a single sign advising or reminding them that they are "different" because of this physical difference. He will see a white Naval officer stroll by in spotless white suit, then a few minutes later will see a black Naval officer pass with equal pomp and dignity. He will see both black and white Military Police traveling beat together, and NOT white MP's with authority to arrest white and colored, and the Negro MP's with authority to arrest ONLY colored.

IF he desires to dine or drink, he may turn into the nearest restaurant or cafe—wherever he finds himself, downtown or elsewhere—and be served with the courtesy befitting a human being. He won't have to pass up forty or more such places—as he would have to do in the South—to get to "his part of town" to satisfy his thirst or hunger in "Little Dippey" or "Big Smitty's" joint. His money, culture and deportment mean as much in Havana as any other man's. He is where Democracy actually functions. The southern Negro of means owes himself this larger education. He can feel absolutely FREE for ten days in Havana for the low cost of $300, probably less than that.

Restriction of West Indian Immigration Protested

The Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.

New York-Terming a bill passed last week by the House of Representatives restricting immigration from the British West Indies to 100 persons per year "unwarranted and discriminatory," Thurgood Marshall NAACP special counsel, today called for elimination of this provision from the bill when it comes before the Senate. Sat. 3-12-49

Marshall said, "There is grim irony in the inclusion of this clause in a bill to remove barries against the immigration and naturalization of Orientals. The House evidently believes that each step forward must be accompanied by a step backward. Los Angeles, Calif.

"Men and women of West Indian origin have been among our more valued citizens. They have made significant contributions to racial progress and national welfare. They have established an enviable reputation for good citizenship and have earned an equal place among native-born citizens of this country."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 6-4-19

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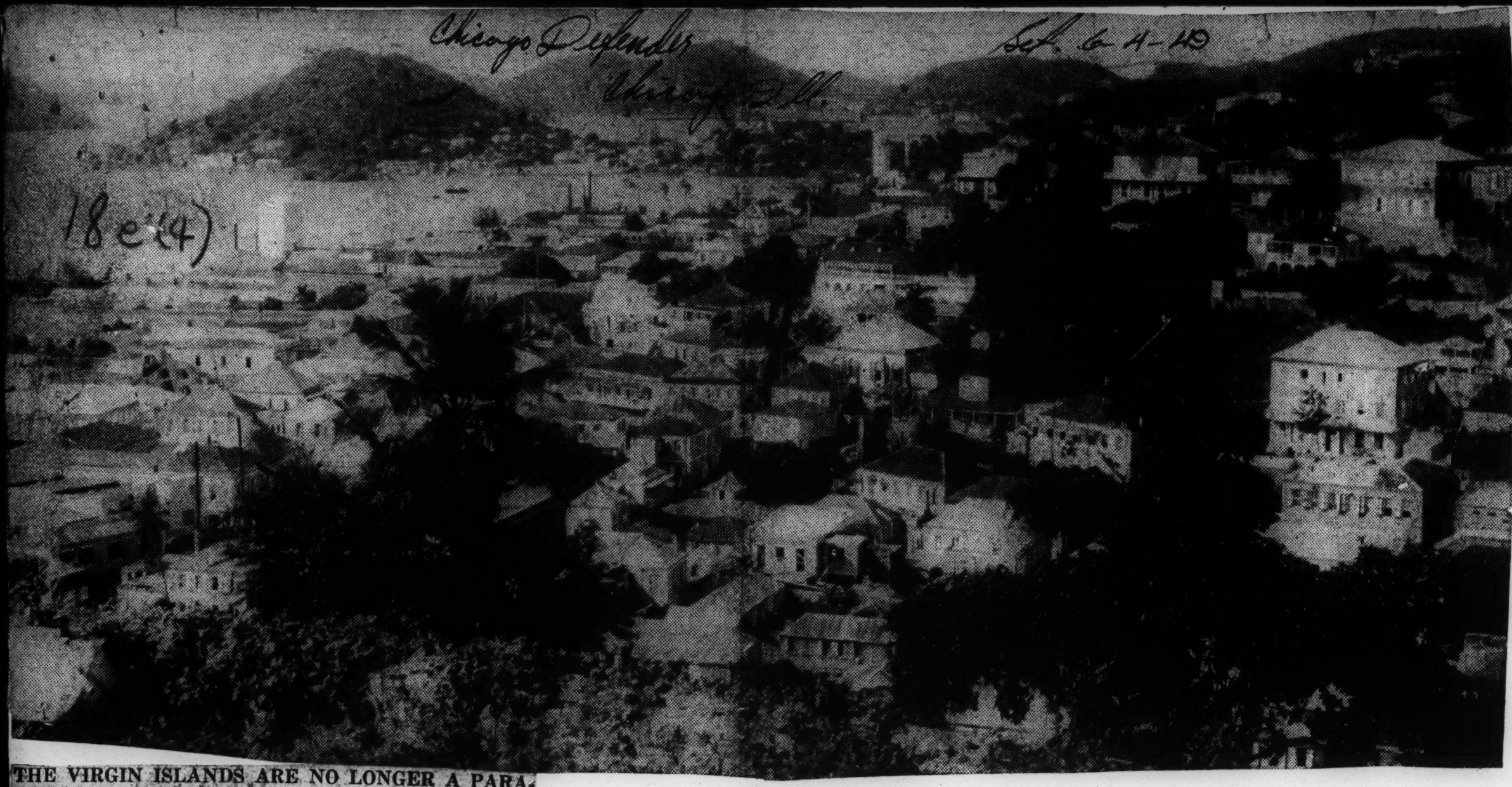


THE VIRGIN ISLANDS ARE NO LONGER A PARADISE for rich colonists. Through the years, emphasis has shifted. The goal now is to make the isles a land of plenty for all residents. Charlotte Amalie, located at the "crossroads of the new world," is one of the islands outstanding for its program of improved living standards for the masses. The photo gives a view of the isle from Blackbeard Castle Inn.

A Primitive People Remade

Mr. UNESCO Goes to Haiti

By Louise Levitas

NYHT News Service

TEN months ago, the barefoot peasant farmers of Marbial—a corner of Haiti that had been hidden by mountains and practically isolated from civilization for almost two centuries—were abruptly introduced to the outside world.

The introduction surprised representatives of civilization, a team of UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—and Haitian scientists as much as it did the peasants. After plans for similar experimentation in China and East Africa had been revised and abandoned, Marbial remained as UNESCO's first actual test.

For the Marbial experiment the Negro republic of Haiti agreed to meet more than half the expense. Since the plan was first put into operation a primitive people, whose patois has only recently been recorded, have been learning reading, writing, sanitation, community living and modern methods of agriculture. In the process they are becoming modern citizens of the world. Evidence of their enthusiasm is in the birth records—18 new babies christened "Unesco."

A Practical Education

UNESCO teaches people by demonstration how to grow bigger and better crops, feed their children better, make their homes healthier—in general improve their standard of living. Instead of giving out money or food, it gives backward people the opportunity to help themselves.

This education theory seemed ideally suited to the job before Dr. Alfred Metraux, an American anthropologist working for UNESCO, was sent down to Haiti to survey the Marbial site toward recommending how the project should be started. When he and a staff of Haitians arrived on the scene the wide gap between theory and reality was instantly apparent.

They found the people on the edge of starvation. During the previous season, the rains had failed, the crops had withered, and the only food had been the seeds for the next planting.

Understandably, UNESCO's planners had not foreseen the special problems at Marbial. The valley, extending for some 17 miles along the River Gosseline—a torrential stream which practically dried up every year during the hot season—had only one part-time connecting link to the outside world. A dirt road led to a seaport town at the mouth of the river, but it became impassable as soon as the rainy weather set in. Then, Marbial could be reached only by foot travelers.

The river was the people's only source of drinking water. It was also used for laundry and waste disposal. The valley was thick with mosquitoes and disease—yaws, anemia, intestinal parasites. Every scientist was stricken with malaria.

Dr. Metraux recognized that the immediate need was not education but relief from the stark living conditions of the natives. Because of all the special problems and having only $26,000 for 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants of Marbial, Dr. Metraux recommended that the UNESCO experimental site be changed.

But before the survey was finished, the peasants themselves, eager for any help in their misery, were crowding into the hut that served as surveying headquarters.

UNESCO, they thought, was probably a rich Haitian who wanted to spread his bounty—a perfectly logical idea for people who were not aware of other countries, much less other races. Maybe Dr. Metraux was Mr. Unesco.

"Tell us what to do," they begged Dr. Metraux. "We will do anything you want!"

When they were told that Mr. Unesco couldn't stay at Marbial because there was no suitable road, they volunteered to build one.

The 11-mile road was built with only rudimentary tools in a couple of months, the farmers joining together in each sector to take care of the stretch that ran past their farms.

A doctor, medical and agricultural supplies, books and teachers were brought to Marbial. The program of education had begun.

Lessons were simple. The peasants agreed when the scientists told them that their land was dying, for the harvest had been decreasing year by year. They knew something had to be done to save the soil. The scientists pointed a way.

Told of Co-ops

THEY told them first about co-operatives—how poor farmers could help themselves by working together.

In each sector, some peasants formed cooperatives to plant their crops, dig a community well, build a community center—all with their own free labor.

At UNESCO demonstration areas, leaders of each cooperative were trained in contour planting, ditchdigging, use of a compost heap, pruning of coffee trees, making a plant nursery. Then they taught their neighbors.

At the same time, lessons in health were being taught. Peasants were told why drinking river water made people sick, and how it was that the swamps bred malaria.

Since a peasant who knew a trade could become more self-sufficient than an ordinary farmer, the most popular classes offered by UNESCO were those in handicrafts.

All this learning has given the peasants larger ambitions. The cooperatives went on to install pumps for wells; they built a general store for the goods they brought together.

Now Marbial people want a hospital and a big school for their children—all of which they will have to build with their own money. They already pay for their children's schooling — 5 cents a month for each student, a high fee for these people. With such cooperation, the UNESCO project so far has spent only about $10,000.

On "Saturday night" in Haiti, this hand-hewn trough serves as a bathtub. Between scrubbings, it does duty as a washing machine, or even a kitchen utensil. In Marbial, the natives are learning sanitation from UNESCO

THE FIELD OF TRAVEL

Haiti Prepares for Six-Month Exposition —More U. S. Tourists Visiting Britain

18e(4)

By DIANA RICE

A SPECIAL attraction for Caribbean cruise passengers this winter will be Haiti's International Exposition, which opens Dec. 9 at Port-au-Prince. Celebrating the 200th anniversary of the capital city, the event is heralded as the biggest affair of its kind ever to be held in the West Indies. For more than a year, hundreds of workmen have been converting the exposition site on La Gonave Bay into a stretch of landscaped beauty highlighted by the main buildings and display pavilions for foreign nations. The exposition is scheduled to last six months.

The sixty-three acre site faces the sea and one of its striking features is a large grove of royal palms. Prominent among the structures being erected is the Tourist Palace, where exhibits of island handicrafts and industrial arts will be shown.

The Pavilion of Haitian Provinces and the Pavilion of Fine Arts will be other permanent buildings in the large group. An open-air auditorium among the royal palms will be the setting for folk dances, concerts and other entertainments.

Among exhibiting nations that have built special pavilions are France, Mexico, Argentina and the United States. Vatican City is planning a chapel. Haiti is now building a chapel. Haiti is now photographs and detailed maps reached in a matter of hours out of areas described in the text. This of New York via Pan American group of pamphlets is the first of the Caribe Airline from Puerto sixty on Latin America that will Rico includes the new Port-au-cover the countries of Colombia, Prince airport in its island stops. Yucatan, Brazil, Argentina, Chile.

The S. S. Puerto Rico of the Bull Guatemala, the West Indies and Lines stops at Ciudad Trujillo, the Bahamas.

From which Port-au-Prince may be reached by air in less than an hour. Picchu, ruined city of the Incas. Cuzco, and Sacsahuaman, the great fortress of Cuzco over which archaeologists still ponder. The re-

$4-A-Day Vacation Is Average Cost Of Wintering In Haiti

By JACK RUTLEDGE

WASHINGTON, Nov 6.—(AP)—Want an inexpensive winter vacation abroad? Where you can wear white suits and get sunburned?

Officials of Haiti, the island republic in the Caribbean between Cuba and Puerto Rico, say they can give it to you.

They say a Haiti heyday won't take much time—an average vacation leave—and insist it won't cost any more than a regular trip. And even though it will be cold outside in America—baby, it's warm down there!

Special entertainment is being planned this winter for the 200th anniversary of the republic's capital, Port-au-Prince. It begins Dec. 8 and lasts six months.

The bicentennial really could be considered just a bonus, Haitian officials say—a trifle added to what you get in Haiti anyway: French cooking, voodoo dances, tropical scenery, ancient ruins including the famed palace of the black Napoleon, a look at the spot where Christopher Columbus touched in 1942.

And during the bicentennial each visitor may get a free lottery ticket on prizes running up to $15,000.

But the average vacationer wants to know (1) what will a trip to Haiti cost? and (2) A few specific details about red tape, what to wear, accommodations and of course Haiti itself.

Here are replies by Antoine Bervin, commissioner of the exposition, who has been in the U. S. working on the deal:

Costs and accommodations

Special rates are planned by both airlines and shiplines. Bervin says you will be able to make the round trip by ship from Jacksonville, Fla., for about $86 per person. A round trip by air should run about $170. There is a minimum of red tape. Free tourist cards can be obtained at any Haitian consulate.

You will be greeted with free punch at both airports and docks.

Once you are in Port-au-Prince you can get by on $4 a day for both food and lodging. For between $6 and $10, Bervin says, you can live in downright luxury. All prices are under government control, and Bervin says tourists will not be gouged.

Gourde Pegged To Dollar

Speaking of money, the Haitian unit of currency is the gourde, worth about 20 cents. It is definitely pegged to the dollar, and tourists shouldn't have much trouble getting five-for-one.

There are many modern hotels in Port-au-Prince. At least 2,000 rooms are available. In addition, hundreds of private homes will be thrown open to bicentennial visitors.

If the capital gets crowded, there are hotels in nearby Petionville (five miles away, 10 cents bus fare) and Kenscoff (in the mountains, about 40 minutes by car, $1 bus fee).

Says Bervin emphatically, wear light clothes. Midwinter weather is like May in Washington.

Rivers, a lake, and the ocean itself provide fishing and swimming. Many tourists will find the growing of coffee, sugar, bananas, cocoa and other of Haiti's exotic exports fascinating.

All tourists will want to see the voodoo dance. It still exists in all its mysticism—danced to the spell of drums in a way that differs little from the days when natives were slaves.

Plot Against Haiti Foiled, One Killed

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 22—(AP)—Police said today they foiled a plot against the government Monday by unearthing arms caches in two raids. One suspected plotter was killed.

Police declared the arms and munitions had been sent across the border by Col. Astrel Roland, former Haitian diplomat, now in the Dominican Republic. Roland has been accused of conspiring with Dominician President Rafael Trujillo to overthrow the Haitian government.

Authorities said the arms were found in the homes of Claude Craan and Bibine Dupuy. Dupuy was killed resisting the police, they said.

Violation Of Pact To Maintain Peace Charged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Haiti and the Dominican Republic have accused each other of violating a pact to maintain peace and prevent each from plotting against the other.

The new flare up coincided with Haiti's establishing a state of seige on Tuesday, November 15. Each handed a formal protest to the other charging violation of the peace pact.

The pact was signed on June 9th amid great ceremony at the Pan American Union as an aftermath of a Haitian charge that Rafael Trujillo, president of the Dominican Republic, conspired with Colonel Astrel Roland, former counselor of the Haitian Legation at Quito, Ecaudor, to overthrow the Haitian government.

The Haitain government particularly complained about broadcast on last Wednesday from radio station "Voz Dominicana" at Ciudad Trujillo, inviting the Haitian people "into revolt against the established government."

ACCUSATION

The statement also said Roland also broadcast from the same station on the same day.

The note Ambassador Charles handed Dominician Ambassador Luis Francisco Thomen charged that "the call to revolt broadcast from the Dominican territory is a flagrant violation" of the peace pact of June 9.

Ambassador Thomen last Thursday in a press statement charged that a "a malignant propaganda" pign is going on in Haiti.

Mr. Charles also said in his statement that "calm and order" now prevail throughout Haiti since the establishment of the same of seige. "All commercial and industrial activities," he added, 'are going on normally."

Great religious, artistic and sporting activities will mark the opening of the bicentennial of the founding of the Port-au-Prince December 8, Mr. Charles also said.

The pavillions of the various countries, including the United States, Venezuela, Cuba, Italy, the Holy See, Guatemala and Mexico which are participating in the exposition, are scheduled to open officially on February 12.

Haiti Declares State of Siege

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Nov. 15 (U.P.)—The Government today declared a state of seige or modified martial law throughout Haiti, dissolved three political parties, closed seven newspapers, and set up a news censorship.

A Ministry of Interior announcement said the action was taken to safeguard the country from political and social disturbances resulting from the activities of opposition parties, which culminated yesterday in a strike of university students.

The three political parties ordered dissolved were the Popular Socialist, Peasant-Worker Movement, and Social Christian.

The newspapers La Nation, Chantiers, Notre Jeneusse, Action Proletarienne, L'Oeuvre, L'Action Sociale Correctif, and Justicier were closed until further notice.

Mrs. Bethune Aids Orphans

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is enlisting the support of women throughout the country in an effort to help provide shelter and home for refugee, orphaned Haitian children.

During her recent visit to the Caribbean Republic, Mrs. Bethune learned that the thousands of homeless waifs who might grow up into good citizens if given half an opportunity, constituted one of the greatest juvenile problems facing the country.

The proposed home has already been started under the leadership of Mme. Lucienne Estime, wife of the President of Haiti. Its foundation has been lain and construction started, largely through funds gathered by American Friends, a Quaker organization, through Mrs. J. Max Bond two years ago, but funds are sorely need now for major construction work.

Takes Huge Gamble—

President Of Haiti Stakes All On Fair!

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 22—(AP)—President DuMarais Estime is boldly staking his political future on the success of his picturesque little country's first international exposition.

Some observers here predict its failure would set off a revolution such as drove his predecessor, Elie Lescot, out of the president's palace in 1946.

This bicentennial exposition commemorates the 200th anniversary of the founding of the present capital of the West Indies Island on which Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria, was wrecked early Christmas Day in 1492.

* * *

WITH THIS ambitious fair, the slim, intense, French-speaking Negro head of the world's first Negro republic is aiming at two objectives:

1. Tourist money, especially American dollars.

2. An effort at modernization of his very poor and indolent people and backward country.

Over-populated and under-nourish Haiti has put about $4,000,000 into this fair. That means Estime is gambling about a fourth of the country's annual revenue to win his objectives.

What he has accomplished is amazing considering the handicaps of tropical weather, almost no skilled labor, inexperienced Haitian planners and, in some instances, truly primitive ways of doing things.

* * *

THE FAIR WAS officially opened Dec. 8, the date of the city's anniversary. It is hoped that by February the buildings being put up by participating foreign governments will be ready. Then there will be more gala days.

The charm at the moment is to see the Haitians' pleasure, amaze-

ment and pride in their growing exposition. They watch like children for visitors to show appreciation.

* * *

ESTIME AND HIS government looked ahead in their planning. Several of the exposition buildings later will serve as government offices.

The beginning of a modern city area has arisen on swampland where about two years ago there was an overcrowded, unhealthy slum.

Among these is a dazzling white structure that will be the permanent home of the island's tourist agencies. Tourism is a serious business in Haiti, where nearly all the country's 3,000,000 people live off the land. Nearby is the new and modernistic postoffice.

The Haitian government gave the U. S. government the very choice site on which the United States is erecting its pavilion. Out of a $125,000 congressional appropriation, $85,000 is being spent on the building and $20,000 on exhibits. The remainder will be used for expenses.

After the fair is over the pavilion will be used as the U. S. Information Center.

* * *

BETWEEN PAVED FLOWER-LINED AVENUES over which tall, graceful street lights arch, buildings are going up for the United Nations and eight other countries. The Vatican has sponsored a chapel. In the center of the grounds is a large fountain that will be lighted in colors.

Brilliantly colored murals on the Haitian Exposition Buildings recount the country's history from the days of Toussaint L'Overture, who led the first Negro uprising against the French in early 1800, down to the present administration.

Some of the streets are lined with shop and exhibit buildings —their modernistic set-back show windows as yet empty.

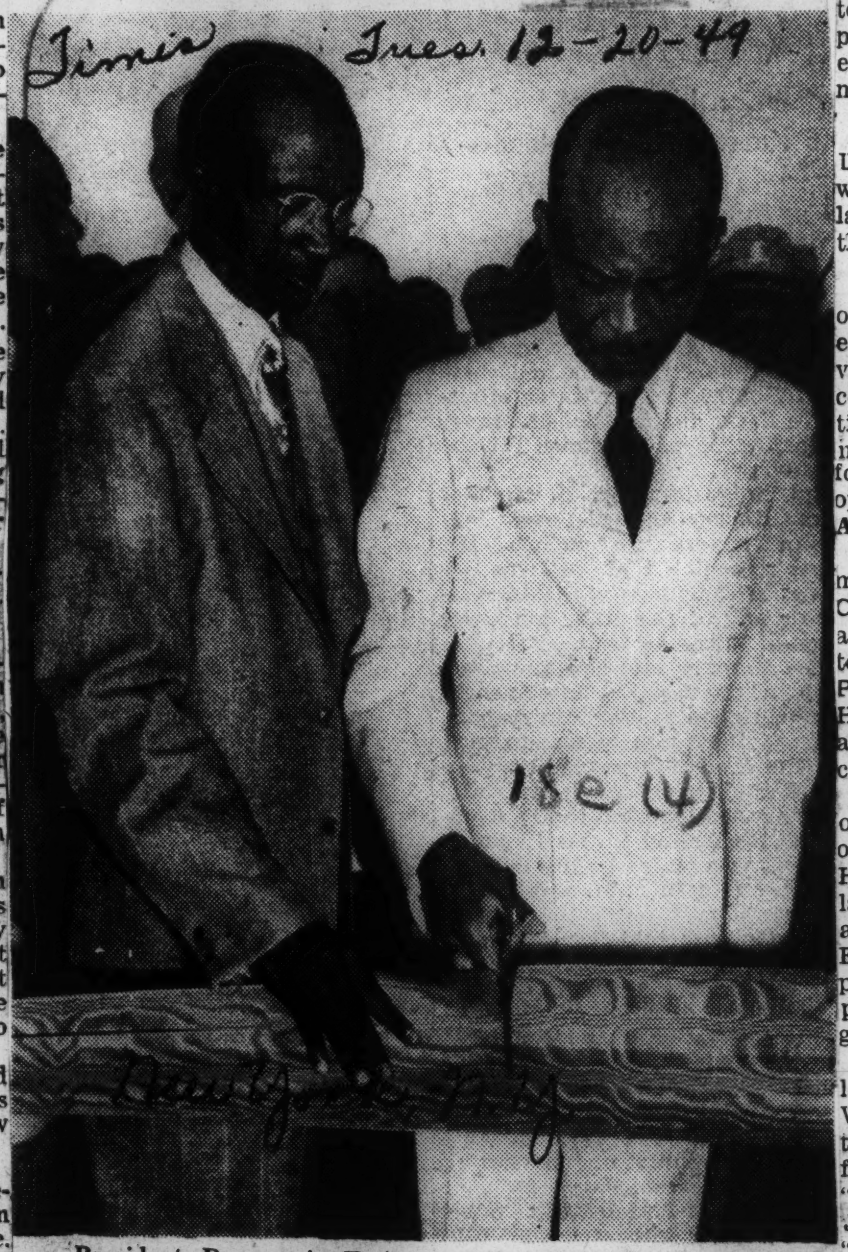
* * *

A SECTION of the grounds beneath tall palm trees has been set aside as a Haitian village. Here in thatched room stalls will be sold mahogany and wicker, sisal shoes and bags. In this area Haitians will thump drums, dance and put on cockfights. Nearby is the midway, an American concession, somewhat run down at the heel. But to the Haitians it is wonderful! It is the first such they have ever seen. There is hardly standing room near the merry-go-round and various fun rides.

The wide avenue that edges the bay had been officially named "Harry Truman Avenue" by Estime in ceremonies attended by U. S. Ambassador William E. Decourcy and other members of the American Embassy, and Fred Hunt of the U. S. State Department's division of international conferences.

Perhaps this was done in the hope that Mr. Truman will remember Haiti in putting into effect his "point four program" to help backward countries raise their standard of living.

OPENING EXPOSITION IN HAITI



President Dumarsais Estime cutting the ribbon opening the Harry S. Truman Boulevard, the main thoroughfare in the "Little World's Fair" at Port au Prince. The exposition will continue through 1951 and the area will remain a permanent part of the city.

HAITI CRACKS DOWN ON POLITICAL OPPONENTS

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti—(ANP)—A state of seige was declared throughout Haiti Thursday to protect the country from social and political disturbances, it was reported in an Interior Ministry announcement from the little Negro republic.

The drastic action by President Dumarsais Estime's government which amounts to modified martial law, followed a strike of several thousand university students.

Acting under the special state-of-siege powers, authorities dissolved three political parties closed seven newspapers and set up news censorship. The student strike continued although government spokesmen labeled it the major reason for its move against agitation by opposition parties.

ACTIVITY IN UNIONS

Informed sources report that many of the students had joined the Communist party while in England and France and returned to Haiti to become active in labor unions. President Estime is regarded as Haiti's most liberal chief executive and is said to have espoused the cause of labor.

The crack down on government opposition ended less than a month of full constitutional freedom in Haiti. A state of siege in effect since last February was lifted Oct 12 after a reorganization of President Estime's cabinet, and in response to popular demands to permit campaiging for the Jan. 10, 1950, legislative elections.

Ordered dissolved were the Popular Sociolist party the Peasant-Worker movement and the Christian Social party, and closed until further notice were the newspapers; "La Nation" "Chantiers" "Notre Jeunesse" "Action Proletarienne," "L'Oeuvre" "L'Action Sociale" and "Correctif Justicier."

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Walter White Disputes Charge That Haiti Leans to Communism

New York Herald Tribune
New York Times
New York Post
Jan. 16, 1949

He Takes Issue With Florida Newspaper Man and Lays Part of Anti-U. S. Feeling in Latin America to the 'Racial Arrogance of a Few Writers'

18e(4)

By Walter White

There is ample justification for the recent State Department expression of concern over the rise of unrest and anti-American feeling in Latin America. Much of that unrest is due to political machination such as that of the Perons, who want Argentina (and themselves) made sufficiently powerful to challenge the United States.

But a not inconsiderable part of the anti-American sentiment is due to the racial arrogance of a few writers from the United States. An example is a correspondent of a Florida newspaper who has just written a series of articles about the vulnerable areas should another war come and a strong enemy attack the United States.

The writer, H. Stuart Morrison, of "The Florida Sun," selects the Republic of Haiti as the target of his incredible venom. He pours scorn on the Haitians because they are black. He gives a most distorted and inaccurate account of the invasion of Haiti by American marines during the '20s. He charges that "Communism" is rife in Haiti and that "Haitian peasants spit at the heels of tourists." All this is bad enough, but Mr. Morrison hints darkly that an enemy of the United States, presumably Russia, could establish submarine or air bases in the vicinity of Haiti from which attacks could be made on the United States from "radical Puerto Rico as well as pro-Communist Haiti and Cuba."

Haiti Outlawed Communism

What are the facts? Not only has Haiti had no relations with the Soviet Union; it outlawed communism many months before the Ninth Inter-American Conference at Bogota. Only a handful—the percentage being considerably lower than in the United States—of Haitians have manifested any interest in communism other than as a philosophy of government with which informed presons should be familiar in comparison with other political ideologies.

That Haitians have considered and rejected communism as an answer to their economic, educational and other problems is all the more remarkable in the light of the depressed economic condition in Haiti. Until quite recently the average wage of a Haitian day laborer was one "gourde," the equivalent of 20 cents, for a ten-hour day. Even many of the Haitians were deprived of this miserable wage during the ill-fated attempt by the American government to raise rubber hastily from the cryptostegia plant during the war. Almost literally lifting his country's economy by its boot straps. President Dumarsais Estime has raised the average daily wage to 70 cents for an eight-hour day. Welcome, although somewhat belated, assistance has recently been given by the Export-Import Bank in a loan of $4,000,000 at 4 per cent interest to Haiti to develop the fertile Artibonite Valley.

Mr. Morrison, according to reports from well informed persons, took with him to Haiti the racial attitudes of his native Florida. The Haitians are an exceedingly proud and sensitive people who "offer friendship only to those who have shown they merit it," according to a distinguished and unprejudiced American who has long known and loved Haiti.

Proud of Independence

Haitians are proud of having won their own independence when, under the leadership of the brilliant Toussaint l'Ouverture, they smashed the pick of Napoleon's armies under General LeClerc early in the nineteenth century and gained their independence from France. Parenthetically, it was this revolt which crushed Napoleon's dream of a vast empire in the Western World and forced him to sell during Jefferson's administration the Louisiana Territory, upon which much of the greatness and wealth of the United States is founded. Ninety per cent of the rural population of Haiti own their own land, and that number is steadily being increased by the Estime administration, which is granting free title to land reclaimed by drainage and irrigation.

A few weeks ago the governments of Haiti and the United States signed an agreement under which the United States Air Force will assist in the training of Haitian flyers. Haiti has also retained one of New York's most enterprising public relations and advertising agencies to publicize its resources. This hardly resembles the attitude of anti-Americanism which Morrison charges.

Beginning late in 1949 and extending six months into 1950, Haiti will celebrate the bi-centennial of the founding of Port-au-Prince, its beautiful capital city. It is to be hoped that the State Department's justified concern over unrest in the Caribbean and South America will be allayed by an increase of understanding and assistance instead of the vicious distortion of writers like Morrison.

Haiti

BY EVADING ISSUE, YES:

Haitian Trainee Finds No Segregation Here

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
18e(4)

WASHINGTON (ANP)—"In my country, you hear much about segregation in the United States, but, oddly enough, I have experienced none since I have been here," remarked Georges Armand of Port-on-Prince, Haiti, after three weeks in this country. At the same time, however, he admitted that he had avoided places that might say, "We don't serve colored persons."

Jan-2-26-49

He is one of four trainees from three American republics who will study trades in industrial plants in this country. They have been awarded one-year Government scholarships under the Industrial Training Program of the Bureau of Apprenticeship in the U.S. Department of Labor.

The other three are Sargio Rodriquez of Panama, Luis Leano-Pulido and Miss Maria Majia, Porto of Columbia. The objectives of the training program were explained to the group during a special ceremony held at the Labor Department last Tuesday.

Armand will study automatic telephone at a plant in Chicago; Rodriquez, plumbing in Chicago; Pulido, electricity, in New York City, and Miss Porto, rayon textiles, at Painesville, Ohio.

The four have been studying the English language at Wilson Teachers College, and learning something about American Government, customs and traditions. After a week of orientation at the Labor Department, they will be sent to their assigned plants for training.

Jan-2-26-49

Explaining his statement on the racial question, Armand said in a private interview:

"We know the situation in this country and wherever we go, we all go together — and they say nothing if I am with the whites."

They have made no attempt to eat in any of the downtown restaurants or 'crash' the theatres, he added, but have visited Government buildings and have eaten in Government cafeterias. He is staying in International House here, where peoples of every nationality are made welcome.

HAITI AND SAN DOMINGO

When Papa Trujillo, President of San Domingo, thought that a revolutionary party was forming in Cuba to descend upon his capital and throw him out, he complained aloud until the revolutionists were arrested and put in the "jug."

Now that he feels his hide is safe, he is permitting his capital to be used as a base of operations against President Estime in Haiti.

The new program calls for an invasion of Haiti and the murder of its President within the next couple of months. Two countries so closely associated by blood and by location ought to get along better.

The State Department in Washington should use its good offices and, in addition, should call upon the Inter-American Conference to provide mediation.

HAITI

The voice was that of Haitian Colonel Astrel Roland, accused by the Haitian government a fortnight ago of heading a Dominican-backed plot against the regime. The coffee-colored colonel denied that there had been any conspiracy. He promised to return to Haiti. He also promised to restore the mulatto rule which Estime's blacks had supplanted.

Next night, the Haitian government broadcast a reply to "that unhonest, cowardly assassin." Haitian President Dumarsais Estime.

Fighting Words

The Dominican radio station Voz Dominicana has always had a big Haitian audience for its 8 o'clock Spanish music broadcast. One night last week, the station changed the program without notice. Instead of Spanish rhythms, startled Haitians heard a bland, firm voice calling for the overthrow of "that blood-thirsty, dishonest, cowardly assassin."

When two individuals are at odds, they sometimes refrain from calling each other names, but incite a third person to do the name-calling for them.

That is the present situation between Haiti and San Domingo, two little countries which occupy the island upon which Columbus first set foot when he came to the new world in 1492.

These two republics are almost entirely colored.

The revolution in Haiti, which followed our own revolution in '76, drove the white men out of the country. At that time, the whole island was known as San Domingo.

But, when freedom came as a result of the campaign of Touissant L'Ouverture, Dessalines, and Christophe, the three great men of San Domingo independence, the island was divided.

One part became Haiti with its rulers and its citizens largely those of unmixed blood. The mulattos and the mixed bloods became San Domingo.

San Domingo does not like Haiti. It does not say anything openly against its sister republic but it opens its doors Haitian rebels and gives them the use of radio stations to create trouble and unrest across the border.

natural Haitian, that degenerate criminal, that monster of unfilial sentiment, that anti-patriot." By his broadcast and by "seeking refuge in enemy territory," Roland had proved that he was a conspirator. But just for the record, the government quoted from incriminating correspondence it had found in Roland's secret files. What would Roland say to that?

At 2 p.m. next day, Roland said plenty —but not about the correspondence. "If the Dominicans are your enemies," he slyly demanded, "withdraw your ambassador and declare war." At 8 p.m., the Haitian government answered "that loathsome beast" by announcing that it had already recalled its ambassador. But Roland was hardly satisfied. The following afternoon he sneeringly challenged the Haitians: "I give you a rendezvous at the border, gentlemen, which I know you will not dare to keep, cowards that you are."

That did it. Two hours later, egged on by a wildly cheering crowd, Haiti's Chamber of Deputies met in extraordinary session at Port-au-Prince to "force the chicken hawk of the East to pull in his claws." The Deputies passed laws which 1) authorized $3,000,000 for national defense, 2) revived military service, 3) created a committee to investigate subversive activity by anyone over 16. The crowd yelled itself hoarse when Deputy Philippe Charlier cried: "We'll fight them with machetes and penknives if necessary. No Haitian is afraid of a Dominican even if they have destroyers and bombers."

U. S. Participation In Haiti Exposition Passed By House Unit

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The House Foreign Affairs Committee has reported favorably the resolution authorizing participation of the United States in the International Exposition for the Bicentennial of the Founding of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, this year.

The resolution, introduced by Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, was amended by the committee. Its passage as amended was recommended to the House. The amendment cut the appropriation for expenses of participation from $200,000 to $170,000.

Before the introduction of the resolution the House Foreign Affairs Committee had discussed in executive session on July 12 and 13 the desirability of United States participation in the exposition to be held in Port-au-Prince in December. Mr. Dawson introduced his joint resolution on July 13. The next day the committee voted unanimously in favor of the legislation.

The United States has already received through Joseph D. Charles, the Haitian Ambassador, an invitation to participate in the exposition. A committee to construct a building, however, was reserved pending approval by the Congress.

AUTHORIZATION

The resolution would authorize Unites States participation under a commissioner to be named by the President on recommendations of the Secretary of State. The commissioner will be generally responsible to the Secretary of State for performance of his duties.

The United States will have a permanent building, if arrangements are completed with Haiti for conveyace of necessary land. It is intended that following the exposition the building will be used for United States Government information and cultural programs in Haiti.

If the necessary site arrangements are not made, the United States will rent space for its participation. Authorizations are included in the resolution for both the erection of a building and the rental of space, if necessary.

Eight governments have already decided to construct buildings or pavilions at the exposition. These are Argentina, Cuba, France, Italy, Mexico, Syria, the Vatican, and Venezuela. Dollar equivalents are appropriations already reported to be authorized by various governments are: Argentina, $600,000; Cuba, $200,000; France, $170,000; Syria, $100,000; an Venezuela, $600,000.

According to the State Department, several Latin American governments, awaiting action by the United States, have held in abeyance decisions on whether to construct buildings for the exposition and as to the type of building to construct. In all, twenty-two countries have announced intention to participate in the exposition.

The committee reported that in its judgment it was entirely fitting that the United States should participate fully in the exposition marking the two hundreth anniversary of the Haitian capitol.

"This would manifest of the United States in the history and the future of a good neighbor," said the report.

The report said the committee reduced the authorization for expenses from $200,000, to $170,000 because it believed that this sum is adequate and will enable the United States to avail itself of a large opportunity to demonstrate its friendship with a neighboring republic and contribute to the success of the exposition which will exemplify the progress made by the Haitian people.

U. N. HAITI REPORT SETS POINT 4 PATH

Prescribes Detailed Remedies to Counter Inadequacy of Republic's Production

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 23—The United Nations made public today an exhaustive report on the Haitian economy as a demonstration of how it was prepared to tackle the problem of technical aid to underdeveloped countries.

Based on an intensive two-month survey by a team of United Nations experts, the report diagnoses the economic ills of the small West Indies republic and prescribes scores of ways in which the livelihood of Haiti's 3,000,000 inhabitants may be improved.

In a brief introduction to the report, Secretary General Trygve Lie explained that a request of the Haitian Government to the United Nations in 1947 had given the international organization its opportunity to make a "test case." This test, he said, was made with the help of the specialized agencies in the field of health, agriculture, education and finance. The findings, he added, might point the way for fuller efforts by the United Nations to assist the operations of President Truman's Point Four program for economic aid to backward areas.

Ten-Member Mission

The 327-page report was drawn up by a ten-member mission and prepared under the aegis of the Department of Economic Affairs.

The United Nations experts drew a dismal picture of an extremely mountainous semi-tropical country the size of Maryland trying to support a rapidly growing population on shrinking land resources.

While Haiti is plagued by particular ills—for example, by a high rate of parasitic infections, malaria and tuberculosis—the experts noted that many of the problems "Haiti has in common with other underdeveloped countries."

The report called for the reorganization of Haitian agriculture as a "pressing national enterprise" and proposed twenty-six suggestions for aiding its development. These included promotion of agricultural research and experimentation, reforestation to prevent floods, creation of a rural credit service, new irrigation plans, establishment of cacao plantations and a long list of other high-priority projects for soil conservation.

Haiti's marine fisheries, the United Nations mission found, are yielding "considerably less than their potential" and failing, as in the case of agriculture, to meet the demands of domestic consumption. The report proposed that Haiti's lakes, marshes and shallow lagoons be used for fish culture.

Little Manufacturing

Manufacturing and mining, the survey found, are little developed. The report recommended expansion of domestic processing of native products such as sugar, vegetable oil, cocoa and fruits, cotton and fibers.

They recommended further that surveys be carried out to determine the possibilities of mining lignite, the availability of quartz deposits and the location of potential hydroelectric resources.

One suggestion by the experts was that consideration also be given to the possibilities of converting the energy of winds into power for industrial use.

In the field of public finance, the mission came up with twenty separate suggestions, including a proposal for reforming the public administration by creating an effective civil service system.

The report recommended more schools, more teachers and more books as well as a revised school curriculum. In analyzing public health needs, it strongly recommended the setting up of an anti-yaws program, at an estimated cost of between $2,500,000 and $2,700,000.

By George S. Schuyler

The New West Indies

18e(4)

Jamaica Is Plagued By an Unbalanced Economy, Few Jobs

Courier, Sat. 12-17-49

Of the nearly 1,400,000 Jamaicans, some 550,000 are supposed to be gainfully employed, about 240,000 of these are engaged in agriculture and the remainder in manufacture, utilities, construction, transportation, communication, commerce, domestic and service work and minor industries.

As elsewhere in agricultural countries, it is unlikely that agriculture can absorb any more workers, and the present slow rate of industrial development cannot possibly provide adequate work for the partly employed and unemployed.

* * *

IF INDUSTRILIZATION does not expand greatly and swiftly, it is difficult to see how there can be any solution to the problem of chronic unemploymnt. This is especially true since there is far less demand in the United States for Jamaican contract laborers than during World War II.

Par

Manufacturing and minor industries do not employ more than a maximum of 100,000, a number about equal to that of domestic and service workers. Unemployment relief, a permanent necessity, is given to about 50,000 persons, mostly in the form of "made" work, similar to the WPA projects in the U. S. under the New Deal. It costs about 200,000 pounds a year.

Sugar work is seasonal, public works are casual, the tourist season is by no means year-around, so it is estimated that in all times only about one employable Jamaican in three is working.

In Kingston and lower St. Andrew it is said that three out of five are jobless. As one leader remarked, the unemployment situation "couldn't be worse. It is extremely severe."

* * *

AS IN EVERY other place, the Jamaican cost of living has skyrocketed in the past decade and is double what it was in 1939. Prices of clothing have advanced four times in the same period. Many dietary staples like salt fish which have to be imported are subject to heavy customs tax.

Far more than half of the income of the colony is derived from customs imports and internal revenue, with less than a quarter coming from direct taxation. With very little industry to tax, the Government must be supported largely from sources which increase the cost of living.

This also necessarily limits the budget for education and social services of various kinds. It is not surprising that, in the words of one politician, "the people eat worse than in Barbados."

The volume of savings is inadequate, considerable savings are tied up in foreign banks and insurance companies, and the middle class is living far beyond its means. The average Jamaican after paying for food, rent and clothing has nothing for recreation and next to nothing for an emergency.

With such tremendous job competition, large chronic unemployment and high cost of mere existence, low wages are the rule. A wage is regarded good, if equivalent to $25 or $30 a week in the U. S.

* * *

AN UNSKILLED WORKER can expect to get around $10 a week, and a technician with a salary of $60 a week is exceptional. A domestic servant is likely to get anywhere from ten to twelve shillings a week and female laborers from fourteen to twenty-four.

Dockers, working steadily sometimes make as high as $50 a week, but there are many days when there are no ships in port and nothing to load or unload. Some domestics working for the pittance mentioned above do not have lodging or food supplied.

Nevertheless, Jamaica's Central Bureau of Statistics in its report on the economic prospect finds it reassuring, considering the period 1939-1948. The local economy is said to be "reaching a stable level of activity with real expansion assured in the future."

The island's income which was $81,200,000 in 1939, jumped to $162,000,000 in 1943 and broke all records in 1947 when it soared to $280,000,000. Sugar production and export rose with twenty-four factories having a total capacity of 300,000 tons, produced 118,000 tons in 1939, but close to 230,000 tons in 1949, with the United Kingdom agreeing to purchase full production up to 1952.

It is reported also that dairy and livestock industries have grown noticeably and coffee, cocoa, cocoanut citrus fruit and tomato crops are being expanded. Influx of some foreign capital plus increased enterprise has caused considerable rise in industrialization.

* * *

THERE IS A general realization that a prosperous economy is dependent upon a sharp rise in the growth of secondary industries. A number of new industries are being planned, and already a considerable variety of commodities are being manufactured in Jamaica.

Nevertheless, imports are still exceeding exports, and balancing the budget depends upon tourists and the money brought in by members of the Forces and agricultural workers employed in the United States. One hears everywhere the complaint that taxes are burdensome. As one Jamaican remarked, "Every five minutes somebody is at the door."

Negroes and colored people constitute the majority of Jamaica's physicians, dentists, lawyers and civil servents, but they are so slow about or indifferent to starting small businesses that it might be said they are not doing so. Of course Negroes are not absent from the field of business enterprise.

Arthur Hendricks is prominent in home furnishings, R. E. McGregor in citrus packing, Vincent Bennet as manufacturing chemist, Lewis Kelley and Sons in soft drinks and rum, there is a large colored insurance company, and many Negroes and colored folk are in the businesses of drugs, electrical supplies, hardware and garages.

But Jews and Syrians dominate dry goods, Chinese control groceries, and seemingly about four out of five Indians own big businesses.

* * *

PUBLIC OPINION IS a Negro-owned weekly with 5,000 circulation. Established in 1937, and operated as a daily in 1943-'46, it is edited by Claude McAllister Robinson.

Evon Blake, an energetic Negro newsman, publishes Spotlight, a brisk news magazine on the order of Time and Newsweek.

Jamaica's big daily, The Daily Gleaner, while white-owned, is completely operated by Negroes in editorial and mechanical capacities. Its associate editor is the capable and genial T. E. Sealy. Its circulation is 40,000. There ar other dailies, weeklies and monthlies, all of which have mostly Negro staffs.

One thing that has been helpful in aiding colored Jamaicans to meet the high cost of living and the job shortage has been the large number who have been integrated into Government offices in the past decade.

There was never a time when there were not some colored people in these jobs, but today the offices fairly swarm with dark clerks and officials in all grades.

Where whites once dominated colored folk are now ruling the roost, even in many policy-making positions.

* * *

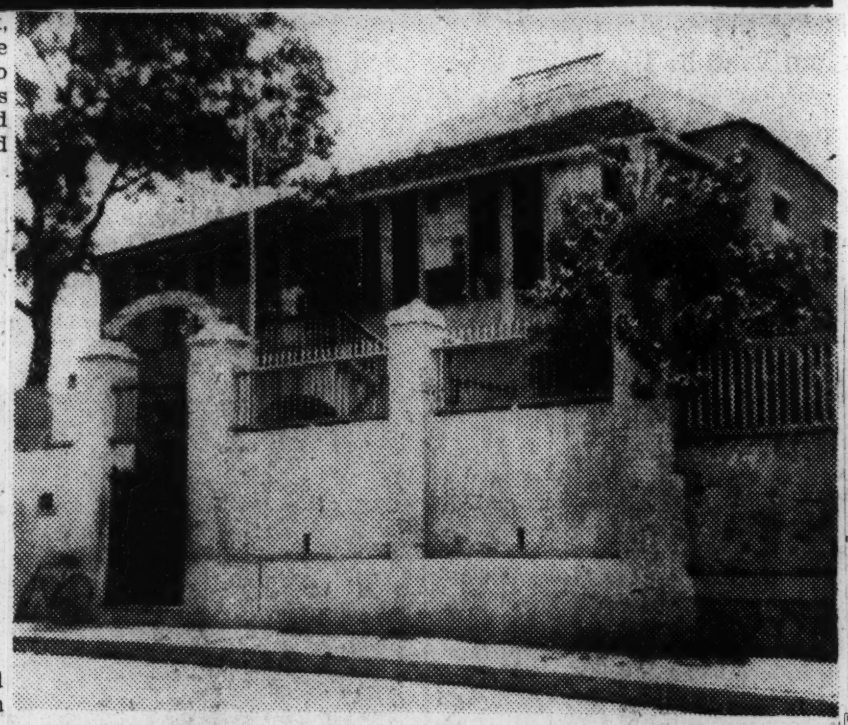
WHAT IS EVEN more interesting is that whereas years ago most of the native Government employes were light-colored, today the blacks are well represented. Not only are they in white collar subordinate jobs, but in many instances they are heads of departments.

This and other factors such as the rise of labor unionism and universal suffrage leading to a larger measure of political influence on the part of the darker element have tended to minimize the former conflict between the colored and the blacks.

It has not disappeared by any means, but it is far less manner of means, but it is far less than anybody would have imagined. In the island-nation it would be within such a short time. Increasing education of the blacks and the gradual closing of the cultural gap between the two classes has also helped.

It is difficult to state exactly the prepotent cause of the change, but in any event it is a most happy one which augurs well for the future of Jamaica.

Other developments in labor, agriculture and politics must certainly bring about great improvements in the future.



Union Hall—This attractive building is headquarters for the labor union headed by the fiery Bustamente, West Indies labor leader and politico. Much of the progress made by West Indies workers during recent years is due to the leadership of Mr. Bustamente.

A West Indies University

Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, recently announced that there is to be erected in Jamaica a college and hospital which will provide a cultural center for the 1,000,000 square miles and the six races of the British West Indies. What is to be called the West Indies University College has just received its royal charter. It will have a site of 670 acres, six miles outside of Kingston and at the foot of the 7,000-foot high Blue Mountains. Architects are working on building plans, and the capital cost of about $6 million will be borne by taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

The British West Indies have long been lacking in facilities for higher education. The new university will be planned to care eventually for 1,500 students, and a 500-bed teaching hospital will be built near the university site. Both institutions are meant to meet the urgent need for doctors, scientists, trained legislators and administrators in the island colonies. It seems certain that the development of the university will have a deep and far-reaching effect on the future of the British West Indies, which in various ways have been suffering labor unrest and economic difficulties.

The West Indies University College will be financed under Britain's Colonial Development and Welfare act of 1940. The institution will be an ambitious example of the nation's determination to aid intelligently, with funds established by the act, the less prosperous parts of the Commonwealth. Jamaica's magnificent natural beauty has remained little changed since British sea power won the island in 1655. The building of what Mr. Creech Jones calls "a university able to take its place among the great cultural foundations of the world" should prove a long step toward a new day, not only for Jamaica, but for the whole Caribbean area of the British Commonwealth.

College Granted British Charter

(NEW YORK —(NNPA)— The British Information Service disclosed last week that King George of England has granted a royal charter to the University College of the West Indies and Jamaica and has appointed Princess Alice to be its first Chancellor.

The College started work last year and is at present in temporary buildings, the announcement said. It is situated near Kingston and is designed to serve all the British West Indies. The capital cost is being paid for by the British Government, and the recurrent cost by the West Indian Governments.

The medical faculty started teaching last October, with 30 students, and the staff of the college includes men and women from all over the Commonwealth, including several West Indians, the British Information Services said.

The college will prepare its students for degrees of the University of London but will later be an independent university granting its own degrees. Plans call for building the student body to 700 students and then a gradual buildup of the student body to between 1,000 and 2,000 students, the announcement said.

The British agency said the school hopes to build up "close and cordial" relations with schools in the United States.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

JAMAICA'S suspension of all imports from dollar areas shows how England is proceeding to carry her West Indian colonies down with her. U. S. goods are better and cheaper than British goods, but the West Indians cannot buy them because the "Mother Country" will not permit it. So they must pay more for what they need, which is a good economic argument for Caribbean independence.

TRAVELING about Latin America one is struck by the all-white personnel of the overwhelming majority of the American consulates and embassies. The colored citizen visiting them is invariably received with every courtesy, no matter from what part of the country the U. S. representatives come, but he rarely sees a dark face behind a desk. The embassy in Haiti is a notable exception. There one finds a clerk and an agricultural attache. Here's something for us to tackle.

Jamaica

Writer Claims Jamaica On Verge Of Open Rebellion

Memphis World

Memphis Tenn.

Bustamante Charges Political Opponents With Plot On Life

1949

Jn. 4-8-49

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Jamaica is on the verge of blowing up into a rebellion as the general elections draw near. Short lived riots are breaking out between the People's National party and Jamaica Labour party factions.

Bustamante, leader of the JLP this week charged some of his political opponents with plotting to slay him, his general secretary, Mayor L. Newland and a woman First Ward — (A) Fulton County supporter, Madam Rose Leon, who lost to PNP's Ken Hill in the municipal elections in '47.

Governor Sir John Huggins has been ordered by Bustamante to call an emergency meeting of Executive Council for the purpose of banning, public meetings, assemblies and the movements of politicians in general.

TRENCH TOWN TROUBLE

Trouble began in Trench Town area Monday when Bustamante and other officials opened a block of newly erected modern tenements built by the government for the city's homeless. While there, Councillors Ken Hill and Iris King of the PNP arrived. They said they were invited by housing officials.

Mere sight of them got the thousands of Bustamante followers milling about feverishly. And while the councillors attempted to shoulder their way to the platform, the crowd pelted them with earth and deliberately poured handfuls into the hair of Mrs. King. Bustamante saved them when he sprang from the platform, bawled to the crowd not to molest them, elbowed his way through the multitude and pulled them on to the platform.

Police had to escort the PNP councillors away. But about five of their followers were hurt and treated at the Kingston public hospital. Among them was diehard Gladstone Evans a burly defiant heavyweight.

Jn-4-8-49

The following day, the PNP pioneer gang struck back. At dawn they attempted to march on Busta's Duke street office but were stemmed by police.

At day-break the armed men hustled down to Hanover street headquarters of Madama Leon's cosmetic and perfume factory. They attempted to charge but police on the alert formed a cordon around the premises. Madam Leon was telephoned advising her at home not to come down to the factory.

Later on Bustamante's group gathered armed. The pioneers dribbled away on the arrival of police, but came together again, marched on the municipal offices, broke through the gate after pushing the gatemen aside, rushed into Mayor Newland's parlor in search of him, through the Town Clerk's office and others—even into the lavatories. But they did not find Bustamante and the mayor.

They went away with vengeance in their hearts.

Liberia Denies Plot Against Editor's Life; Showdown Expected Soon

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—Liberian officials here have categorically denied widely circulated rumors that its government is practicing press suppression in moving to deport C. Frederick Taylor, editor of the African Nationalist, from Liberia. These officials charge that Mr. Taylor has been found to have indulged in overt acts of subversion against the interests of Liberia and has, by these acts and by letters to which his name is alleged to have been signed, renounced his naturalization contract.

This international controversy, started when Editor Taylor charged that the effort to denationalize him constituted violation of press freedom, has reached significant proportions because the allegations of the Liberian editor would, if proven true, reflect on the government of Liberia.

Information reaching this country through partisans of Editor Taylor's cause indicates that the Liberian journalist was denationalized, by direction of the legislature and without court trial, on the basis of articles in his paper criticizing President W. V. S. Tubman and opposing the actions of the Liberian legislature and that he is to be deported for his opposition.

The government's story of the facts, as revealed to The Courier here by a member of the legislature, Congressman William R. Tolbert, now touring this country, and by Ambassador to the U. S., Hon. C. B. D. King, indicates reasons entirely different from those claimed by Mr. Taylor.

In his State of the Union message before the opening session of the legislature in Monrovia last November, President Tubman asked the legislature to authorize the deportation of Editor Taylor on specific charges of subversive activity. This speech, made available to The Courier, contained no reference to either the editor's attacks on the President or his opposition to the Government's policies.

Instead, it confined itself to two specific letters written by the editor and containing what the Government considered seditious statements. In President Tubman's speech to the legislature, he made the following points against the editor:

1. Mr. Taylor, a native of the British West Indies had become a naturalized citizen of Liberia because the Government was unaware of the fact that he was a fugitive from a British colony at the time he was granted citizenship.

2. He had been convicted previously of seditious libel and had been imprisoned several years ago as a result.

3. He had been convicted, some time before, of blackmail and his paper had been, at that time, banned.

4. He had written a letter dated, Feb., 1942, to a British consul in which he offered his services to the British Commonwealth for the purpose of maintaining "a steady and consistent" system of British propaganda through our paper" if the British would give him "some assistance financially." In this letter, quoted, by Mr. Tubman, in its entirety, Mr. Taylor allegedly wrote that he was dissatisfied with his efforts to "reform" the Liberian Government and said: "I am now convinced that, as a British born subject, I would be of better service to the British Commonwealth of Nations were I to assist in the work of printing and publishing such propaganda . . ." Mr. Taylor suggested to the British that he be used in "either Sierra Leone, Gold Coast or Nigeria." Mr. Tubman told the legislature that the executive considers such a letter "a renunciation of allegiance to the Liberian Government in favor of another State."

5. He had written a letter to a friend in the United States in which, said Mr. Tubman, "he seeks to subvert and ridicule the Government of Liberia and its people, and to induce people from other parts to come over, along carefully planned lines, and assume control and power." The complete text of this letter, written to a Mr. Ahmed, was also included in the President's manuscript. Some of the pertinent statements by Taylor are quoted as follows: "What we want is a half million colored Americans mixed with a liberal sprinkling of West Indians and Africans from other parts of the world. That will change the tide because it would give us political power, by which we could shape the course of affairs here to the requirements of modern civilization . . . Let me know if you find it possible to get lined up with organizations in the State, who are sponsoring a Back-to-Africa program.

"Get me in touch and together we could work to bring about a steady stream of immigration month by month until we have a sufficient number to swing political power in our favor." This letter, according to the President, ended as follows: "Yours for the cause of immigration along quietly planned lines (signed) C. Frederick Taylor."

Immediately after completion of the reading of this letter, President Tubman made his recommendation to the legislature in the following language.

"In these grave circumstances, I most strongly recommend, in the interest of the safety of the State which is the highest law, that since you have not, by law, conferred on the courts the power to denaturalize, you will by joint resolution declare C. Frederick Taylor as having renounced his allegiance to the Liberian Government and as a dangerous and unsafe person to reside in the country and authorize the executive to have him deported herefrom."

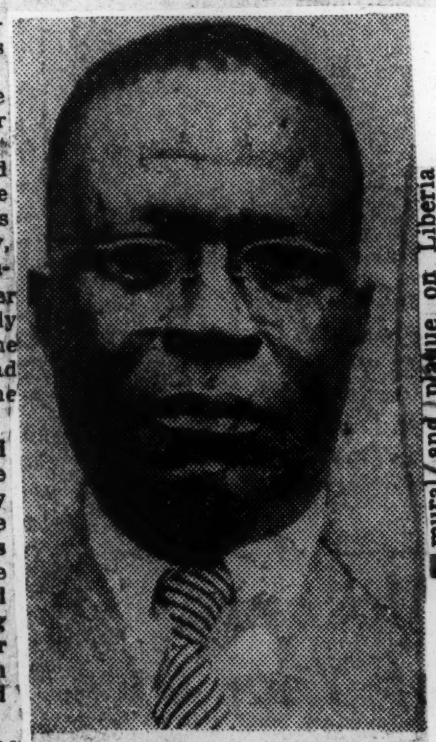
The president's manuscript makes no reference to journalistic attacks Taylor allegedly made upon the president and in opposition to the Government's policy. Presumably, Taylor's denationalization and deportation by legislative authority resulted from the fact that the courts of Liberia are not authorized to proceed on such charges as those made by the president.

The Liberian officials here, one of which, Mr. King, is a former president of the Republic, point out that Taylor was not charged with treason, in which case he would have been tried in the courts and subjected to the death penalty, if convicted. Instead, his citizenship, granted him under a transfer of allegiance contract, was simply withdrawn on the grounds that he had violated this contract and had renounced his allegiance to the country.

Both Congressman Tolbert and Minister King deny that the Government of Liberia has any plan to take Taylor's life as the latter has charged. Taylor is reported to have claimed that the Government will arrest him, and in the process of transporting him from one place to another in Liberia, will simply kill him and bury him in some secluded spot.

Said Minister King: "That would bring us to shame before world opinion and would martyr a man who is manifestly conducting a campaign of subversion while in our country . . . We would not make that mistake."

The Liberian officials point out that throughout its long history the British Commonwealth has been unenthusiastic about the success of the Liberian experiment an that conspiracies of a Liberian citizen with British consuls could not be tolerated in the interest of the Republic.



FREDERICK TAYLOR
... charges denied

Flag Day In Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—The people of Liberia observed August 24 as Flag Day in commemoration of the first Liberian flag designed by Hilary Teage, the nation's first secretary of state and the editor of the nation's first newspaper, The African Luminary.

Citizens also observed Children's Day in Liberia. Combined programs for the big day included talks and a parade. A scheduled sports program in Monrovia was postponed because of inclement weather. Other features of the day included the ground-breaking exercises for two public buildings, the Capitol and the

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Liberian Independence Marked by Unveilings

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—Liberia celebrated its 103rd Independence Day, on July 26, with unveiling of the bust of Abraham Lincoln and the unveiling of

Law Courts.

Jacob Browne and Dr. Doris Banks Henries spoke at the Monrovia program. More than 5,000 school children paraded in a gala festival.

President William V. S. Tubman headed the list of speakers at the exercises. Benjamin Freeman, speaker of the house, and Anthony Barclay, acting chief justice of Liberia, gave remarks, and Bishop Bravid Harris, Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bishop Willis J. King, Methodist Episcopal Church, offered prayers. Bishop Carey Gibbs, AME Church, pronounced the benediction.

Puerto Ricans to Back O'Dwyer, Woman Mayor of San Juan Says

Visitor Deplores Influence of 'Foreign Ideology'—Hails Mayor's Aid to Group

Mrs. Felisa Rincon de Gautier, first woman mayor of San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico, predicted here yesterday that most Puerto Ricans living in New York would vote for the re-election of Mayor O'Dwyer, despite a general belief that Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party candidate, would attract most of the Puerto Rican vote.

"By perusing the issues of the election," she said in an interview at the Plaza Hotel, "I found that my Puerto Rican constituents were being misled by individuals of an ideology foreign to us and contrary to our principles of democracy.

"I felt it was my duty, as a citizen of this great democracy and a good Puerto Rican, to help in any way possible to dissuade my countrymen of this ideology and to assist those who, I feel, are real friends and champions of our democratic form of government, among whom I count the Hon. William O'Dwyer."

Mrs. de Gautier declared that the campaign was "vitally important," because its final result would have "great bearing on the progress of the great task started by Mayor O'Dwyer for the benefit of all New Yorkers, among whom are counted a great number of my fellow Puerto Ricans."

Repays Visit by O'Dwyer

Mrs. de Gautier came to New York on Nov. 1, repaying a visit made to Puerto Rico last year by Mayor O'Dwyer. She will undergo a medical check-up today and plans to return to Puerto Rico tomorrow.

She is the wife of Jenaro A. de Gautier, assistant to the Attorney General of Puerto Rico. She has been active in civic work in Puerto Rico since 1913. She was appointed Mayor of San Juan in 1946 and elected to the post last year. During her administration as Mayor she has started housing and hospital reforms in San Juan.

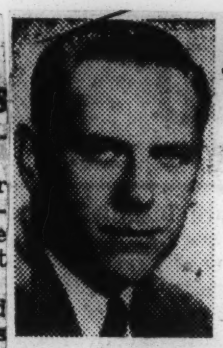
Mrs. de Gautier recently received the Pan American Medal for United America at the fourth Inter-American Congress of Municipal History at Buenos Aires. The medal was awarded in the name of the Cuban Government for outstanding work in inter-American relations.

Today she will be guest of honor at a tea given by the Spanish Department of Barnard College in the college's Spanish Club room at 4 P. M.

Mrs. de Gautier is accompanied on her visit by her sister, Miss Josefina Rincon Marrero, secretary to the City Commission of San Juan.

Mrs. Felisa Rincon de Gautier, Mayor of San Juan.

The New York Times



BOB CONSIDINE

Puerto Rico Pulls Itself Up

SAN JUAN, P. R.—This lush and remarkable island, whose economic symbols range from some of the world's sorriest slums to the superb new Caribe Hilton Hotel, is making a dramatic effort to lift itself by its bootstraps.

The island is achieving the impossible by defying both gravity and pessimism.

"Operation bootstrap," the code name of the efforts being made by the Puerto Rican Industrial Development Company, is almost an unique adventure in this day of looking to Washington for handouts.

Started in 1942 by the present Governor of the Island, a big, burly former New York World reporter named Luis Munoz Marin, and run by a brilliant Puerto Rican named Teodoro T. Moscoso, the development company is turning a drowsy sugar-patch into a thriving scene of multiple industries.

The company, backed by $20,000,000 raised mainly from private Puerto Rican interests, has attracted 54 new industries to the island in the past few years. The two million people of the island, for the first time, could now survive a blight on what was always their central source of income—sugar.

During his visit to the White House shortly after he became the first elected Puerto Rican Governor of the Island, Munoz stunned the President by not asking for Government funds to further the development of the land.

Instead, he asked Mr. Truman what Puerto Rico could do to help the rest of the U. S. along a little.

AND TO REACH further into the realm of modern miracles, Washington has sent an investigatory body to Puerto Rico to study how the island is battling itself back into the black ink after so many years of hapless dependency. We're hoping to learn something from the Puerto Ricans.

If you can prove to the satisfaction of the PRIDC that you want to locate a new business in the island—and one which does not hurt any existing business here—the Government of Puerto Rico will let you go tax-free for the first 15 years of your activity.

In some cases, the development company will pay for all of or part of the erection of new plants and other facilities. This gesture varies.

At first, the PRIDC provided 80 percent and the newcomer 20 percent of the cost of setting himself up in business. Now, most of the deals are on a 50-50 basis, but there are exceptions.

PRIDC, for instance, put up the entire $6,500,000 to build the Caribe Hilton, and asked the Hilton people to supply only the silverware and linens—and, of course, the priceless know-how. There is a great thirst in Puerto Rico for the latter.

Electronic plants, textile mills, shoe factories and a host of other businesses have flocked to Puerto Rico. Ed Gardiner and his "Duffy's Tavern" group have set up residence and will enjoy tax benefits as soon as he begins making motion pictures in island studios.

SLOWLY, SURELY, the economy of the entire island is being raised. Uncle Sam's adopted nephew is growing up to be a pretty sturdy lad.

About 75,000 Puerto Ricans still live in slums which can hardly be described without affecting the appetite. Their condition of life is being warred upon, however, by what might be the largest public housing development in the world—the current building of thousands of houses which will sell for $3,990, another PRIDC achievement.

Puerto Rico slept and dawdled under five decades of Washington-appointed Governors, most of whom were disgruntled plum-seekers who believed they deserved more prestige from their contributions to presidential campaign funds.

But the tide turned with the appointment of Jesus T. Pinero in 1941, the first native to hold the job, and it began to sprint under the leadership of Munoz and Moscoso.

The island's trade with the mainland has now risen to more than half a billion dollars a year. To critics of its taxless lures it simply points to the activities of several Southern States, which offer similar inducements.

The people are proud of this successful fight for a place in U. S. affairs, and they can't understand why mainland people continue to think only of crowded Harlem slums, filled with dole-taking Puerto Rican immigrants, whenever Puerto Rico is mentioned.

Puerto Ricans are doing big and important things at home, and doing them honestly and with a courage and foresight that enriches the American heritage.

BOB CONSIDINE

Puerto Rico's Biggest Booster

SAN JUAN, P. R.—There has been a little criticism here and there of Ed Gardner, and his regular staff, for making Puerto Rico their home and base of future operations in radio and motion pictures.

There was one report that the FBI was investigating gravel-throated Eddie, on a charge that he and his company are in Puerto Rico on some mysterious kind of tax dodge.

That's not true. Gardner is an industry as well as an ornament within radio. He has a pay roll of $7,000 a week, long-term contracts, plans for the building of a motion picture studio in Puerto Rico, relations with half a dozen unions and all the other abracadabra that goes with a well-deserved success.

AS SUCH, he was invited to come to Puerto Rico to live and operate. The invitation was extended by the Puerto Rican Industrial Development Co., a $22,000,000 organization sponsored by the Government of Puerto Rico to raise the economy of this once-sadly-dependent island by bringing new and different businesses and industries to the country.

He continues to pay U. S. taxes (as well as Puerto Rican) that would bring a pallor to the cheeks of a Rockefeller.

When he makes a picture in Puerto Rico, provided he spends at least $300,000 on it, he will become eligible for certain tax dispensations which the Puerto Rican Government has already extended to 54 mainland industries which have come to the island, and which it would like to extend to 5,000 more. This is the dispensation: A 15-year tax moratium on new-company income.

Other companies and individuals have received more inducements to come to San Juan than has Gardner.

The Government, which backs the PRIDC, has gone as far to build complete plants into which mainlanders can move with their know-how, shop superintendents, etc. In this, the Puerto Rican Government has followed the pattern of several municipalities and Southern States—which offer similar lures to tax-ridden Northern businesses and, in the past at least, used to speak sub rosa of "cheap labor."

Gardner is pretty frank about his reasons for moving to San

Juan from Hollywood. He is a fellow who came up the hard way in the recent years of what amounts to confiscatory taxes, in his bracket.

HE LABORED as a writer, advertising man, gag-man, director and producer of such shows as Bob Ripley's "Believe It or Not" and the "Lux Theater," and rewrote Deems Taylor, more or less. His income bought coffee and cake.

Then he crated, partly by accident, the characters of "Archie," a Brooklyn mugg-bartender, and out of that came one of radio's top shows and a still thoroughly unexplored movie theme.

He can't make his pictures in Hollywood and clear a quarter. In Puerto Rico he can. What's wrong with that, when at the same time he is making money for Puerto Ricans and bringing new income to a land which—until recently—needed U. S. aid because its economy rose and fell on the health or sickness of its sugar cane?

The fellow spreads it around, but real good. In his short stay in San Juan he has spent, for instance, $18,000 at a local hotel—putting up visiting guest stars. Those stars, in turn, have stimulated a certain amount of tourist business. And even a certain amount of business helps Puerto Rico.

WHAT GARDNER will do eventually is being done, a thousand-fold, every day by others. Hollywood companies that make pictures abroad, and spend it there, are not subject to U. S. taxes. Neither are tens of thousands of individual American citizens who work abroad.

Gardner differs from these in that he is helping a U. S. territory, and its people, as well as paying full U. S. taxes on the radio show which he produces here and which is being paid for on the mainland.

Gardner is the most enthusiastic Chamber of Commerce man (Puerto Rico Division), I've met on the island. He swears it's a section of the U. S. with a limitless future.

The other day, with both his Hollywood and New York ulcers fortified by a nice layer of milk, he lolled back on his boat "Lucky Star"—as we headed for St. John's in the Virgin Islands—and he meant it when he looked up at the blue skies and mused, in his best Brooklynese, "It's better 'n a sharp stick in de eye."

Puerto Rico Installs First Elected Chief

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—(AP) Luis Munoz Marin took the oath of office yesterday as the first elected Governor of Puerto Rico.

President Truman, in a message read during the ceremonies, described Munoz Marin's inauguration as "a further important step along the road to complete self-government which is the ideal and goal of American policy toward all our territorial areas."

Chief Justice Angel de Jesus, of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court, administered the oath. Munoz Marin succeeded Gov. Jesus T. Pinero, a Presidential appointee.

Long a dominant political figure here, Munoz Marin was elected by the island's voters last Nov. 2. He was the candidate of the Popular Democratic Party, which has pledged itself to ask the U. S. Congress to give Puerto Ricans the opportunity to decide their own political status when the island's economy becomes self-sustaining. The defeated candidates were Martin Travieso, of the Statehood Party, and Francisco M. Susoni, of Independence Party.

In his inaugural speech the new governor called for a great productive effort and expressed confidence in the ability of the Puerto Rican people to solve their problems.

PUERTO RICO SEEKS REBUKE TO LATINS

Senate Tells Americas to Keep Hands Off Relations With U. S.—House Action Due

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 15—The Puerto Rican Senate, ending its annual session early this morning, passed unanimously and without discussion a resolution supplementing the Monroe Doctrine with the "Munoz Doctrine" warning Latin-American nations to keep their hands off Puerto Rico's relations with the United States. The House is expected to take similar action tomorrow.

The resolution, which told the Latin Americas to let Puerto Rico make its own decisions the question of its future relationship to the United States, rebuked the recent Havana Conference of Thirteen Latin-American Nations on dependent territories for including Puerto Rico as a colonial problem. It censured the conference's willingness to hear Puerto Rican independence leaders after the Puerto Rican people had "overwhelmingly repudiated" independence in last Nomebre's and preceding elections. The resolution emphasizes Puerto Ricans are American citizens and "enjoy all the liberties of the most fundamental characters of humanity," points out that Puerto Rico functions democratically under representative government, elects officials, including the Governor, and is today and has been for half a century engaged in raising living standards by development of agricultural industrial resources.

It concludes wit ha statement that Puerto Rican are aware that whenever they express, thruogh democratic process, their desire to separate from the United States, Congress will immediately grant that request. In this regard, legislators undoubtedly had in mind the recent statement of J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, that the United States would give Puerto Rico independence at any time the Puerto Rican electorate favored it. The island is under the Interior Department's jurisdiction.

In the last elections the Independence party received about 10 per cent of the total vote. But what shocked Puerto Rico was the fact that the conference listened to spokesmen of the discredited Puerto Rican Nationalist party, which advocates direct action, including violence and assassination, to drive out the "Yankee invader."

The Nationalist party president, Pedro Albizu Campos, and seven associates served long terms in Atlanta Federal Prison for conspiracy to overthrow by force the American Government of Puerto Rico. The Nationalists had no ticket in the last elections and presented a slate once, in 1932. They received less than 2 per cent of the total vote.

Because the resolution embodies the thinking of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, it is known here as the Munoz Doctrine.

Puerto Ricans in Fiesta Array Install First Elected Governor

120,000 at Inaugural of Luis Munoz Marin; Truman Is Represented

By Ruth Gruber

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 2.—Luis Munoz Marin was inaugurated today as the first elected Governor in the history of this island territory of the United States before a thrilled and cheering throng of more than 120,000 persons.

President Truman was represented by Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, who read a message from the President in which he described Mr. Munoz Marin's inauguration as "a further important step along the road to complete self-government, which is the ideal and goal of American policy toward all our territorial areas."

In his inaugural speech Mr. Munoz Marin said: "With or without an oath, the forces of my conscience have fought to make my life an oath of service to my people. The great masses owe it to themselves to take this oath—that every living being better the nobility of spirit that animates it, that every hand serve better the land that it cultivates. . . . Thus the people of Puerto Rico may within the smallness of their territory realize the greatness of their destiny."

He hit out against nationalism and colonialism, saying: "There are two truths that I seem to see clearly. One is that colonialism is obsolete and is disappearing with relative speed from the face of the earth. The other is that a narrow nationalistic spirit is obsolescent and is disappearing with dangerous slowness from the face of the earth."

Touching on the problem of survival in the atomic age, he said: "Neither socialism, nor capitalism, nor communism, nor nationalism are forces comparable to the tremendous and ineluctable force of atomic energy. Only Christianity in its practical sense of human equality is a force of the spirit that can contend with the material atomic force."

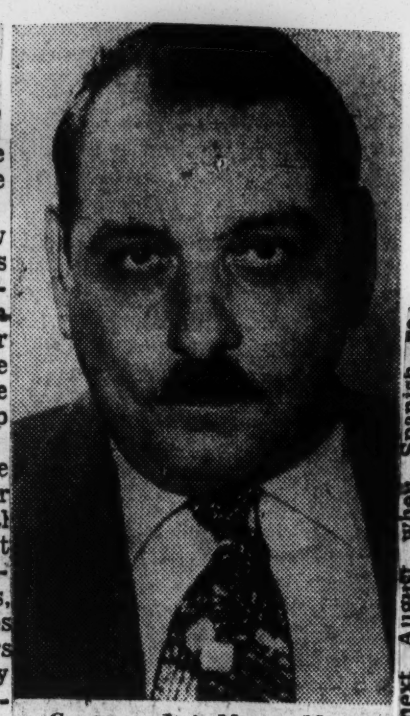
The inaugural ceremony drew the greatest crowd in the capital's history, many thousands of barefooted agricultural workers from the hinterlands coming here for the first time in their lives. The ceremony lasted for six hours, the largest part of which was taken up with a military and civil parade.

About 10,000 members of the United States Army, Navy and Air Force and Puerto Rican National Guard in full fighting equipment led off the parade. Past the reviewing stand went the troops, tanks and artillery, while planes droned overhead. The spectators cheered wildly when military bands played Puerto Rico's unofficial national anthem, "La Borinquena."

Then came the civil part of the parade, containing many realistic floats depicting the island's progress since Mr. Munoz Marin's Popular Democratic party came to power in 1940. For instance, one float showed an old wooden shack in a rural section and behind it a pink stucco modern home of the new era. Several floats were of children in rural schools, lunch [illegible], nurseries and free milk sta[illegible].

There were also 10,000 delegates from seventy-seven municipalities, carrying banners praising the Governor, each locality with its orchestra, to which the marchers sang and danced.

Mr. Munoz Marin, who is fifty years old, was elected last Nov. 2 under provisions of legislation passed by Congress in 1947 and signed by President Truman. He succeeeded Jesus T. Pinero, the last Governor to be appointed by the President of the United States. Mr. Pinero was also praised today in a message from President Truman and was warmly applauded by the spectators.



Governor Luis Munoz Marin

MIGRANTS' MISERY CHARGED TO BIAS

Puerto Ricans Here Ostracized, Economically Suppressed, Conference Is Told

Social ostracism and economic discrimination were held responsible yesterday for crime and poverty among the 200,000 Puerto Rican migrants in New York, by speakers at a conference held at the New York Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street.

The conference was sponsored by the inter-group relations committee of the society to discuss problems of Puerto Rican life both here and in Puerto Rico. It was attended by experts on Puerto Rican government and members of New York City departments concerned with education, health, employment, housing and youth problems.

"The Puerto Ricans," said Edwin J. Lucas, executive director of the Society for Prevention of Crime and chairman of the panel on youth problems, "have been consigned to a social graveyard through segregation, ostracism and economic discrimination.

"Without this explanation the sensational stories that we read of crime and delinquency among Puerto Ricans would tend to stigmatize them as more criminalistic than other groups. With this explanation they are cast in the role of exiles."

Speakers said 90 per cent of the Puerto Rican migrants to this country settle in New York City. This influx should be met with tolerance and helpfulness, Algernon D. Black, executive leader of the society declared.

"Their youth would not have to resort to street gangs out of bitterness and discouragement," he said, "if Americans would take them in as equals, help them to learn our language and assist them in orientation to American life."

Economic and social conditions

next August when Spanish replaces English as the vehicle for all public school instruction.

English, Puerto Rico's "official" language, supplanted Spanish as the medium for public school teaching soon after the island was captured from Spain in 1898.

It continued to be used as the only vehicle for instruction until 1932. Since that year, however it has been replaced gradually by Spanish. At present, and until the end of

Puerto Rico to Replace English With Spanish in Public Schools

By Matthew T. Kenny

San Juan, Puerto Rico, (U.P.)—One [illegible] Rico's [illegible] years [illegible] the [illegible] an end [illegible] Rico. "If the United States had the same population density as Puerto Rico," he said, "we would have within our borders 2,300,000,000 people, approximately the total

the current school year in June the sole use of English in the classroom does not begin until the first year of senior high school.

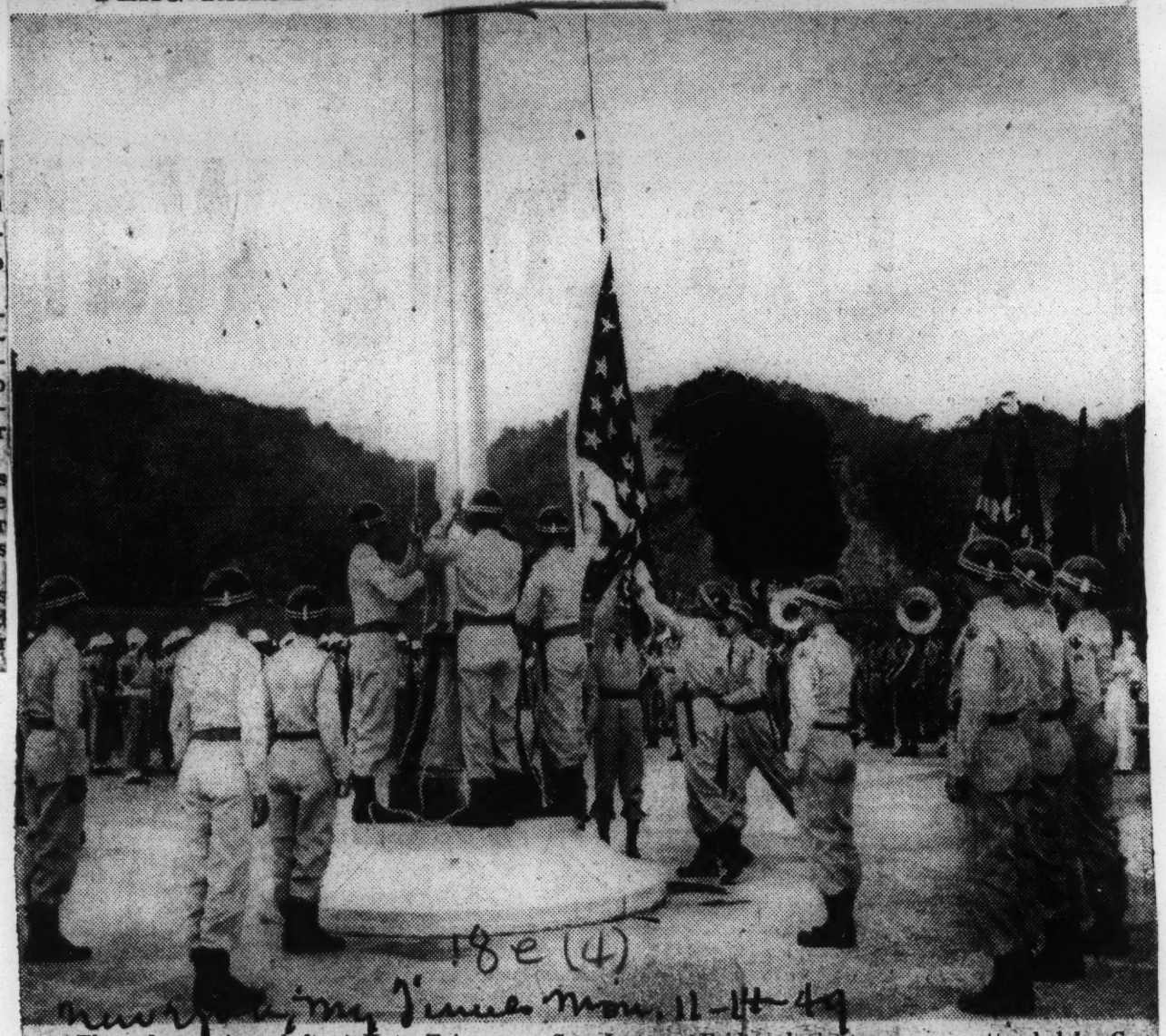
But, starting with the new school year which opens late in August, all instruction from the first grade through senior high school will be conducted in Spanish. This "new" system has been ordered put into effect by the commissioner of education, Mariano Villaronga.

A half-century of experimentation has shown, according to Villaronga, that "it's neither very sensible nor realistic" for Puerto Rican children to receive all classroom instruction in English, rather than their mother tongue.

Spanish has been Puerto Rico's mother tongue since Juan Ponce de Leon conquered the island for Spain four and a half centuries ago. Mon. 4-25-45

American policy has been and is today that the islanders should learn English. The reasons for are American citizens.

FLAG RAISING AT PUERTO RICO NATIONAL CEMETERY



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Newspaper, May June Mon. 11-14-49

The colors going aloft at Hato Tejas near San Juan on Friday during ceremony attended by Gov. Luis Munoz Marin and other officials. The 19-acre burial ground was completed at a cost of $465,000 and will provide a permanent resting place for Puerto Ricans who lost their lives serving in any war in which the United States participated.

Associated Press

Says Communist Party Grows in Puerto Rico

By Joseph Starobin

Ted Bassett is brimming over with his recent experience of a 12-day trip through Puerto Rico, where he attended the special May 15 conference of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

Bassett, educational director of New York County of the American Communist Party and a member of the state and national Puerto Rican Commissions, was tremendously impressed with the militancy of the Puerto Rican people and the caliber of its small but growing Communist movement.

When shown a March 26 statement by Secretary of the Interior, J. A. Krug, to the effect that Communism had "fallen completely flat," even in Puerto Rico "with its very low income standard and widespread poverty," Bassett laughed and said Krug was whistling in the dark.

"The Puerto Rican Communist Party," he told The Worker, "has every possibility of becoming a mass party. I was tremendously impressed by the conference of 40 leading Communists in San Juan—their fervor, their militancy, the high level of their discussion and their intimate ties with the working people.

★

IN THE COMPANY of the general secretary, Juan Santos Rivera, Bassett, together with Harvey Martusow, American youth representative, had a chance to tour most of the island, where more than 2,000,000 people live in indescribable misery—after 50 years of American imperialist rule.

Bassett visited the sugar cane central at Bayamon, the major city of Ponce, the textile town of Mayaguez, as well as smaller municipalities.

He visited the infamous slum of El Fanguito, where some 80,000 or more people live in the most unimaginably horrible conditions.

The Puerto Rican government, headed by Luis Munoz Marin—whom the Communists are exposing as an agent of imperialism whose role is becoming more and more clear among the people—is now trying to evict the dwellers at El Fanguito.

The idea is to take them away from the military highway travelled by the tourists. But no real provision for rehousing them elsewhere has been made. That is a big issue now at El Fanguito.

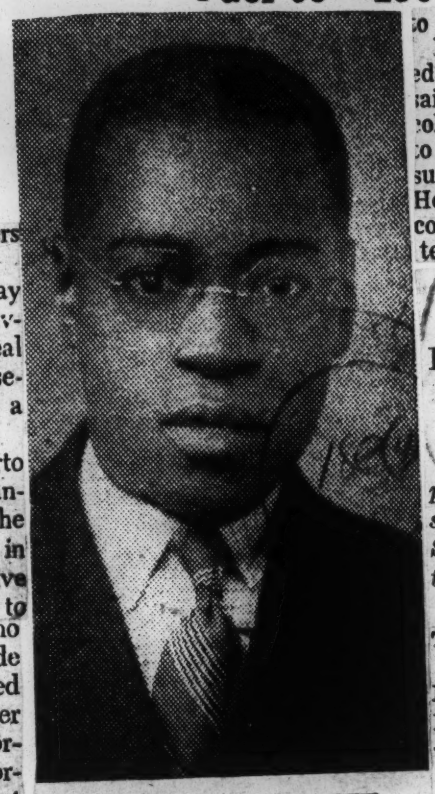
About 60 percent of Puerto Rico's 325,000 workers are organized Bassett reported. And the Communists, while most active in the UGT, led by the progressive leader, Saez Corales, also strive to lead and unite the workers who belong to the other two trade union centers: the CGT faction led by Barreto Perez and another CGT group led by Colon Giordany. Bassett described an important strike of 600 workers against the Coca-Cola company, which has been successfully concluded since he returned.

THE PUERTO RICAN Communists stand for full and unconditional independence, and supported the Independentista Party in the last elections for the governor. Although this Party was organized shortly before the elections, it managed to get some 10 percent of the votes.

The basic policy of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico is to work for a united front of all anti-imperialist forces, for the independence of the Puerto Rican nation from Wall Street imperialism.

As Cesar Andreu, chairman of the Party pointed out in his May 15 report, Munoz Marin's popular Democratic Party has failed to carry through its program of industrialization of the country.

Only five factories are operating under the insular government's Development Company, and they employ only 992 workers. The competition from Yankee monopolies has withered what small war-time development there was. All in all, only 8,584 workers have gotten employment over the past eight years of development schemes.



THEODORE BASSETT

Puerto Rico Labor Inquiry Set

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Representative John Lesinski, Democrat of Michigan, chairman of the House Labor Committee, announced today that he and four other members of the committee would investigate labor conditions in Puerto Rico in September, after Congress adjourned. "I want to find out about the cotton mills that have been moved out of this country down there," he said. "I want to find out the condition under which they went there, and what wages they are paying."

Are Peurto Ricans White or Colored?

NEW YORK—(ANP) — The New York City Health Department said last Wednesday that a Puerto Rican is white if he says so and colored if he says he is colored.

The department was asked whether it carried all Puerto Ricans as white in its statistics. A spokesman for the agency said the department simply asks a Puerto Rican whether he is white or colored and accepts what he says as true. He added that the great majority of Puerto Ricans classify themselves as whites.

The question came up when a colored couple sought to adopt a Puerto Rican baby. Health records listed the mother as white, and when this was learned, the Welfare Department is reported to have blocked the adoption.

In order to have the baby adopted, the Puerto Rican mother is said to have then changed her color on the records from "white" to "black" and the adoption was successfully carried through. The Health Department official said colored families are not permitted to adopt white babies.

Puerto Rican Sugar

Background Given on Industry's Place in Island's Economy

The writer of the following letter is president of the Sugar Producers Association of Puerto Rico and ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I have just read Representative Marcantonio's statements assailing Mayor O'Dwyer's recent action dealing with problems of Puerto Ricans here.

His erroneous declaration reaches a climax when he blames sugar interests for "lowering the island's economy, thus causing its people to emigrate."

As President of the Sugar Producers Association of Puerto Rico and as an American citizen aware of his responsibilities, I feel it is my duty to let your many readers know in brief outline what the sugar industry represents to Puerto Rico, thus trying to avoid confusion arising from Mr. Marcantonio's biased words.

In 1898, when Puerto Rico's chief market was Spain, production was only 60,000 tons, produced on 72,000 acres of the best lands. In this year's crop (1949) Puerto Rico, through more efficient production in modern mills, has completed its largest harvest in history with a production of 1,277,000 tons on 300,000 acres.

Because of climatic conditions, the island finds it decidedly advisable to produce as much sugar as it possibly can sell at a profit, buying a large share of its food supply and other goods with its sugar income. With what one acre of sugar produces, Puerto Rico buys twenty-two acres of corn, twelve acres of rice or nine acres of beans produced in continental United States.

According to the United States Department of Commerce statistics total shipments from Puerto Rico to the mainland amounted to $185,000,000. Shipments of sugar amounted to more than $122,000,000 in value.

Provides Income

Experimentation has failed to produce any other crop which will provide the remunerative income that sugar provides.

Sugar absorbs directly approximately one-fourth of the total working population in Puerto Rico. In addition, almost another one-fourth receive all or part of their income providing services in the form of construction, transportation and other means.

In the last twenty-five years the tonnage of cane has risen 200 per cent and the average wage rates are 300 per cent greater. And for Mr. Marcantonio's surprise, I gladly state that there are now nearly twice as many farms growing cane as there were about two decades ago.

The sugar industry is no loathsome octopus. It is a clean and honest business, where success and failure are separated by a light line, such success or failure depending not only upon greater or less effort or greater or less initiative and experience, but even upon such factors so far beyond human control as sunny or rainy days.

In the clear light of reality, the men who struggle for the betterment of the island's sugar industry should be regarded not as despoliators enriching themselves at the price of penury for others but as men in the daily battle of worthy toil, beset with worries in the face of the complexity of the problems which the industry confronts, putting their shoulders to the wheel of progress in their aim to extend the greatest degree of happiness to the people who depend upon it for their subsistence and betterment.

MIGUEL A. GARCIA MENDEZ.

Washington, Sept. 22, 1949.

SERVICES EXTENDED FOR PUERTO RICANS

City Departments Announce More Aid at Meeting of Mayor's Committee

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

An extension of services to New York's Puerto Rican population was reported yesterday by several municipal departments at the first meeting of Mayor O'Dwyer's Advisory Committee on Puerto Ricans.

At the same time, leaders and social workers among Puerto Ricans here asserted that more effective measures by the Federal and Insular Governments also were required to solve the problems created by the heavy migration to this city.

Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard announced plans for two new welfare centers, a dental clinic, household training unit and old-age recreation center to serve Puerto Rican districts because they speak Spanish.

The Board of Education, long handicapped by too few Spanish-speaking teachers, announced the addition of thirty-seven assignments to thirteen schools in Puerto Rican areas, where many of the children of migrants speak English. Other in-

Many Departments Hampered

A shortage of Spanish-speaking

personnel continued to hamper many departments in their dealing with newly arrived Puerto Ricans, who are coming to New York at the rate of about 600 a week. The situation was found acute in the city's hospitals, where most doctors and nurses cannot understand the Spanish-speaking patients.

A bill was put into the City Council yesterday by Vice Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey that would waive the requirement of three years' residence in this city for appointment of Spanish-speaking social investigators who meet all other requirements of the Department of Welfare. The bill was referred to the committee on general welfare. Commissioner Hilliard said passage of the measure would make possible the appointment of many more qualified workers in the Puerto Rican districts.

Thirty-eight of the forty-seven members named by Mayor O'Dwyer to the special committee attended yesterday's meeting or sent representatives, as was the case with some of the city commissioners. The meeting was held in the Department of Welfare office, 902 Broadway. Commissioner Hilliard, committee chairman, will appoint in the next few days subcommittees to work with each city department whose work touches on the Puerto Rican problem.

There will be subcommittees also for special phases of the problem. One of the most important will be the unit on coordination of Federal and insular government efforts with those of this municipality in handling problems that have their roots in the island of Puerto Rico. This committee will interest itself in what the insular government is doing to reduce unemployment in Puerto Rico and to improve economic conditions that have forced so many natives to leave their island homes.

$7.50 a Month Average

The subcommittee is expected to seek liberalization of the Federal Social Security Law, which now forbids use of Federal grants-in-aid for the aged, the blind and dependent children in Puerto Rico. Without Federal aid from the continent, relief allotments in Puerto Rico are now limited to $7.50 a month per family, regardless of its size. The average in New York City for all assistance payments in August was $81.31 per case, and $40.73 per individual.

Manuel Cabranes, director of the Puerto Rican Employment and Migration Bureau here and a member of the Mayor's committee, said he would seek also Federal aid to education in Puerto Rico. Among other Federal measures that have been suggested are more aid to public housing in this city, stronger anti-discrimination laws and a revision of shipping and trade agreements that have worked to the detriment of Puerto Rican industry and employment.

The Mayor's committee will have monthly meetings and the subcommittees will meet more frequently. Each subcommittee is to have a report ready for the next general meeting.

The new welfare centers to serve East Harlem will be at 108th Street and Second Avenue, and at 131st Street and Park Avenue. The 108th Street center will be in the former Benjamin Franklin High School building, being remodeled at a cost of $350,000. Deputy Welfare Commissioner Joseph P. Piccirillo said contracts were let a few days ago and work was to be combuilding will house, in addition to a relief station, a household training unit, dental clinic and old age recreation center.

New $1,500,000 Building

The 131st Street center will be in a new building, to cost $1,500,000. Demolition of a factory on the site is to start in a few months and it is hoped to open the welfare center before the end of next year, Mr. Piccirillo said. Although East Harlem's heaviest concentration of Puerto Ricans is between Ninety-ninth and 120th Streets, from Fifth to Third Avenues, the new stations will provide improved service for thousands in that community. The nearest welfare stations now are at 154 East Sixty-eighth Street and 149 West 124th Streets.

The large Puerto Rican community in Brooklyn will benefit from the $1,500,000 welfare center and dental clinic that has been laid out as part of the downtown Brooklyn Civic Center, Mr. Piccirillo declared. That center will be opened within two years, he said.

Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy of the Department of Housing and Building said leaflets would be printed in Spanish, setting forth the rights of tenants. He said he hoped this would enable the Puerto Rican slum dwellers to get better building maintenance and services from landlords.

Mr. McCloskey's report on steps taken by the Board of Education said that the class size had been limited to twenty-five pupils in Puerto Rican districts to enable teachers to cope better with the children's language difficulties. He said also that all Puerto Rican children in elementary grades received special instruction apart from other pupils for an hour and a half each day. He reported that nineteen teachers devoted all their time to remedial English.

In the Puerto Rican districts, said Mr. McCloskey, the per capita allowance for school supplies has been raised from $3.75 to $5 a pupil. He said ten Spanish-speaking teachers spent half of each day in classrooms and the other half working with parents of Puerto Rican children in their homes.

Interpreting The News—

Puerto Rico Is Laboratory For U. S. Know-How Help Program

By SIGRID ARNE
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

So far no flesh has been put on the bones of President Truman's proposal that American money and "know-how" be put into the underdeveloped areas of the world.

Sigrid Arne

There are still no funds for the plan. Foreign ambassadors in Washington keep attempting to find out what it means for their nations. They have found it does not mean a Marshall Plan for the world. It probably does mean American investment money (private funds) with perhaps some help from American technical experts sent out on government funds. But the nations that get such help will have to provide fair treatment for American funds.

There the idea hangs right now. Some exploring is going on among government planners, but they keep running into road blocks.

Although Puerto Rico is an American possession, not a foreign country, the men who are trying to work up a plan for the underdeveloped areas say it offers a good laboratory for the problems that may be encountered elsewhere, especially in Latin America.

Puerto Rico has had American investment money since Oct. 18, 1899, when the U. S. took over from the Spanish.

Just how much money was estimated in 1946 by the United States tariff commission: $580,000,000 in direct U. S. grants, another $82,000,000 in loans from U. S. agencies and some $167,000,000 in military expenditures.

Further uncounted millions of benefit have gone to Puerto Rico because of duty-free trade with the U. S.

But the Puerto Ricans are still asking the U. S. help.

On July 5 Gov. Luis Munoz Marin told President Truman "we have shifted, economically, from operation lament to operation boot-strap."

Munoz is quoted further by the office of Puerto Rico in Washington as saying that his nation still needs American help but: "Now we are not just asking for federal funds. We have blue-printed remedial plans and are putting our initiative into the battle against the problems of our limited employment, lack of industries, inadequate housing, insufficient schools and hospitals."

All the troubles Munoz listed are symptoms of the island's overpopulation, but he didn't mention it.

In 1900 there were 280 Puerto Ricans to the square mile. In the U. S. there were 26 people to the same area.

Almost a half century has passed. Now there are 618 Puerto Ricans to the square mile, compared to about 45 in the U. S. Problems of housing and schooling have increased.

The Population Reference Bureau, a non-profit Washington research organization, says Puerto Ricans are having babies so fast that they could double the number of mouths they have to feed in the next 27 years.

What's the answer?

The Population Reference Bureau says "Puerto Rico cannot healthfully support more than half as many people as it now contains."

It adds "industrialization, technology, foreign trade and sanitation, which have been advocated as a solution for population problems in industrially backward nations have been tried in Puerto

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

If You're Looking for the Ideal Spot . . . It's Puerto Rico!

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

THE dream of every Aframerican is to find a place to live under the Stars and Stripes without the annoyance of color discrimination or segregation, where the climate is neither too hot nor too cold, where the people are friendly and interracially minded, where living conditions are equal to those in the average American city or town, where the school system is excellent, where one can see the latest movies, where one can go dancing or dining like other people without feeling self-conscious.

That dream is difficult to realize, as everyone knows who has traveled the length and breadth of the Land of the Free. Hawaii used to be ideal but white Americans of a certain kind have somewhat spoiled it. The Virgin Islands are good but only for a brief vacation or honeymoon or while awaiting a divorce. Alaska is definitely out. Southern California is pretty good but far from being ideal, and the far northern areas of the United States are too cold to be satisfactory to most of our folks.

George S. Schuyler

* * *

BUT THERE IS a place under the Stars and Stripes that is ideal, believe it or not—Puerto Rico! Moreover, it is better than any of the numerous countries, colonies and islands I have visited in the past eighteen months. Many places have a desirable climate but they are economically poor and uninviting or politically unstable or they have color caste lines or they are too alien to American culture and it would take a long time for one to get oriented.

Puerto Rico is southern California or Florida exactly but without a trace of jim crowism and no discernable color bias. The language is Spanish but plenty of people speak English. Communications are fine and cheap. Rents are half those in the United States mainland. Water is pure. Plumbing is strictly American. Food is plentiful and costs no more, often less, than in the mainland cities. Milk is plentiful and can be drunk without fear. One can see the same movies shown in the States and at about the same time. There are excellent schools and libraries, cabarets, restaurants, resorts and hotels where the only thing that bars you is lack of money.

* * *

THE ACID TEST of any place under the American flag is the reception accorded the colored brother. I met many American Negroes in Puerto Rico but not one complained about it, incredible as that may sound. Not one said he had encountered jim crow in any form.

There are Puerto Ricans of every shade and hair texture from black to white and from wooly to straight. A white and dark person together is common on the streets and excites no more comment than in Paris. The gay caballeros may give a wolf call on such an occasion but only because of the woman's or girl's beauty or attractiveness, and the Puerto Rican damsels do not resent it but properly regard it as a tribute.

And this is as good time as any to rhapsodize over the good looks of the Puerto Ricans, male and female. Tribute has been paid by this observer and others to the beauty of the women of Bahai, Fortaleza, Recife, Belem, Curacao, Port-of-Spain and Trujillo City, which is really and definitely something to see. But Puerto Rico simply taps off!

* * *

I HAVE TOURED the little island from San Juan to Mayaguez and from Ponce to Cayey and Arecibo, and strange as it may seem, ugly females are everywhere scarce, regardless of color or degree of African admixture. In the hill districts there are blue-eyed blondes and redheads who would make a movie director drool. On the south coast around Ponce (famed for its high standard of pulchritude) the voluptuous browns, blacks and yellows would make an ascetic go on a bender. Along the north coast there is a bewildering variety of beauty, a sort of human botanical garden that you have to see to believe.

The Puerto Rican women are feminine and proud of it, thank God! There is no effort to conceal their fulsome attributes with corsets, foundations, brassiers, etc., in order to resemble men. Strangely enough there seem to be lots of women there who are able and willing to nurse their babies. The young girls are exotic and voluptuous, and there are more handsome men to be encountered in a walk of two or three blocks downtown than you would see in four times that distance in the average American town. As in Brazil, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and elsewhere in Latin America, the women with African-type hair have learned beautiful ways to arrange it sans frying.

* * *

SO, IF YOU have a little nest egg and want surcease from jim crow while enjoying American civilization, temporarily or permanently, Puerto Rico is the place. Not to work, of course, unless you are a professional of some kind, because the island swarms with people and wages are low. But it is definitely the place to visit, and you can fly round trip from New York for $150 or less. It takes air mail less time than from coast to coast. If you are retired, it is something to consider that there is no income tax to pay Uncle Sam if you are a bona fide resident of the Territory!

My! My! My! What a place!

US Blamed for Alleged Puerto Rican Problem

Disclaiming that there was any "Puerto Rican problem", Adrian P. Burke, chairman of the Welfare Council's Committee on Puerto Ricans in New York City, last week placed the blame for whatever "dilemna" there is on the American government and the American people."

Mr. Burke, speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Women's City Club at their headquarters on the Hotel New Weston, 50th St. and Madison Ave., claimed that "whatever problem there is," it's because the American government hasn't given them (Puerto Ricans) the right consideration.

"Puerto Ricans are entitled as any citizen from any other state in the Union to come to New York," he said.

He emphasized that except in two fields they needed "understanding and sympathy", and not "special treatment."

Mr. Burke also said that greater opportunities lay outside New York City for Puerto Ricans because of their agricultural skills.

Manuel Cabranes, director of the N. Y. Branch of the Office of Employment and Migration of the Dept. of Labor of Puerto Rico, spoke of the background of the Puerto Rican migration and its evaluation.

Before the speakers the Club unanimously agreed to co-sponsor an all day conference, Dec. 2, with the N. Y. State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, at the Hotel Martinique, 32nd St. and Broadway.

BIAS HERE CHARGED BY PUERTO RICANS

New York, NY
Nov 11-19-49

'Color' Issue 'Unbalanced' Stories Upsetting, Dr. Brown Tells Anthropologists

18e(4)

Puerto Ricans in New York are confused and disturbed by the question of skin color, for the "color problem" is not a part of their culture heritage, a City College anthropologist reported yesterday.

While sharp cleavages exist in Puerto Rico and "color is a factor," color is not thought of in terms "of race or racism as in the States," Dr. Warren Brown, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, declared.

Dr. Brown presented the results of a two-year study of "the communal and individual personality structure of the Puerto Rican in New York City" at a session of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association at the New Yorker Hotel.

Emphasizing that his report was tentative and preliminary, Dr. Brown noted that he had checked some findings with psychiatrists on the staff of Bellevue's Psychiatric Hospital and had passed last summer in Puerto Rico.

Commenting on culture conflicts he said that the indigenous American population was generally courteous to foreigners if they speak in their native language or wear native dress.

Recounts "Unbalanced Stories"

However, now that the population has increased, he said, "and unbalanced stories concerning their social problems have been widely circulated, the most favorable position of a Puerto Rican as a foreigner no longer prevails."

"Because the American mind has been discolored," he added, "the Puerto Ricans feel they are being hemmed-in."

Dr. Brown cited "general notions" in the continental American mind, including one that all Puerto Ricans are over-sexed and indulge in excessive promiscuity, and that "sex is the national pastime of Puerto Rico as baseball is in the States."

Others, he said, were that the men carry knives and use them unrestrainedly, that all Puerto Ricans are ignorant, unintelligent and stupid because they do not speak English; that they are rough, rowdy, loud and hilarious; that they are colossal liars, that they are very temperamental and hot-headed, that the island is infested with disease and that Puerto Ricans are clannish.

The Puerto Ricans reply, in effect, as follows:

The Puerto Rican birth rate is high because the people love children and a big family. "Nothing seems to be quite as humiliating to the man as to appear less than a good man." This is reflected in the high degree of male jealousy and even their tendency to boast of promiscuity.

"The New York City District Attorney says that the percentage of Puerto Rican law offenders is no higher or lower than any other group.

Jose Ferrer, a Puerto Rican, has become well known as an actor and there are others successful in business and the professions.

They are intelligent and most of them have been taught English, but they are shy "like any other person speaking a new language."

Puerto Ricans are "unusually emotional and they react with excessive surface emotionality." They are "friendly and they like to talk."

Unite to Get Bearings

"They are no worse liars than others, and they do not associate ethics with gross exaggerations."

Although health conditions are far from ideal, the most devastating of all diseases, malaria, has all but disappeared.

Emotional and shy, they are struck by the English language, "American prejudice and speed of doing things, and they keep together until they find their bearings." But "they inter-marry freely and mix well with other people."

In New York, Dr. Brown found there were some Puerto Ricans who found other cultures inferior, preferred to identify themselves with the Latinos, a Spanish group from other Latin-American countries, and thus escape from "the Puerto Rican pressure."

AMERICAN TANKS IN PUERTO RICAN INAUGURAL PARADE

Thousands lined the streets to watch Sunday's procession in San Juan after Luis Muñoz Marin was sworn in as the first Governor elected by the people of the island. Associated Press Wirephoto

After Fifty Years

Last Sunday Luis Munoz Marin was installed as the first popularly-elected governor of Puerto Rico. His inauguration marks the end of a long period of tutelage under the United States and the beginning of a period of transition, a period that should logically end with the establishment of full independence for the West Indian island. And there are many indications that the status of independence is not far off for these Spanish-speaking territorials.

The United States acquired the island from Spain at the end of the Spanish-American War and at a time when the United States was entering a period of imperialism. As a result of the war, the United States had become a world power, and new international horizons tempted the people and their government. The taste of power intoxicated us; we took Puerto Rico and the Philippines from hapless Spain. For a while we reveled in our new-found greatness; we paid homage to the political omniscience of Theodore Roosevelt and his successors.

Little by little we learned of the difficulties of being an imperialistic power. In Puerto Rico our various services made some constructive contributions to the welfare of the inhabitants, but we never seemed to be able to solve the many economic and social problems which continued to arise. We also had great difficulty in imposing an Anglo-Saxon culture on a people of Spanish influences and background.

Fifteen years ago our political leaders began to reconsider our international position in the light of the New Deal at home. A bill made provisions for freeing the Philippines, and we carried it out in spite of the Japanese aggression. We have finally amended our political position in Puerto Rico, and presidential appointment of Puerto Rico's governor is a thing of the past. Puerto Rico has won an important step on its road to freedom.

The United States should make every effort to grant independence as soon as conditions on the island justify such a change. We have no moral right to preach the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter and at the same time keep an alien and unwilling people in political subordination. We should continue to serve as an adviser when we are asked, for the problems of Puerto Rico are many and are complex. But we cannot consistently assume a position of world leadership in behalf of freedom and democracy if we fail to recognize the struggle that not only the Puerto Ricans but also millions of oppressed peoples throughout the earth are making.

PUERTO RICO AND T. B.

Tuberculosis has been increasing of late. One reason may be the conditions that prevail in Puerto Rico, whence come too many physically unfit migrants. It is enough to point out that since the tuberculosis death rate in Puerto Rico stands at 180 per 100,000 population as against the city's 38.4 we cannot afford to be indifferent to immigration.

To protect the mainland's economic interests we limit the sugar quota of Puerto Rico, and we forbid it to refine sugar. To be sure, factories, tax exempt for twelve years, are now in course of construction, for the island must build up its industries if it is to solve the problem of overpopulation and reduce its high tuberculosis rate. As matters stand the limitations placed on the cultivation of sugar and the collapse of the coffee plantations, which cannot compete with those of South America, have driven workers from the country to the cities. With a population which is now approximately 2,000,000 (600 per square mile) and which will reach 3,000,000 by 1960 the pressure is such that migration to the mainland has increased from 61,463 in 1940 to 235,000 in 1949. These migrants are to be found everywhere on the mainland, but far too many have settled in this city.

Dr. Antonio Fernos-Isern, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, went into these matters at the recent conference on social hygiene sponsored by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Restriction of migration is contrary to this country's settled policy, so far as free movement between states and territories is concerned. In Dr. Fernos-Isern's opinion the sugar quota should be lifted, sugar refining should be permitted and industries able to utilize local materials should be fostered. Thus Puerto Rico would be able to balance exports and imports, raise the standard of living and of medical care and reduce migration to a desirable minimum.

With workers in the needle trades receiving only 20 cents an hour and others even less it is no wonder that what amounts to mass migration occurs each year. The migrants to New York come from the cities because their education is better than that of farm workers and because they are better able to fend for themselves on the mainland. Accordingly, Dr. Fernos-Isern would extend the benefits of the Federal Aid to Education Bill to Puerto Rico for the sake of New York City, which has to absorb more immigrants than any other area. No one will disagree with his argument that "in improving the health of the island's population the big job is to fight poverty, to eliminate shack colonies that surround every city and town and educate the people."

Puerto Ricans Bring To Prospects Of Trade To

BY JACK HOUSE
News Staff Writer

Trade winds from the South were blowing into Birmingham and Alabama today.

Agricultural leaders from Puerto Rico were in Alabama discussing reciprocal trade plans between the country and Alabama.

Senors Raymon Colon Torres, Republic of Puerto Rico, and Bartolme M. Morel, economist and marketing specialist, Puerto Rico, were in Alabama to discuss a possible import-export trade agreement with Alabamians.

Their trip is being made in response to a similar mission made recently by Haygood Paterson, commissioner of agriculture and industries, state of Alabama, and Arthur Huestess, marketing director, Department of Agriculture, Montgomery.

MR. PATERSON AND MR. HUESTESS went to Puerto Rico to discuss the possibility of sending poultry and livestock, among other items, to Puerto Rico.

Now, Senors Torres and Morel are in the United States seeking products to be imported to their country. They also hope to arrange markets for a number of Puerto Rico products.

Puerto Rico is anxious to send items such as crushed pineapple to Alabama. It now is possible to have chilled crushed pineapples delivered in Alabama a day or two after the pineapples are picked in Puerto Rico.

Air transportation makes this possible.

In return, Puerto Rico would like to get canned vegetables, poultry, livestock and other farm products.

THE VISITORS FROM PUERTO RICO stopped off in Birmingham yesterday long enough to see Birmingham's vast industrial operations. They, too, would like to get steel from Alabama.

Today they were being escorted on a farm tour of Alabama's Ten-

nessee Valley.

They came here from Mobile and Montgomery, where they inspected the State Docks at Mobile and were told of plans for the giant agricultural center being built in Montgomery.

5-23-49

AMONG THOSE ACCOMPANYING the visitors were Tom C. Reid, director, Agricultural Center Board; Arthur Huestess, director of marketing, Department of Agriculture, Montgomery; and Aubrey Fleming, manager of the state Coliseum, Montgomery.

Members of the agricultural committee, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, conferred with the visitors Saturday night and yesterday. They gave a dinner in their honor Saturday night.

Puerto Rico Governor Sails for Visit to U. S.

San Juan, P. R., June 30 (U.P.)—Gov. Luis Munoz Marin left today for the United States on a three to four-week visit, combining business and vacation.

Munoz sailed for New York aboard the S.S. Ines, accompanied by his wife, two young daughters and island officials.

Puerto Rico Dedicates Huge Caonillas Dam As Principal Link in New Power System

By LEE E. COOPER

Special to The New York Times.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 3—Puerto Rico dedicated its great Caonillas Dam today as the major link in a power system being developed as the hub of a movement to change the island from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

More than fifty American bankers and business leaders, most of them from New York, were guests on a Government-sponsored inspection tour of the $10,000,000 hydroelectric project in the mountainous area of central Puerto Rico halfway between Arecibo and Ponce.

Dedication of the plant on the Caonillas River was the final business item in a six-day round of festivitise and tours staged in connection with the inauguration of Luis Muñoz Marin as Governor and designed to attract additional capital and factories to this island.

Antonio Lucchetti, executive director of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, who was host for the inspection trip, hailed the new facilities as the culmination of long-delayed plans to take cars of the expanding power needs of industry.

Mr. Lucchetti outlined a five-year program involving an expenditure of $25,000,000 more for power sources and $15,000,000 for improvement and extension of the insular sewerage system.

He said that the demand for industrial power had almost doubled since 1941, about the time the development plans were taking form, and that consumption recently had reached the rate of 500,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

The plans also involve reclamation and irrigation of semi-arid land, including about 25,000 acres in Lajas Valley.

Caonillas Dam, nearly 250 feet high, is creating a reservoir with a storage capacity of 50,000 acre feet. The power plant below it will operate two generating units, each of 11,000 kilowatt capacity.

This phase of the island's rejuvenation aims is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The system already serves 160,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers who pay more than $10,000,000 annually for the service.

In connection with the industrialization program, Mr. Muñoz Marin reiterated today an admonition to those contemplating plants here with tax-exemption benefits that "sweatshop" labor conditions would not be tolerated.

He added, however, that certain wage differentials must be continued if Puerto Rico is expected to find employment for all of its workers, now numbering 700,000 and expected to reach 1,000,000 by 1960 at the present rate of population growth.

Puerto Rico Plane Service

Investigation Advocated to Prevent Repetition of Accident

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How much longer is the "wildcat" plane service between Puerto Rico and New York, with its appalling loss of life, to be permitted to continue?

Two years ago, when I was in Puerto Rico for the purpose of getting material for magazine and newspaper articles, I found several of these cheap services, the lowest advertised fare being $40. I was told, however, that some of the companies would take almost anything they could get, filling their planes at any cost before they started their flight. I was also informed, after investigating the matter, that the planes were mostly either actually condemned United States Army transport machines or else so old and decrepit as not to be much short of that condition. They were not properly serviced and their crews were paid much less than the crews of Pan American and other reputable lines.

Touts for these "wildcat" concerns frequented the street where the transport offices are located in San Juan offering people who went in and out of these offices all manner of "bargains" in air transportation to New York. Their patrons were and continue to be mostly Puerto Ricans, all of whom are anxious to flee the appalling conditions in their native country and to get here to New York—often to live in worse. I predicted in articles written at the time that there would be bad accidents in the course of this business, and the latest is the third and worst.

Now it is obvious that these air transport companies operating as they do must have a license not only from the Puerto Rican Government, but also to be able to land in the United States. Everybody who knows anything about the position is aware that you can get a license for anything in Puerto Rico if you "see" the proper persons. But how about this end?

Is it not time that some sort of investigation be made by American authorities of these jugglers in human lives? How much longer are they to be permitted to operate under conditions of the most appalling danger, packing twice as many passengers as should be into old machines that ought not to be permitted to leave the ground at all? Until a thorough investigation is made not one of these old machines should be permitted either to land in this country or to depart from it.

MARC T. GREENE.

New York, June 8, 1949.

Segregation In Puerto Rico

EDITOR THE ADVERTISER—In the July 2 issue of The Advertiser I read with mingled feeling of amazement and disgust a purportedly "as-told-to" story headlined "A Puerto Rican in Montgomery."

The story, it is obvious to me, was designed as a means of censuring the city of Montgomery for its segregation laws, with a hapless native girl of Puerto Rico used as a pawn by the writer to express her own views on segregation. It is equally obvious to me that this was no ghost-written article, but, instead, the personal and individual thoughts of this Nebraska woman who was very much disconcerted as a result of living in a city where the white and colored populations do not mingle socially.

There is segregation in Puerto Rico! Perhaps not legally, but nevertheless a so-called color line is drawn—by the individuals residing in this U. S. possession in the Caribbean.

I was in the Air Force in Puerto Rico for 5 1-2 years and believe that I am a competent enough authority on the social and economic conditions there to refute with comparative ease the assertions made by this former Gunter Field woman.

During my stay in Puerto Rico I observed almost daily that the colored natives are discriminated against more than the Negroes in the South. Paradoxical? Perhaps, but nonetheless true! None of the large department stores, drug stores, etc., employ them as salesmen or saleswomen. In this connection they are strictly persona non grata.

Shortly before I left the island a night club owner was hailed into court and fined $100 for his refusal to allow two Negro couples to enter his bistro. After court was adjourned the judge, a white man, met with the defendant in his chambers and suspended the fine.

There are two ultra-exclusive clubs in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, that have, since time immemorial, refused membership to a person of even questionable blood, regardless of whether the individual had "light skin." Before a person can become a member of either club his family is rigidly checked with a view to determining whether any colored blood exists. No segregation in Puerto Rico? A few days' stay in the island will provide the answer to that question.

Contrary to the absurd belief entertained by this Nebraskan, money is not the means of gaining admittance to such plush places as the Casa de Espana (House of Spain), the Normandie Hotel and a host of other swank establishments throughout the island. The clientele of these places reads like a "Who's Who In America."

The statement that Puerto Rico does not have many operas or stage shows is too preposterous to dignify a refutation. Apparently, this girl is a true hibara (rural resident), and it is strongly doubtful if she ever journeyed to modern San Juan where she could have indulged to her heart's content in these particular fields of entertainment.

In closing I should like to suggest to the lady from Nebraska that she base further dissertations on Puerto Rico and race problems on fact rather than bizarre belief.

M-SGT. DON R. KRESS

Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

Caribbean Potpourri

18e14

By ELLIS A. WILLIAMS

THE TRINIDAD PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Trinidad Public Library has become the cultural center of Trinidad, a British Colony in the West Indies with a population of over half a million people. This outstanding institution, which only a few years ago restricted its functions to circulating books, has at long last assumed its rightful role in the community. Because of inadequate funds, it never had a large supply of books. But that does not seem to limit its efforts to help the community. Interestingly, both the librarian and the Chairman of the Board of Management are men who received their training in the United States. Carlton Comma, the Librarian, attended Hampton Institute in Virginia and Columbia University's School of Library Science. The Hon. Albert Gomes, Chairman of the Board of Management, studied at City College.

WILLIAMS

The salient feature of the new library is the Adult Education program which has become surprisingly popular. Outstanding lecturer in this field is Dr. Eric Williams, formerly a professor at Howard University, who is now attached, as Deputy Chairman of the Research Council, to the Caribbean Commission. He is giving a series of 15 lectures on the social sciences and the background of world civilization from 1600.

I have had the good fortune of attending some of these lectures. They are always attended by an overflow crowd of enthusiastic students well in excess of 500 at every lecture. The great hunger for learning in Trinidad becomes more evident every day. For the many who cannot ordinarily afford a higher education, these art exhibitions, concerts and recitals sponsored by the library have filled a deep void which the colonial government has apparently ignored.

This policy of the library is bold and far-seeing and places the emphasis on the necessity of creating the type of education aimed at producing West Indians with a love and regard for their own customs, traditions and institutions. My visit to Trinidad coincided with a drive to raise $25,000 for the Children's Library. By devious means they have been able to raise a substantial part of this money. And in the United States, "Friends of the Children's branch of the T'dad Library," headed by Drs. Cecil Marquez and Errol Thompson have done their share in contributing to the erection of a Children's Wing to the Library. But there is still a great need for the books which are missing from the shelves of this section.

Friends here who are interested in the leaders of tomorrow can do no better than add their mite to this worthy effort at educating Trinidad's growing generation. All letters and cheques should be sent to Mr. Carlton Comma, Librarian, Trinidad Public Library, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Virgin Islands Corporation Set Up By Congress

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Truman last Thursday signed the act to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation.

"The principal objective of the new corporation will be to bring about the utmost possible development of the economic resources of the Virgin Islands and thus enable the people of the islands to attain a standard of living more nearly commensurate with that prevailing in the continental United States," Mr. Truman said in commenting upon the act, adding:

"In order to achieve this objective, the corporation is authorized to undertake an improved land utilization program, promote the tourist trade, and to engage in various other undertakings. In particular, it is directed to encourage private capital to enter the Virgin Islands.

To this end, the corporation is authorized to make loans to any person for the establishment and development of such enterprises, whenever loans are not available from private sources.

"All loans by the corporation must be so secured as reasonably to insure repayment, and the total amount of loans outstanding at any one time cannot exceed five million dollars.

"I am gratified by the action of the Congress in providing a federal charter for the Virgin Islands Corporation. The action carries out the recommendation which I made to the 80th Congress and again to the present Congress, that the Congress enact comprehensive, long-range legislation for the economic development of the Virgin Islands.

VIRGIN ISLAND AIDED TOO

The appropriation for the Virgin Islands Corporation includes an item of $1,250,000 to provide initial installment of a $9,000,000 revolving fund authorized by the recent congressional act establishing the corporation.

Also included is $1,026,000 to cover the anticipated $276,000 deficit of the new corporation and to retire $750,000 in obligations owed to the Treasury Department by the predecessor Virgin Islands Company.

Both the House and Senate have approved the Virgin Islands appropriation so that the new corporation can initiate its programs of stimulating and improving economic activity in the Virgin Islands.

Administrative expenses of not more than $121,480 were also approved.

Truman Names Three To Virgin Islands Corporation Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Truman last Thursday appointed the three business men members of the Board of Directors of the newly created Virgin Islands Corporation.

They will serve with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

The new directors are Virgil M Simmons, president of The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Journal-Gazette; Ward M. Canaday, of Ohio, chairman of the finance committee of the Willys Overland Company, and D. Victor Bornn, St. Thomas business man and banker and a native of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Simmons' term will expire June 30, 1951, Mr. Canaday's June 30, 1953 and Mr. Bornn, June 30, 1955.

Some objections have been expressed in Congress to having Governor William H. Hastie serve as a member of the board.

During hearings on appropriations for the corporation, Representative Ben F. Jensen, Republican, of Iowa, said he did not believe the governor should be a member of the board.

Comparing the position of the governor in the islands with the position of the President of the United States, Mr. Jensen said he believed that being a member of the board will reduce Governor Hastie in stature to "simply a board member." He said it would have been all right to have made him an ex-officio member.

"I am satisfied that it would be more proper to leave the governor as the governing head of the Virgin Island rather than to have associated in this company," said Mr. Jensen.

Views Given In Address To Veterans

United States Pays One-Third Of Cost Of V. I. Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States is not only concerned with the economic development of undeveloped parts of the world, but also is concerned that development shall not be for the benefit of absentees in the metropolitan areas, Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands declared last week.

Speaking at a luncheon at the American Veterans Committee for the Greater Washington Area, Governor Hastie said the United States is interested in the development of dependent areas "primarily for the benefit of people" in those areas.

"I think we are making a basic sincere and constructive effort to develop our Caribbean territories primarily for the benefit of those territories," he said.

U. S. NOT DEPENDENT

Too much credit is not due this country for that, he asserted, because the United States has never been economically dependent upon its territories, like other nations, whose economic life has been geared to obtaining raw materials from their territories.

Governor Hastie also pointed out that the United States, unlike other countries, have never required that its territories "pay their own way."

While that is supposed to be good economics, he said, "it is awfully bad human relations because undeveloped areas are just not going to have the public revenue for services in health, education and welfare that we believe all human beings should have."

ONE-THIRD CONTRIBUTED

The Federal Government contributes about one-third of the cost of the territorial government of the Virgin Islands, Governor Hastie said, explaining that that means the islands "are able to move toward modern standards of public health."

Schools in the Virgin Islands are still housed in "woeful" buildings but there is improved instruction, he said.

Politically, he said, citizens of the Virgin Islands are not as well off as residents of the several states but are much better off than residents of the District of Columbia. He said the Virgin Islands have "comprehensive" self-government in that its adult citizens elect their legislature although they do not vote for President and Vice President of the United States, and have no representation in Congress.

NO PERSONAL TRIBUTE

In a recent referendum in the Virgin Islands, he said, citizens voted 2½ to 1 against electing their own governor. That was not a personal tribute to him, he said, "because the persons who were the leaders in the fight against electing the governor were persons who politically have opposed me very strenuously."

He added that the people feel that as long as the islands are dependent on the United States for a considerable subsidy, they can expect more assistance when the governor is appointed by the President of the United States than they would receive if the governor was elected by the people.

of any community should be a man familiar with its problems, sympathetic to its interest—and, ideally, of course, accountable to its electorate.

FIVE CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE FOR SURVEY OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, Nov. 17 (AP)—Five United States congressmen of the house committee on labor and education arrived today to survey conditions in the Virgin Islands. The islands are administered under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

The committeemen will confer tomorrow with representatives of labor and industry. The chairman, Rep. Kelley [D., Pa.], said his group was interested in improving wages and economic conditions.

Representatives Lesinski [D., Mich.], Kearns [R., Pa.], Howell [D., N. J.], and Velde [R., Ill.] are on the committee.

Virgin Islands

In choosing a successor to Judge William H. Hastie as Governor of the Virgin Islands, President Truman would do well, we think, to follow the sound precedent he established in respect of Puerto Rico. In 1947, he named a native Puerto Rican, Jesus T. Pinero, as Governor, prefacing a successful request to Congress to enable the Puerto Ricans to fill the governorship in future by popular elections. The people of the Virgin Islands deserve the same progress toward full self-government.

The first step is selection of a bona fide resident of the islands in Judge Hastie's place. There are islanders thoroughly qualified to fill the office. An alien Governor, no matter how well intentioned, is likely to be more responsive to the wishes of the Interior Department, which has jurisdiction over the Virgin Islands, than to the people he has been designated to govern. The effect is discouraging to democracy. The Governor

HASTIE'S CHOICES SCORED

New York Times

Virgin Islanders Threaten Suit to Gain a Voice on Jobs

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, April 3 (UP)—Dissident Virgin Islands legislators threatened today to file suit to force Gov. William H. Hastie to submit administrative appointments to the legislative assembly for confirmation.

A strong Assembly faction has been demanding for some time the right to approve the Governor's appointees, especially those who are paid jointly from Federal grants-in-aid and municipal funds.

These legislators assert that Mr. Hastie has shown favoritism in his selection of men for the positions.

Crowds Hail Governor On Dixie Tour

Chicago Defender

By RUSS J. COWANS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Sweeping through the South on a wave of popularity, Governor William H. Hastie of Virgin Islands stopped here last week to talk to an estimated 2,500 persons in Booker T. Washington High School auditorium.

Hastie had previously spoken at Durham and Birmingham, Ala., attracting large crowds in each city.

Hastie expressed here the conviction that the day is approaching when the South will be the center of liberalism in American, pointing to forces which indicated that liberalism has been developing in the region and will continue.

Set Early Tradition

He said the sons of the South set down a creed of political democracy during the early period of American history.

Governor Hastie was introduced by Governor W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina. Governor Scott was introduced by Mayor J. R. Bennett of Rocky Mount, who headed the delegation that met Hastie at the airport.

Before coming to Rocky Mount, Hastie spoke Wednesday night to students at North Carolina college in Durham, N. C.

The governor declared that the Negro race is traveling toward the "threshhold of an emancipation even greater than the abolition of chattel slavery," and he predicted that the double standard of citizenship, long the major defect in the American pattern of society, will pass.

One Single Level

He also pointed out that the United States is moving rapidly toward a civilization in which men of all races, all origins and faiths will stand on one level, both in the eyes of the law and in the prevailing view of their fellowmen.

Hastie's appearance here last week was his first public one since 1933 when he represented the NAACP in the Hocutt case that attempted to gain admission of Negroes to the University of North Carolina. At that time Hastie was working toward his doctorate at Harvard University.

In Birmingham, where he attracted 2,500 to the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church on February 11, Hastie pointed out that a new era of liberalism has come to the South, and as a result, the Negro will benefit.

Turn 2,000 Away

More than 2,000 persons were turned away from the church.

A motorcade of 27 automobiles met Hastie at the Municipal Airport, and an escort of three state troopers on motorcycles paced the motorcade back to Birmingham, entering through Eighth Ave., moving to Eighteenth, then to Fourth, to Sixteenth, and on to the church at Sixteenth and Sixth.

The program was sponsored by the Periclean club of which Mrs. Chambers is president.

Virgin Islands Company's Life Also Extended

Journal Sun

Sat 4-9-49

Bill Provides Loans To Company And Aid On Island's Expenses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The House last week passed the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, providing a total of $1,018,000 for the government of the Virgin Islands.

In addition, the bill provides for the extension of the life of the Virgin Islands Company until June 30, 1950, and appropriates $600,000 for loans to the company in the fiscal year of 1950.

The sum of $1,018,000 carried in the bill for the government of the Virgin Islands is the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau and represents an increase of $236,500 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Of the total appropriation, the sum of $223,000 is for salaries and expenses of the offices of the Governor and other Federal administrative officials for the Virgin Islands. This amount will provide for general pay increases approved by Congress for all Federal employees, but represents a comparative decrease of $6,400 below the 1949 appropriation.

The bill also contains $50,000 as requested in the 1950 budget, for necessary expenses of the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands. After allowance is made for salary increases, the amount provided is $900 above the 1949 appropriation.

There also is carried in the bill the sum of $745,000 for defraying expenses of municipal governments — $279,200 for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, and $465,800 for the municipality of St. Croix.

FOR MUNICIPALITIES

The item for the municipalities represents an increase of $224,800 over the 1949 appropriation. Of this increase, $175,000 is provided to finance the establishment of an organized territorial civil service and a merit system for the employment of the personnel of the local government.

The sum of $49,800 is included in the bill for the rehabilitation of airports, since the Virgin Islands depend almost entirely on air transportation for passenger travel to, from and between the islands.

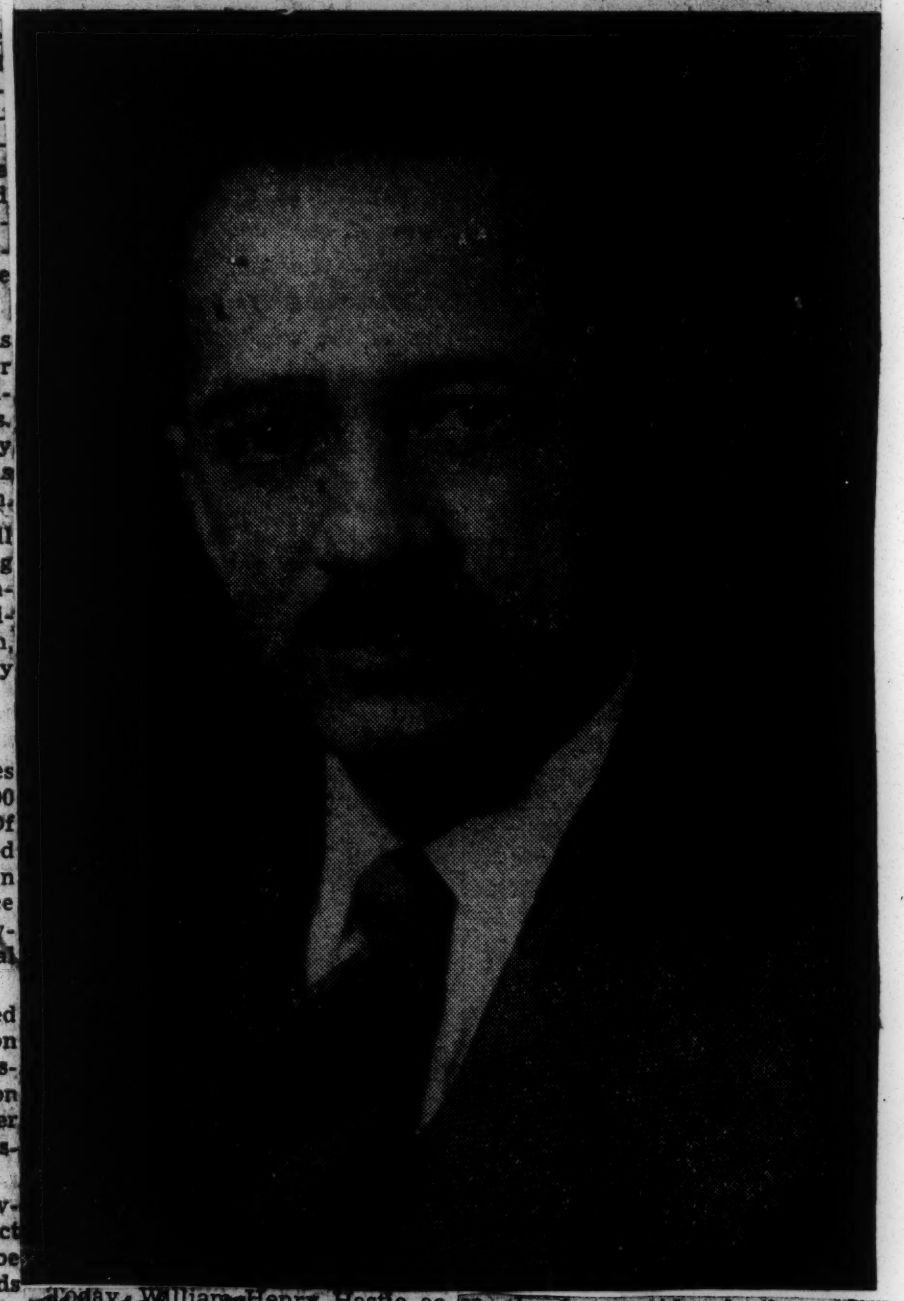
Under the provision of the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945, a Federal charter must be granted for the Virgin Islands Company or it will be required to liquidate. The liquidation requirement was to have been effective July 1, last, but one year's extension was granted in the 1949 Government Corporations Appropriation Act.

Sat 4-9-49

LIFE EXTENDED

Although the House Public Lands Committee had reported favorably a bill to recharter the company, the Interior Department appropriation bill provides for extension of the life of the company until June 30, 1950.

The First Negro Governor—Wm. H. Hastie



Today, William Henry Hastie occupies the highest position ever held by a Negro in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. By appointment of the President and confirmation by the Senate, he is Governor of the Virgin Islands, Uncle Sam's beautiful and troubled insular possessions on the outer rim of the Caribbean Sea. He took office in May, 1946.

It is an honorable position, but also a perplexing and sometimes a heartbreaking one, for these islands, small in area—are plagued with as many problems, inminiature, as an empire. In the United States Department of the Interior, which has had supervision of the islands since taking over from the Navy in 1931, Hastie is considered the ablest governor the Virgin Islands ever had. To understand how he is handling his difficulties, one needs to know something of the man himself.

Governor Hastie is an extraordinary and interesting person in his own right, not only for his public achievements but for his scholarship, personality and philosophy of life. He is noted as a constitutional lawyer with a record of impressive victories before the United States Supreme Court. At thirty-two he was appointed as the first Negro ever to serve as a Federal district judge. In 1940-43, he was civilian aid and adviser on race relations to Secretary of War, Stimson. His work as Dean of Howard University Law School in Washington helped to raise the standards of Negro legal education throughout the country.

Noted Engineer Builds Practical Memorial To His Genius in Isles

Chicago Defender, Chicago Ill.

Charles Duke Lifts Living Standard Of Virgin Islanders

By HARRY HEWES

(Written for The Chicago Defender)

The federally-authorized public works program for the Virgin Islands, shining in the blue waters where the Caribbean Sea meets the Atlantic Ocean, marks a long journey from an engineer's drawing board in Chicago's City Bridge Division and the Chicago Sanitary District.

And it is a considerable distance from the meetings of the Chicago Zoning Commission to the sessions of the Territorial Council in Charlotte Amalie.

But when Major General Philip B. Fleming, former federal works administrator, selected a construction engineer to work on the big building program Congress had fore-visioned for the latest possession of the United States, he looked over the available field and then assigned Charles Sumner Duke to the job.

Now things are livelier about 1353 West 109th st., Chicago, his legal residence, than at 8B Catherineberg, Island of St. Thomas, V.I., his present domicile, this engineer admits, but he will say, too, that the Virgin Islanders, 90 per cent non-white, need him in this year of their history.

Both an Engineer And an Educator

Both an engineer and an educator and distinctly an historically-minded person, Charles Duke has left a record of his uncommon proficiency in design on the enduring urban structure of bridges and tunnels of his home city. He has made homes for hundreds of families appear on ground he cleared in the forest-grown area of the Virginia Peninsula during the sudden population pressure just preceding the war years. And early in the Roosevelt administration, secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes summoned him to Washington with the Homestead Subsistence Division.

At one time he was an architectural engineer and a cost estimator for the U.S. Housing Authority, until General Fleming brought him to the Federal Works Agency in 1944.

He went to the Virgin Islands in September, 1946, and reported to Thomas G. Mooney, FWA's division engineer on the public works program there.

But the most significant evidence that Charles Duke "once passed this way," will reside, perhaps, in the professional advice and friendly counsel he has given through many years to students of his race in the technical schools, and this, it has been said, history one day must evaluate.

A one-time student of Tuskegee Institute, of Branch Normal College, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Phillips Exeter Academy, and the Chicago Art Institute, he is also a graduate of both Harvard and Wisconsin universities.

He was born in Selma, Ala., July 21, 1879, and although under federal regulation it is mandatory that a civil service employee retire at the age of 70, this rule will not obtain for Mr. Duke. Last April steps were taken at a high level to retain this engineer in government service past the retirement age.

Improves Living Standard For Thousands in V.I.

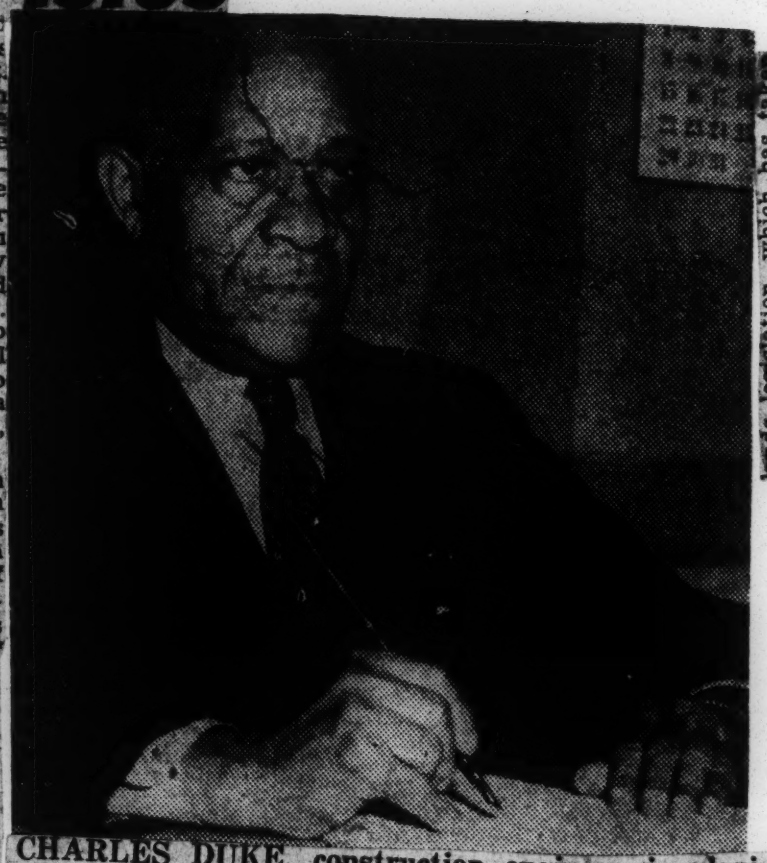
Hence in the twilight of a distinguished career, Charles Sumner Duke will see life made better and easier, and more secure, for thousands. Clean, potable water; modern health and sanitary facilities, improved education, many of the accepted amenities for good and purposeful living, and a lifted economic status, are assured in this insular possession which the United States acquired by purchase from Denmark in 1917.

Early this year, Mr. Duke's physician ordered him to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., where he underwent a rigorous checkup and a minor operation. After a visit in Chicago he came on to Washington for conferences before flying back to Charlotte Amalie. It was during his visit in the FWA offices that he told much of his story about the Virgin Islands, but generally his reports, both oral and in writing, were on the basis of the solid brass tacks that govern an engineer's assignment.

New sewer and water projects on the Islands of St. Thomas, with a rugged area of 28 square miles and a population of 12,000, and St. Croix, 84 square miles and with about the same population, are nearing completion. Locations have been completed for the first vehicular road ever to traverse the little Island of St. John. Other projects now under construction or in planning stages include new hospitals at Fredericksted and Christiansted at either end of St. Croix, a new modern hospital to replace the 204-year-old hospital at Charlotte Amalie, which is to be rebuilt and converted into a home for the aged and indigent, and two clinics on St. John.

Plans and specifications are in the works for a 750-pupil high school and two new grade schools in Charlotte Amalie along with the repair and rehabilitation of three existing schools and a teachers' residence; three new schools on St. John, and construction of one high school, a junior high school, three elementary schools, and a teacherage, on St. Croix, besides repairs on four existing school buildings.

There is a large program for construction of highways and roads and beaches will be reclaimed for recreational purposes. There will be a system of playgrounds.



CHARLES DUKE, construction engineer, is playing a prominent role in the transformation of the islands. Working with the Bureau of Community Facilities, he is assigned to the local projects.

lands legislation, which has taken much of Governor Hastie's time for the past three years, is progressing slowly through legislative channels.

A bill to provide a resident commissioner for the Virgin Islands has been favorably reported by the House Public Lands Committee and is now awaiting a rule from the Rules Committee. The House Virgin Island Corporation itself, in the territory, VICO will con- to grow sugar cane. Although facture of rum by the cor- tion is prohibited, private com- will be encouraged to de- rum plants and will be able the basic sugar cane from

for agricultural development. ill invest heavily in soil im- ment and loans for tourist ties. It will acquire the fa- Bluebeard Castle, hilltop ho- n Charlotte Amalie, the cap- of the territory. VICO will con- the Virgin Islands Corporation is authorized and it is gen- ation is authorized to develop a long range economy.

As sent to the President, the bill to charter the Virgin Islands Corporation includes some limitations imposed by either the Senate or House. The House insisted that VICO cease to manufacture rum, one of its major industrial products, while the Senate insisted

upon limiting the appropriations for the first two years to $2,750,000. The nine-million-dollar appropriation is authorized and it is generally believed that the future of the Virgin Islands now definitely assured for the first time since the charter expired. Interior Department officials, including Governor Hastie, expressed satisfaction.

TO INVEST IN SOIL

Under the new bill, VICO will use several hundred thousand dollars to buy the basic sugar cane from Houses, implied sufficient permanence to attract competent personnel and to inspire confidence among both the island natives and technicians needed to develop a long range economy.

temporary one year extension were granted twice by Congress. The Senate this year voted to make the one year extension again, while the House voted a permanent re-charter. The result of the joint conference committee discussions was the ten-year charter.

SEEK COMPETENT PERSONNEL

This was not exactly what the Governor had requested, but the conference report, adopted by both

Appropriation Ends Governor Hastie's Three-Year Struggle

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Congress last week granted a ten-year charter for the Virgin Islands Corporation and agreed to appropriate $9,000,000 for the development of the big corporation which is the keystone of the economy of the Virgin Islands.

This move came as the climax to a three-year fight waged by Virgin Islands Gov. William H. Hastie in an effort to get some Congressional cooperation with a long-range plan for developing the island economy. When the charters of all Federal corporations expired three years ago, Governor Hastie began his uphill fight to have the Virgin Island Company's charter permanently renewed.

His proposals were rejected and

Alabama Extends Glad Hand To Governor William Hastie

Daily World, Atlanta Ga. 2-12-49

"Vote-Barriers Crumbling Fast," Governor Says . .

Atlanta, Ga.

BY EMORY O. JACKSON, Editor
The Birmingham World.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — An estimated 3,000 citizens packed the main auditorium of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church here Friday night to hear an address by Honorable William H. Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

The Governor arrived in Birmingham early Friday afternoon by plane and was met at the airport by a 25 car motorcade, escorted by the State Highway Patrol.

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The Governor's appearance in Birmingham Friday night was preceded by a message of welcome by Governor James E. Folsom, who Thursday, extended officials greetings on "behalf of three million Alabamians, "to our state, with the request that Governor Hastie convey to the people of the Virgin Islands "most cordial wishes for peace, prosperity, and happiness from us here in Alabama." Sat. 2-12-49

"The South", said the Governor, "has the greatest opportunity to become the center of liberalism for the nation, but the plain people," he said; must be the real and trusted political leaders. Mr. Hastie built his thesis on the right to vote, outlining in the course of his message, three epochs of opportunity opened to Negroes of the South. The first of these, he listed as the Civil War, the second was the Populist period, and the third, is the present period — which has seen the breakdown of the White Primary. Other barriers, he contended, have been erected but these are falling and falling fast. "The puny barriers they are building are going to tumble down as fast as they are built. Concluding Mr. Hastie took cognizance of the instrument of fear, which in some section is being employed to discourage the Negro, he said:

"Fear and intimidation are being used but these will not stop the spirit of those who desire to vote. The Negro has confidence that he can beat those barriers down with the proper courage and determination."

Earlier in the afternoon, the Governor addressed a group of school children, a thousand of whom had to be turned away because of lack of space. An additional three thousand were turned away at his address at the church.

Mayor Cooper Green of Birmingham also sent greetings. Dr. H. C. Trenholm, President of the Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, brought official greetings on behalf of Governor Folsom. Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, head of the Atlantic Coast Area in the Methodist Church, sent felicitations to the Governor and congratulated the members of the Periclean club for their vision in bringing such a noted leader to address them. Others who sent greetings included Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the Alabama A. and M. College, Assistant Supt. of Schools, C. J. Going, and L. M. Smith, President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Another Setback For Virgin Isles Rum

The Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-4-49

THE Virgin Islands' economy was so knocked out of line by Prohibition and its resultant death-knell for the island's rum making industry that former President HOOVER once characterized them as "an effective poorhouse."

Since that time the islands, predominantly populated by Negroes and now administered by a Negro governor, have bettered their lot.

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 6-4-49

Now another blow has been struck at its economy, so far as rum manufacture affects it, by the action of the House of Representatives in forbidding the government-subsidized Virgin Island Company to continue to make the famous Virgin Island drink.

The ban was sponsored by three Republicans from the West and North and by two southern Democrats. Their objections were based, they said on a disinclination to have the government in the liquor business.

This seems to be a somewhat tardy attitude, in view of the fact that numerous state governments are in the liquor business, to their profit, through the system of state-controlled liquor stores.

One of the congressmen engaging in the debate derided the Pennsylvania Republican helping lead the anti-rum fight and asked if he "had devoted as much time and energy trying to get his own state of Pennsylvania out of the liquor business." The question was very much in order. Sat 6-4-49

Actually, the opposition seems to have come from liquor interests in this country who want to lessen the competition of the Virgin Islanders. The vote in the House would be more disturbing were it not for the fact that Governor WILLIAM HASTIE is reported to be "not disturbed" at the rum prohibition.

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The bill re-incorporating the Virgin Island Company as the Virgin Island Corporation does authorize the development ageney to advertise, encourage investment of private capital in the islands, and to promote and develop the tourist trade, among other things. This is highly desirable, since

ceeded in fifteen years in effecting the economic rehabilitation of the islands to the extent of 'rendering them self-supporting.'"

The hearings indicated, the report said, that "there are many problems in the islands' economy which are perhaps unique—problems growing out of insufficiency of water supplies, infertility of the soil, and lack of natural resources."

REQUIRE STUDY

These problems and the best means of meeting their effect on the islands' economy require careful study, the committee said it before rechartering of the company to be financed by substantial outlays of Federal funds. It added that sufficient information had not been presented during the hearings to justify enactment of the House bill and recommended:

1. That a comprehensive study of general and specific problems presented by the islands should be undertaken by the Congress to determine the needs and justification for a continued or permanent program.

2. That in order to prevent termination under the law of the Virgin Island Company with probable consequent unemployment and further dislocation of the islands' economy, a temporary two-year extension of the company's corporate existence should be granted.

3. That appropriations sufficient to give the company working capital and funds for necessary repairs and replacements should be authorized.

The Senate amendment of the House bill, in addition to extending the life of the company for two years or until it is incorporated federally, carries authorization for

trial activities on its own account.

In the bill was referred to an Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee. Extensive hearings were held by both the subcommittee and the full committee.

PROVISION SUBSTITUTED

The committee, however, struck out everything after the enacting clause in the House bill and substituted a provision extending the life of the Virgin Islands Company for two years.

The House disagreed with the Senate amendment of its bill but agreed to a conference asked by the Senate, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee recognized the economy, a temporary two-year extensions of the Federal Government to aid the Virgin slanders as well as to help them- selves and also recognized the accomplishments of the Virgin Islands in preventing widespread suffering and distress in the Virgin Islands.

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SENATE, HOUSE DISAGREE OVER VIRGIN ISLANDS CO.

Virgin Islands Daily News St. Thomas, V.I. Sat. 6-4-49

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Senate and House are in disagreement over the recharting of the Virgin Islands Company a wholly owned corporation, established in 1934 to aid in effecting an economic rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands.

Under the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945, all wholly owned Government corporations not in possession of a Federal charter had to cease activities by June 30, 1948, unless they were reincorporated by act of Congress before that date.

The Virgin Islands, which was originally chartered by the Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. John, was given an extension of life to June 30, this year.

The House on May 5, last, adopted a bill providing for the creation of the Virgin Islands Corporation to succeed the Virgin Islands Company. Broad powers designed to encourage the inhabitants of the islands to develop an economy that would enable them to be self-supporting were given the proposed new Federal corporation in the House bill. To this end, an appropriation of $9,000,000 was authorized, of which a maximum of $5,000,000 might have been used to make loans for the promotion of private enterprise in the islands. The corporation itself, with a working capital of $4,000,000, was empowered to engage in a wide variety of commercial, agricultural, and small-scale indus-

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appropriations totaling $1,275,960. These funds would be used for operating capital, $900,000; repairs to sugar mill, $186,660, and purchase of field equipment, $180,300.

In the meantime, the members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee propose to visit the islands personally and endeavor to ascertain at first hand information upon which to recommend legislative action by Congress.

Senate conferees are Senators Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming; Bert H. Miller, Idaho, Democrats; and Hugh Butler, Nebraska, and Guy Gordon, Oregon, Republicans. House conferees are Representatives J. Hardin Peterson, Florida; Monroe M. Redden, North Carolina; Lloyd M. Bentson, Texas, Democrats, and Richard J. Welch, California, and Fred L. Crawford, Michigan, Republicans.

Virgin Isles Divorces: Another Lure To Scuttle Family Life?

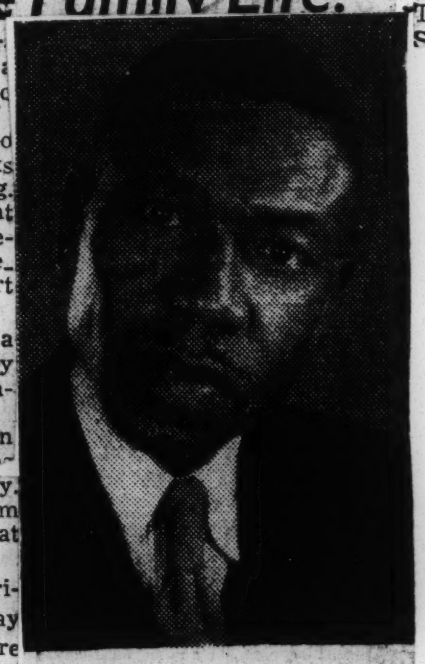
ST. THOMAS, V. I. — The Virgin Islands are fast becoming a mecca for Americans who wish to sever the marital knot.

The latest attractive feature to disgruntled mates is the six weeks residence period before filing. However, the complainant might have to wait four more weeks before winning freedom. It all depends on the timing of the court sessions.

There are eight grounds for a divorce here, ranging from adultery to "incompatibility of temperament."

Last year Federal Judge Herman E. Moore sent 143 marital unions Charles Malik, Lebanon, secretary to the marriage "graveyard." From all indications he will top that number this year.

The figure of 143 sealed marriages does not compare in anyway with that of Reno, but the figure means the traffic has increased to the point the Virgin Islands see the need of adequate hotel facilities to provide comfort for customers.



R. L. HANNON

Hastie Appoints Hannon To Post In Virgin Isles

Staff Correspondence

REIDSVILLE, N. C. — R. L. Hannon, former county agent of Rockingham county, has been appointed by Governor William H. Hastie to organize and direct an agricultural extension program in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Hannon, who will sail later this month will make his headquarters on the Island of St. Croix.

He is a native of Scotland Neck and was graduated from A. and T. College in 1937 and was principal of a Halifax county school before coming here in 1939 to work as farm agent for both Rockingham and Caswell counties.

SPONSORED CATTLE SHOW

He initiated and sponsored the first registered cattle show among Negroes in North Carolina and perhaps the entire South. Under his supervision Rockingham Negro farmers bought 40 registered dairy heifers and 13 registered bulls, a program which eventually accounted for the placement of 200 additional high grade and purebred animals on local farms.

Mr. Hannon helped install an active Negro Farm Bureau program in North Carolina and sparked a state farm bureau meeting at A. and T. College last March. His work helped pave the way for the employment of a full-time field representative of the North Carolina Farm Bureau.

GETS MASTER'S DEGREE

He received this month his master's degree in agricultural education at A. and T. College. He has done other study at Pennsylvania State College and at Hampton Institute.

Recommendations for the post included those from President Truman and Governor W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina.

NEGRO GOVERNOR DEFENDS RADICALS

Association Hears Hastie Call 'Neutrality' of Officials on Bias a Greater Menace

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, July 13—William H. Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands, defended "radicals of every persuasion" last night, and told the fortieth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that public officials who did not fight discrimination were a greater menace to national security than the radical groups now being tried for disloyalty.

Mr. Hastie, first Negro Governor of an island possession, condemned local, state and Federal officials "who pretend to be 'neutral' in matters between aggrieved minorities and those who seek to maintain the inequalities of our society." He said that "such neutrality is more than subversive."

Defines Social Obligations

Defining the social obligations of public officials to be "anything that promotes the equality of all the people," he said these duties were necessary to promote the ideals of the country, adding that any neglect was equal to "an avowed reactionary position, on matters concerning the groups farthest down."

The appearance here of Governor Hastie was interpreted as a move to give comfort to association members who contend that many state laws and customs must be changed to bring improved status to Negroes in southern and border areas. His defense of "radicals" and his rebuke to "social standpatters" was consistent, he said, with the principle of total equality for all American citizens.

Governor Hastie also chided "a certain high staff officer" for "being afraid to take the lead in the fight for equal rights legislation in his state on the grounds that this officer was not obligated by a party platform, and hence under no obligation to take action in that field."

He added: "His oath of office was a solemn obligation to support our Government and the laws of the land. And whether the officials desire it or not, the Government is bound to be a major influence in determining the social patterns of our community.'

Governor Hastie said an increasing number of Americans were being trained by the armed forces and millions were now "influenced by Federal aid to housing, education and employment—conditions that make Federal concern with segregation necessary if we preserve our American way of life as laid down by our Constitution."

He said that the "usual assertion by Army and Navy officials that the branches of the armed services are not a social laboratory is a stupid and vicious sophistry."

In defending the right of any Negro to associate with persons of other races, the Governor accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other investigating bodies of branding interracial associations as subversive, regardless of the interest or the motive of the friendships between the races.

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary told the association's opening session that: "Intelligent Negroes do not cry out bitterly that we love another land better than our own, but will slug it out here on this home front if it takes forty more summers." He also condemned Negro leaders "who worship at new altars, passing the day with those who use us for their own ends."

Loren Miller, lawyer, attacked the "Jim Crow policies of the Federal Housing Administration," and asked for a federal order instructing the FHA not to insure loans or mortgages on properties known to be covered by racially restrictive covenants.

He said a continued shortage of rental properties for [illegible] groups in this area [illegible] a test of a ruling by [illegible] Court that restrictive covenants were not enforceable in courts of law.

Congress Relieve Vi

Senate And House Groups Combine To Aid Islands

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Senate and House Committees last Wednesday acted to relieve economic conditions in the Virgin Islands.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee favorably reported the bill authorizing the Virgin Islands Government or any Virgin Islands municipality to issue bonds and other obligations.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported favorably a bill amending the Federal Airport Act so as to authorize appropriations for the construction of airport projects in the Virgin Islands.

Organic Acts of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico empower their municipalities to borrow for public purposes, but not the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands.

The municipality of St. Thomas and St. John has applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $100,000 to aid in financing construction of an alternating-current electric distribution system in St. Thomas and the conversion of the present system from direct to alternating current.

APPLICATION REJECTED

The RFC rejected the application November 2, 1948, solely because of doubt as to whether the organic act specifically authorised the municipality to issue bonds or incur obligations.

Amendment of the Federal Airport Act so as to authorize appropriations for projects in the Virgin Islands would result in no overall increase in the cost of the Federal airport program. It would merely subtract 5 per cent of the available [illegible] from Alaska and allocate them to the Virgin Islands instead.

The Eightieth Congress amended the Federal Airport Act to correct an oversight by merely adding the words "and the Virgin Islands" to several sections. The purpose of the amendment was to permit extension of the Federal aid airport program to the Virgin Islands.

Governor Hailed In N. Carolina

Formal Greetings Extended By State And City Officials

By A. A. Morisey
Staff Correspondent

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. — The conviction that the day is approaching when the South will be the center of liberalism in America was expressed here last week by Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands.

The appearance of Governor Hastie and Governor W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, who introduced the visitor, attracted an estimated 2,500 persons from throughout Eastern North Carolina to Booker T. Washington High School auditorium for the event which was sponsored by the Rocky Mount Civic Forum.

The huge throng of admirers of the two chief executives overran the facilities of the auditorium and crowded into fourteen classrooms of the building where they listened to the program over the school's public address system.

Several hundred others were unable to enter the building and were turned back.

GOVERNOR OPTIMISTIC

Governor Hastie elaborated on his optimism regarding the liberalism of the South pointing to forces which indicated that liberalism has been developing in the region and will continue. He declared that the sons of the South set down a creed of political democracy during the early period of American history.

Among the persons quoted was James Madison who said: "Who are the electors? Not the rich more than the poor; not the learned more than the ignorant; not the haughty heirs of distinguished names more than the humble sons of obscurity and unpropitious fortune."

Pointing to the victory of Governor Scott who had just introduced him and that of President Truman in November, Governor Hastie asserted that these two victors understood the veracity of the statement just as President Madison had years ago.

PRESENT ERA

The present era, he declared, is an opportunity for plain people, black and white to make the South a great sector of liberal thought. Among the causes for this conviction he cited the breakdown of the barriers against voting and the demise of the "white primary." Soon millions of Negroes joining with whites in the South will use their votes for the good of all the plain people of the region, he concluded.

Governor Hastie admonished his audience that there is truth in the statement that communities "get the type of government they deserve" while emphasizing the political fact that those who cast many votes receive more attention than those who cast few votes.

Governor Scott introduced Governor Hastie, native of Tennessee as "our friend" who he said was in "reality a North Carolinian." He wittily explained that "we raised Tennessee and Tennessee raised him and sent him to the Virgin Islands."

He continued his previously expounded and affirmed intention to see North Carolina go forward toward an understanding that problems must be worked out for the common good of all, and pledged his cooperation to the legislature to the end that all groups may be developed for the total advance of the state.

MAYOR J. R. BENNETT

Governor Scott was introduced by Mayor J. R. Bennett of Rocky Mount who praised the Civic Forum, sponsors of the address, for their sympathetic understanding and service to the community.

A. H. Bryant, president of the Civic Forum, presided and extended greetings on behalf of the fifteen-year-old organization.

The invocation and benediction was said by the Rev. K. P. Battle. Three musical selections were furnished by the Booker T. Washington High School Glee Club directed by Miss Venoris M. Williams with Michael Hinton, accompanist. Quantella G. Knight, pianist, played "Impromptu in C. Sharp Minor" by Rheingold.

GREETED AT AIRPORT

On Governor Hastie's arrival in the city by air he was greeted at the airport by Mayor J. R. Bennett and City Manager Roy Williamson and a delegation of other citizens. Breakfast followed at the home of his host, Mr. Bryant.

Other breakfast guests were: Dr. J. W. Black, Dr. L. P. Armstrong, Dr. G. W. Bullock, Prof. O. R. Pope, and Dr. J. E. Pittman.

An extensive tour of the principal points of interest was conducted about the city. The motorcade of about ten automobiles stopped at the three elementary schools where Governor Hastie greeted the assembled students and shook hands with two representatives from each class. The tour concluded at the Booker T. Washington High School where he spoke briefly to the student body.

Following his formal address at night he was honored with a reception at the Teen-age Center. His day was completed with a smoker at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stokes where he was the guest of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity members of the area.

Virgin Islands gets first milk pasteurizing plant

WASHINGTON — First pasteurizing plant has been constructed in the Virgin Islands and has reached a daily distribution of almost 300 quarts, according to information received from Robert Rosenbaum, Chairman of the Dairy Industries Society and of the Society's Area Development Committee.

The model milk plant, operated by Vita-Rich Products Company under the management of a DISI member, Harold Jordan, who is a Negro, is located in the government-owned market place of Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas. Entire output of the plant is made by reconstituting dry milk supplies obtained from Wisconsin.

"Although none of the local farmers is delivering fluid milk to this plant, it is interesting to note that the entire fluid raw milk supply is still being sold in addition to the product of the milk plant," Rosenbaum said. "Total consumption of milk, in fact, has more than doubled since a safe product has been placed on the market.

"Negotiations are currently underway between the dairymen and milk plant management with the hoped-for goal that shortly all milk sold to consumers will be pasteurized," he added.

Two years ago the Virgin Islands were selected as a "test-tube territory" for Society experimentation in methods of stimulating dairy and industrial development.

DISI's first surveys showed that the island of St. Thomas could use more than 1500 gallons of fluid milk a day—in the form of milk, butter, cheese and cream. However, daily fluid milk sales averaged only 300 gallons at that time. Although sugar is the main agricultural commodity on the islands, plantations suffer from lack of rainfall and lack of an integrated soil conservation program. Since the island has no mineral resources and many basic foodstuffs must be imported, the dairy industries could play an important role in developing the islands' economy basically, Rosenbaum early advised. Cattle are raised, but Rosenbaum pointed out that this, too is "haphazard in direction and lacks local feeds for maximum efficiency."

"However," he reports today, "formation of progressive committees in the Islands, through the guidance and leadership of DISI, have pointed the way toward a vitalizing of dairy activity which will affect the whole economic situation there."

U.S. Allots $1,018,000 to the Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON (UNRRA) — Estimates of appropriations for the Virgin Islands carried in the 1950 Federal Government budget, total $1,018,000 an increase of $238,500 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

A total of $223,000 is recommended for salaries of the Governor and expenses; $745,000 for defraying deficits in the treasuries of St. Croix and St. John; and $800,000, for continuation of construction of high priority public works projects.

Modern Milk Plant Now Operating in Virgin Is

WASHINGTON—Intensive field work in the Virgin Islands by leaders of Dairy Industries Society, International (DISI), has led to construction of the first pasteurizing plant in that area, which has now been in operation three months and has reached a daily distribution of almost eight hundred quarts, according to information received from Robert Rosenbaum, chairman of DISI's Board of Directors and of the Society's Area Development Committee.

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DISI's first surveys showed that the island of St. Thomas could use more than 1500 gallons of fluid milk a day—in the form of milk, butter, cheese and cream. However, daily fluid milk sales averaged only 300 gallons at that time. Although sugar is the main agricultural commodity on the islands, plantations suffer from lack of rainfall and lack of an integrated soil conservation program. Since the island has no mineral resources and many basic foodstuffs must be imported, the dairy industries could play an important role in developing the islands' economy basically, Rosenbaum early advised. Cattle are raised, but Rosenbaum pointed out that this, too is "haphazard in direction and lacks local feeds for maximum efficiency."

"However," he reports today, "formation of progressive committees in the Islands, through the guidance and leadership of DISI, have pointed the way toward a vitalizing of dairy activity which will affect the whole economic situation there."

Parents And Children To Honor Gov. Hastie

Daily World

Atlanta is ready for Governor Hastie. Business leaders, church people, socialites, and even the school children are working overtime, laying down the welcome mat to accord to His Excellency the reception which only benefits a Negro leader of such distinction.

A steady stream of callers have kept the telephone lines busy since Wednesday afternoon, making reservations for dinners. More than 50 reservations were accepted at the World Office up until late Wednesday. Attorney E E. Moore, Dinner Chairman, stated here late Wednesday night that reservations will continue to be accepted by phone throughout the day today. It is urgent that all reservations will be in no later than 10 o'clock, thus avoiding any embarrassment to those who have charge of the preparation for the dinners.

A number of inquiries have come in as to what to wear. That should not be a problem, said Attorney Moore, Dinner Chairman. The banquet is informal and diners are free to chose what they will wear.

Disappointed over the news that the governor will be unable to address school groups here due to a holiday Saturday, a number of parents, desiring that their children enjoy the rare opportunity to meeting the Governor, have made reservations for their children, too. No limitations will be placed upon those who may attend. But all dinners will be the same and especial pains will be made to provide for requests for children who may attend. Parents are urged to call in immediately if they desire reservations for themselves or their children. Additional patrons to the dinner include the following:

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Mr. A. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Menefee, Mr. A. A. Reid, Prof. Earl Starling, Attorney S. S. Robinson, Attorney C. M. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Coehrane, Mrs. Gertrude F. Thompson, Mr. Alvin Lowe, Dr. D. R. Greene, Dr. W. A. Mason, Miss Cleo Patrick Love, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Rogers, Mrs. Clyde E. Lovelace, Mr. H. S. Murphy, Mr. S. W. Walker, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Dr. and Mrs. Miles Amos and Family, Attorney Edward S. D'Antignac, Mrs. Marie Finch, Mr. J. Russell Simmons, Mr. Clem Davenport, Mr. W. S. Hollomon, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Dr. T. J. Davis, Miss Vivian Mapp, President B. E. Mays, President and Mrs. Forrester B Washington, Mr. James H. Bohannon, Mrs. C. H. Connally

Virgin Islands Company Shows $120,000 In Losses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — The Virgin Islands Company, a Government corporation established in 1934 to aid in the economic rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands, estimates its losses in the rum business in the fiscal year.

The sugar program shows an approximate gross loss of $120,000 for the fiscal year 1947. Slightly smaller losses are anticipated in the fiscal years 1948 and 1949.

The effect of these and other operations of the company on the Federal budget, sent to Congress by President Truman January 12, is estimated at expenditures of $39,400 in the fiscal year 1949, which is $257,667 less than the estimated Federal budgetary expenditures in the current fiscal year.

Loan Authorized

The company was authorized to borrow $250,000 from the United States Treasury in the current fiscal year. No similar authority is requested for the fiscal year 1949.

An operating income of $750,700 is anticipated by the company in the fiscal year 1949. This income will be derived as follows: production and sale of sugar, $516,800; sale of rum, $136,000; sale of electric power, $59,000; rents, $13,600, and other sources $25,300.

Operating costs are estimated as follows: production of sugar $607,100; production of rum $157,200; maintenance of property rented, $19,800; production and distribution of electric power, $36,900; interest expenses, $30,400; administrative expenses, $20,000, other expenses, $34,000; total, $905,400.

According to the explanatory statement in the Federal Budget, the sugar program showed an approximate gross loss of $120,000 for the fiscal year 1947.

Low Production

According to the explanatory statement in the Federal Budget, the primary cause of the losses from the production and sale of sugar is low sugarcane production per acre. The average for St. Croix runs about twelve tons per acre, compared with about thirty tons in nearby Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Low production results from prolonged droughts, depleted soil, use of hand-labor methods, and company policy of employing aged and other less productive workers.

The explanatory statement says "It must be remembered that the Virgin Islands Company was created primarily to provide employment and thereby to cure the economic and social chaos which existed during the four years immediately preceding its creation in 1934."

Sugar Sold CCC

In the past several years all Virgin Islands sugar has been sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In 1947 it was sold at an approximate loss of $35 a ton. It is estimated that the loss per ton in 1948 will be $37 and in 1949, $23.

In the fiscal year 1947 the Virgin Islands Company earned a gross profit of $65,182 on sales of rum. A gross loss of $41,700 is forecast for the fiscal year 1948, with a smaller loss of $31,200 for 1949.

The explanatory statement points out that sales of rum have fallen off considerably in the past few years because of a glutted market in the United States. The budget for the Virgin Islands Company is based on estimated sales of 22,000 cases in 1948 and 32,000 cases in 1949. If market conditions improve, the company anticipates a profit on rum operations.

Citizens Demand Chance To See And Hear Hastie

Daily World

Official headaches developed here Thursday afternoon over the question of where to feed the hungry throngs who are demanding an opportunity to hear and see Honorable William H. Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands, who comes to Atlanta tomorrow evening as the guest of the Citizens Democratic club of Fulton county. Members of the executive committee, following an extended discussion of the problem finally were relieved temporarily by a generous offer from Warren R. Cochrane, Executive Director at the YMCA, to change the scene of the banquet from the downstairs dining room to that upstairs, thereby providing room for an additional hundred patrons.

In accordance with this arrangement, the committee voted to extend the deadline on ticket sales through 10 o'clock this evening, provided only that tickets are purchased outright, rather than a reservation over the phone. Hence, no further reservations for tomorrow night's banquet will be accepted over the phone. And positively no sales will be made for dinners beyond this evening's deadline.

The Governor is scheduled to arrive in Atlanta early Saturday. An official delegation has been named to meet and escort him to his stopping place. Local officials have turned down requests for interviews or meetings with the Governor prior to his scheduled appearance tomorrow evening. Phone calls have been received from as far away as Jacksonville, Florida making reservations to the dinners. Several Atlantans, including bishops who were royally received by the Governor upon their visits to the Virgin Islands have taken two to three tickets for themselves and their friends in order to pay their respects to Mr. Hastie. Patrons securing tickets throughout today will be published in tomorrow's edition of the World. The dinner program will get underway promptly at 8 o'clock. Members of the committee are urging all patrons to come promptly at 8 o'clock, since no seats will be reserved. Below is the list of additional patrons received Thursday: Mr. John D. Rogers, Mrs. E. B. Maddox and guest, Dr. Arthur Comer, Mrs. Jones Boothe, Dr. D. V. Kyle, Bishop W. E. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Davis, Mr. Clem Davenport and guest, Rev. R. H. Porter, Mr. Charles L. Gideons, Mrs. Mabel Driskell, Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, Mr. Russell B. Anthony, Attorney R. Pruden Herndon, Mrs. O. L. Dennis, Mr. J. B. Shepherd, Mr. Kemper Harreld, Rev. Samuel Williams, Mrs. George W. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Tannis Pope.

GEORGE Padmore Chicago Defender

Robeson Tells Of Talent In The Caribbean Isles

18e (4)

LONDON—Before his departure from Great Britain, Paul Robeson did a ~~fine thing~~ by telling the British people of the great and varied amount of artistic talent he discovered in the West Indies during his recent tour throughout places like Jamaica, Trinidad, and other Caribbean territories under British rule.

"In Trinidad," said Robeson, "I found a native fifteen-year-old West Indian, who played with most astonishing virtuosity at the piano and I am trying to arrange for him to take a scholarship in New York."

Sat. 5-7-49

"There are many others like him" asserts the Negro baritone, "in those beautiful but desperately impoverished islands, instrumentalists with great gifts who need only that extra polish that can be supplied by the great teachers, and singers and actors whose remarkable talents will be senselessly dissipated unless rescued in good time by interested parties."

In his generous tribute to these promising West Indian musicians and actors, Robeson says: "And it's not only the youngsters ready for training that require that extra boost from us. The West Indies have scores of finished artists who are restricted to performing in one-horse towns when they would be an adornment to the stage concert platform or opera house of any capital city in the world—and thinking of Orlando Martin, I'm sure the same goes for darkest Africa."

Robeson also has high praise for West Indian dancers like Pearl Primus, who is now touring West Africa studying native dances in Nigeria. Miss Primus is a native of Trinidad, and has studied and performed in New York, like her contemporary, Miss Beryl McBirdie, of whom Robeson says: "She directs her own company at Port-of Spain's little Carib Theatre, and is an artist of tremendous authenticity—right up in the Katherine Dunham class." The Negro baritone singer wants to know: "Why hasn't Broadway snapped her up? Why hasn't London seen her? Why?

During his stay in London, Paul Robeson, despite his many concert and public speaking engagements, found time off to give encouragement to the Colored Theatre Group founded by the West Indian baritone, Edric Connor, of Trinidad, who recently gave a recital at Wigmore Hall, London, and was highly commented upon by leading British musical critics. Connor, who broadcast regularly over the B.B.C. national and overseas services has been invited to sing at the famous Scala Opera House in Milan, in the operatic part of Othello.

Sat. 5-7-49

Orlando Martin is a native of Nigeria, West Africa, and the leading Negro actor in this country. He under-studied Paul Robeson in the film "Saunders of the River," ten years ago. Since then, Martin has played leading roles on the British stage and films. He acted the part of the witch doctor in the film: "Men of Two Worlds" and was selected among the twelve best film actors for 1948 featuring in British pictures.

By George S. Schuyler

The New West Indies

THE FRENCH ISLANDS: Rum, Romance and Beauty

18e (4)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixth article in a new, exclusive Pittsburgh Courier series which concerns itself with the latest developments in the West Indies as seen by Associate Editor George S. Schuyler, who is visiting American, British, Dutch and French territories, as well as Haiti and the Dominican Republic, to present to Courier readers a picture of conditions as they are today.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(Courier Associate Editor)

THE FRENCH ISLANDS—Martinique and Guadeloupe, discovered by Columbus and settled by the French more than three hundred years ago, were among the first jewels in the Gallic imperial crown. Their history is intimately associated with rum and romance, and without the immense riches they and Haiti poured into the royal coffers, France could not have taken the world position she did, at least not so early.

Their history is also associated with rebellion, that is, the American Revolution, and from the disgruntled talk one hears in Martinique, and especially in Guadeloupe, there may be rebellion against France. Why, we shall see later.

These French islands are certainly places of beauty and charm eminently rewarding to the visitor. Martinique, the smaller (385 sq. miles) rises out of the sea like an immense verdured iceberg.

Its towering, pointed mountains begin at the waterline and disappear into the clouds. Here and there along the coastal fringe one encounters a quaint, tropical replica of a French town at the foot of some narrow valley, with sloping sandy beach where long fishermen's nets hang drying behind upturned boats.

Inevitably gurgling streams flow into the sea with slanted fields of cane on either side and somewhere nearby will be a sugar mill and a rum distillery. The buildings would be more attractive if the people were given to using more paint and kalsomine.

But that requires money of which the Martiniquians claim to be short, although they buy huge quantities of the rum they produce.

St. Pierre the Phoenix

In traversing the island, one learns much about the road "system," and the best that can be said is that the vistas are breath-takingly beautiful and dramatic whether along the coast or interior. The roads themselves seem unnecessarily twisting and their upkeep is abominable.

Coming to St. Pierre, former capital, on the west coast at the feet of Mount Pelee is something one cannot forget. The great, green mass looms threateningly above, crowned deceptively with a wreath of clouds, but one is reminded by the ruins of cathedrals and public buildings that the volcano erupted on May 8, 1902, and destroyed everything living and inanimate except one man in the local prison.

St. Pierre once had 23,000, but now, like a reluctant phoenix, she has only partially risen from the ashes of her disater. There are only 6,000 inhabitants now.

St. Pierre was the intellectual as well as politacal capital of Martinique. It was full of gay and brilliant people who wrote songs, penned verses, engaged in sparkling conversation and flirted in cool drawing rooms as they sipped rum punches.

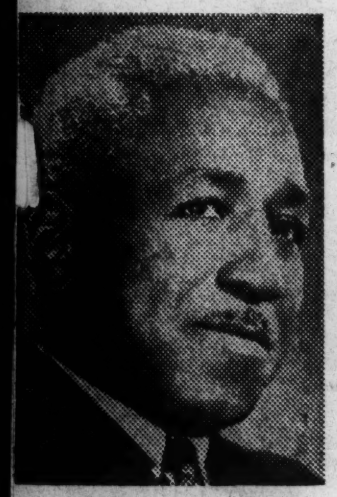
By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Port de France, Martinique: A Place to See and Absorb

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

AT this writing I am sitting at my table in a second-floor room of a third-class hotel looking across the harbor of Fort de France, Martinique, at the green mountains beyond. Many thoughts course through my mind the while. It is an almost idyllic scene. Directly in front are the broad, old trees of the wide sevane, or park, which stretches from sea-wall on my right for four blocks to my left. To my right front loom the walls of the seventeenth century fort with the tricolor of France limp at half mast. The old walls rise sheer for fifty feet from the breaking waves. Atop are trees and shrubbery like a crone's green hairdo. To the right front ripple the varying jade and azure waters of the immense bay. It is mid-day and the sun is blazing down but a breeze is blowing and soon another rain squall will cool things off.



George S. Schuyler

THERE IS LITTLE activity now. Two ships are in the roadstead preparing for departure to distant lands. Along the sea-wall an occasional truck or automobile speeds by. Directly in front workmen are toiling (?) in slow motion on a Shell Oil filling station where they have been engaged for ten days on a job which would have been completed in three days in the States. They are doing the job slowly but well.

Nobody is in a rush here in this easy-going environment. because leisure and snafu are the words for Martinique and the rest of the West Indies. Woe be to the man who seeks speed down here because frustration and chagrin will be the penalty. Perpetually honking auto horns, speeding bicycles and chatter of conversation create a false illusion of activity. So do the athletics of the school boys and girls which start at 6 in the morning and continue until school time, with much running, jumping and football playing (only with the foot, that is).

* * *

THE BREEZE RUSTLES the green boughs, two tethered goats munch the luxuriant grass and two women in faded cotton dresses, wide-brimmed straw hats and locally made brooms sweep the broad lateral pavement across the park. One thinks of Swinburne's line, "A sleepy world of streams." And this has a point, because down each side of each street is a deep gutter along which a narrow stream courses inevitably to the harbor. "Even the weariest river winds somewhere safe to sea."

A lissome brown girl sways along under a black parasol and one reflects pleasantly upon the high proportion of comely females in this place. There are the mixtures of white and black, the mixtures of mulatto and black, the mixtures of mulatto and white and the crosses of East Indian with all, with here and there the map of ancient Cathay peering from beneath a broad and attractively curved native straw hat or white helmet. Coupled with the slender, brown-limbed youths and the handsome men, it would be hard to find a population more pleasing to the eye. The handful of whites suffer by comparison.

THERE IS AN Eden-like, picturesque quality about the countryside. Everywhere are jade mountains crowned with clouds, oblique fields of waving sugar cane, majestic trees burdened with breadfruit, paw-paws, bananas and mangoes to titillate the salivary glands, occasionally tropical replicas of little French towns, elderly women dressed in the unfortunately unpopular traditional Martinique costume majestically bearing wicker trays of fruit or laundry upon their 'kerchiefed heads, long coast-line vistas of sandy beaches, upturned boats and drying fishermen's nets, and the ubiquitous rum shops where as much of the heady liquor is consumed as is exported.

Then there is the witty, intellectual conversation proceeding through admirably chosen and well-prepared meals washed down with good French wine in the many excellent restaurants of Fort de France. These French-educated people, many with years of administrative experience in Africa, seem worlds removed from the stevedores unloading barges and the blacks chopping cane for the distilleries, and in truth they are. One thinks of them as beige and brown cosmopolites marooned in the tropics.

* * *

AND INDEED ONE is marooned, for there is really a minimum of contact with the outside world. The arrival of a mail plane or a ship is a subject of town-wide conversation. At 9 the streets are deserted and footsteps ring sharply on the pavement. You saw the moving pictures six months ago in the States. The curse of bureaucracy which grips France also afflicts this lovely place. Efficiency is a Gulliver chained by Lilliputian officialdom. The gorgeous scenery and the attractive people begin to pall, especially when the electric lights suddenly fail in the midst of a meal, when a hot bath is a dream of things wished for, when one recalls that one must NOT drink the diphtheria-laden water from the faucet, although numerous streams of clean, fresh water spout from the not-too-distant mountains to waste into the sea.

At such times one does not reflect with displeasure upon life in Atlanta, Boston, New York, Milwaukee or San Francisco, and the newspaper and radio which we curse at home seem divine from this distance.

And yet admittedly this is a place to see and absorb. Those who have the opportunity should not refuse it. After all, the reality is not too far from the illusion which is more than you can say of most places on this earth.

By George S. Schuyler

The New West Indies

Courier Sat. 7-23-49 Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRENADA: a Unique and Rewarding Place to Visit

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth article in a new, exclusive Pittsburgh Courier series which concerns itself with the latest developments in the West Indies as seen by Associate Editor George S. Schuyler, who is visiting American, British, Dutch and French territories, as well as Haiti and the Dominican Republic, to present to Courier readers a picture of conditions as they are today.

18e(4)

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(Courier Associate Editor)

GRENADA, B.W.I.—Moving to Grenada from Barbados, one is struck by the contrast between the two. Grenada is the smaller (133 square miles with 72,374 people) and the density of population is only 545 per square mile in contrast to 1,162 for

yellow, airy former barracks of the West Indian forces. Both schools are crowded. The boys' school runs a hostel for forty-eight youths from rural districts.

The Grenada Government was first to give a scholarship to the new West Indian University in Jamaica founded two years ago, and may soon give another. There is also a biennial Grenada scholarship to some United Kingdom University, and there is a long roster in the boys' school listing those who have won it.

The British Council scholarship has just been won by a Grenadian, H. D. Baptiste, a senior master at the Boys' Secondary School, who will study education at Exeter College.

Color and Caste

There are many mixed social gatherings in Grenada and what color line there is within the Negro group must be well concealed. Whites are quick to identify themselves as Grenadians first, and if any colored people are snobbish about their lack of pigment they keep quiet about it.

Obviously there has been more admixture of white and East Indian strains here than in some other islands, and the population as a whole is better looking. Many of the young girls are very attractive and several handsome youths were observed.

All in all, Grenada is unique and a rewarding place to visit. It looks like paradise, but of course, no place really is. One feels that there may be something to the remark of one disgruntled Negro worker that, "There ain't much chance for a poor fellow to get ahead here." But the picture looks rather bright just the same.

Labor Is Organized

Grenada workers have not lagged behind those on other islands in organizing for their protection. The Grenada Labor Party General Workers Union with about 600 members and headed by Daniel Small was founded eighteen years ago. The St. George's Workers Union with 4,000 members includes all sort of workers from stevedores to telephone operators and was founded since the war.

Many of its members are workers on large estates. A Civil Servants Association was recently founded by F. M. Coard, but has not been registered as yet. The Grenada Workers Union was founded in 1946, has well over 1,000 members, and is headed by Edward Mitchell. The eight-hour day and pay for overtime and holidays have been won.

Dock workers get 38 to 40 cents an hour, day laborers 78 cents a day, plumbers and electricians, $2 a day; bank clerks from $60 to $80 monthly depending upon sex and experience, while housemaids get top pay of $7 to $10 monthly with meals. Thus the workers are not exactly rolling in wealth and some grumble that there is no future for them, but these complaints are not as general as elsewhere.

Marryshow and Politics

Mention of politics in Grenada or in the Caribbean would be impossible without consideration of the great contribution of the venerable T. A. Marryshow, the tall, white-haired, vigorous, capable member of the legislative and executive council representing St. George's, the capital, for the past twenty-five years.

Before many of the other Caribbean leaders had entered politics, Marryshow was active in pushing reforms. He was delegate to the Pan-African Congress in Europe in 1921. He founded "The West Indian" in 1915. He was the first president of the Caribbean Labor Conference and is now its vice president.

The Caribbean Press Association made him an honorary member in 1947, and in 1948 he was West Indian delegate to the British Parliamentary (Commonwealth) Association Conference, visiting Brussels and several cities in Scotland and England. He has visited the United States seven times and is personally acquainted with many Negro leaders there.

Wields Great Influence

Marryshow's influence on the growing liberation movement in the West Indies has been great. When he entered politics in Grenada all official jobs of importance were held by whites despite the fact that then, as now, they were an infinitesimal proportion of the population. All of these jobs are now held by Negroes.

This was not accomplished by Marryshow alone, but he was the inspirer and leader.

The acting attorney general, G. Elmore Williams, is a Negro. The highest position of all, that of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Windward and Leeward Islands, is held by a Grenadian, Sir Clement Malone.

High Education Standards

There are fifty-eight primary schools scattered over Grenada and they appear to be well attended if one is to judge by the crowds of well-dressed school children. The secondary schools, the Grenada Boys Secondary School and the Anglican Girls' High School, charge $30 a term and are located in the

Barbados.

Physically the contrast between the two is profound. Grenada, which Columbus discovered Aug. 15, 1498, is a mountainous spice island. Sharp, green, cloud-capped mountains inclose lush central valleys, and there are trees everywhere.

The roads are good but narrow, extremely winding and either uphill or downhill all the way. Cool, exotic and refreshing is the Grand Etang Forest Reserve with a tiny lake cupped high in the mountains. Lovely are its beaches offering good swimming.

Picture-Book Beauty

Its boating and fishing beckon, with grouper, barracuda, kingfish and mackerel awaiting the hook. Its Silver Sun Beach is famous for bathing and dancing. It has several good hotels. Going across and around the island is like traversing a vast botanical garden. Many of its vistas are breath-taking.

One carries away impressions of a long-legged slim black fellow astride a patient burro at 5:30 in the morning, a bush knife under his arm and a cigarette dangling from his lips; peasant women, black and stalwart, with panniers of exotic fruits and vegetables balanced nonchalantly on their heads.

A tiny, shiny black urchin with big white eyes and ivory smile leading an enormous brown cow through the morning mist; an elderly black storekeeper with graying beard speaking in precise, grammatical English as he measures out a portion of rum in his rural place; a voluptuous, teen-age mulatto girl playing Chopin with feeling and expertness; a political leader singing an American Negro spiritual.

T. R. Saw Something

When Theodore Roosevelt visited tiny Grenada he remarked that he had long known of its prosperity. Among West Indian islands it is still prosperous, and many Negroes share in that prosperity. Here in this paradise of cocoa, bananas, mace, nutmeg, sugar, mahogany, mangoes and breadfruit, there are many sources of income instead of one.

While most of the largest estates are owned by the 1 per cent white population, there are over 8,000 black peasant proprietors owning from one to ten acres. Most of the stores are owned by colored people. The whites own the banks but the Negroes work everywhere in them. Several Negroes also own large estates.

It is difficult to find a business or office, public or private, not staffed by colored people. The richest man in Grenada is S. T. Francis, a former Harlem resident, who owns the Hotel Antilles, "Everybody's" stores with branches all over the island and several large estates.

Indonesia Backed By U. N. Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 28.—(AP)—The Security Council called on the Dutch today to reinstate the Indonesian Republican government immediately.

This was part of a resolution sponsored by the United States and three other countries. It called for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Indonesia and the release of all Republican leaders arrested by the Dutch since Dec. 17.

The council rejected a Soviet amendment calling on the Dutch to withdraw their troops at once from Republican territory.

The vote for reconstituting the Indonesian republic at Jogjakarta was 10 to 0, with France abstaining.

Only four of the Council's 11 members supported a formal Soviet demand for Dutch withdrawals. The other seven members abstained. Seven affirmative votes were needed for approval.

Asians Demand U.N. Step Now In Indonesia

Conference Says Action By Group Is Overdue; 15 Nations Vote 'Yea'

Note Sent Council

Resolutions Have Polite Flavor Of 'Or Else;' New East Bloc Seen

NEW DELHI, INDIA, Jan. 23—(AP)— The Asian conference today demanded "overdue" action by the United Nations to end Dutch rule and military action in Indonesia.

Eighteen nations backed the resolutions, which had a polite but unmistakable "or else" flavor. Four others were represented by observers who had no vote, but who gave no indication of disagreement at today's closing session.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India and conference president, sent the resolutions to Lake Success with an accompanying letter declaring bluntly:

"The conference has asked me to point out with respect that effective action by the (Security) Council to bring this situation to end is overdue."

The "or else" implication seemed clear in two resolutions. One called for a close watch on what the United Nations does about Indonesia now. The other set up a foundation on which could be built an "Asian bloc" within the U. N.

Makes West Unhappy

Nations of the west always become unhappy at mention of possibility of an Asian bloc which might become embarrassing in international horse trading. Asia has more than half the world's population, and vast wealth, both actual and potential.

The 19 Asian nations showed they can, at least when western colonialism is involved, damp down their own discords and present a united front to an outsider.

Some other things stood out boldly:

1. India, with her newly-won freedom from British crown rule, intends to take over where Japan was knocked out as the leader of the east, and nobody has challenged this lead.

2. India, as leader, is determined to unite the eastern countries possibly as a formally organized bloc to insist that all Asia rid herself of foreign rule, and that the other countries think it's a good idea. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine delegate to the U. N., said he believed that to all intents and purposes, an Asian bloc was born at the conference.

Indonesia made it clear its leaders are not too pleased by the way the conference handled things, but are not too displeased, either. They wanted the other countries to wade in swinging, sending arms and ammunition to Indonesian guerrillas fighting the Dutch; clamp down their own economic sanctions against Dutch-held areas of Indonesia, and to demand that the U. N. do likewise.

Issue Comes Up Tuesday

However, D. Soemitro, Indonesian spokesman, said the joint resolution now pending in the Security Council for solution of the Indonesian problem "is now meaningless" and overshadowed by what the Asian countries did here.

That joint resolution, originally sponsored by the United States and now somewhat watered down, is due to come up for consideration Tuesday. It calls for an independent Indonesia by July, 1950. A declaration for withdrawal of troops has been taken out.

The conference demanded many of the same things that the joint resolution does, but included also many of the Indonesians' own demands.

Reviewing it all, Soemitro said: "The Indonesian people are quite prepared to continue the struggle against Dutch 'imperialism" until an acceptable solution is reached.

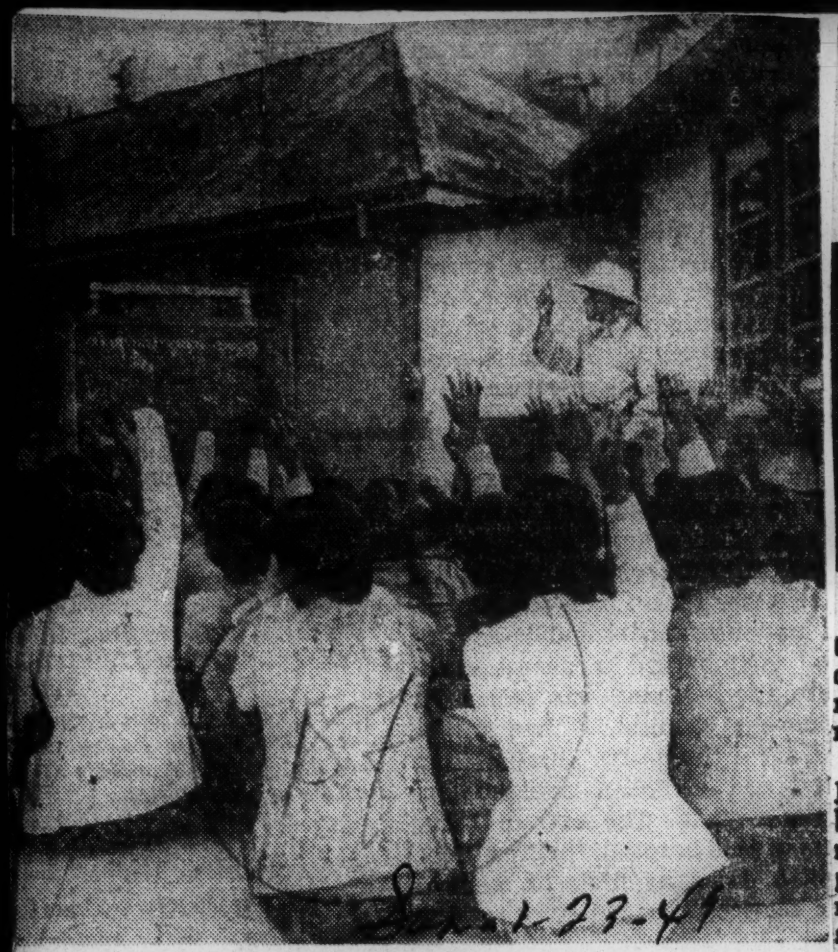
The conference called for these steps:

1. Immediate return of Jogjakarta, capitol of the Indonesian Republic which the Dutch crushed militarily, and withdrawal of Dutch troops from Republican areas of Java, Sumatra and Madoera by March 15.
2. Immediate release of all Indonesian political prisoners.
3. A March 15 deadline for restoring to the republic all territory seized in the December military offensive.
4. An interim government for all Indonesia, to include Republic leaders, also by March 15, the interim government to control its own armed forces.
5. Complete sovereignty for Indonesia by Jan. 1, 1950, following a free election.

The resolutions accused the Dutch of a "flagrant breach" of the U. N. charter and "defiance" of U. N. orders. It said the matter had become a "danger to peace," calling for swift, effective U. N. action.

Citizens of All Ages Work Together in Young Republic's Literacy Campaign

Women of all ages concentrate on learning to read and write their native language
United Nations



President Soekarno of the Republic of Indonesia conducts an outdoor literacy class

A young student helps a woman with her reading in Sarangan, Java

How the Dutch Used Indonesian Negotiations As a Smokescreen to Perfect Invasion Plans

New York Star
New York, New York

By Andrew Roth

Roth

SINGAPORE

"The Indonesian Republic, having shown itself capable of coping with its own Communist insurgents, may itself be wiped out in Java at the end of December."

"In China the Americans pour in billions to support inefficient medieval reactionaries against the Communists, but in Indonesia democratic nationalists fighting the same battle more effectively are being sold down the river."

If these comments had been made by Indonesian nationalists they might have been discounted. But they were made more than three months ago by two of a group of neutral diplomats who had many months of unexcelled opportunities to observe the deteriorating Indonesian situation. Their story is worth retelling.

The possibility of a Dutch attack had been suggested several times. Its timing, however, was repeatedly deferred, partly because of differences between The Hague and Batavia, differences which led to the resignation of Dr. H. J. Van Mook as governor general.

In mid-September, attention focused on the Communist uprising in mid-Java. At first the Dutch were pleased because the uprising jibed with their propaganda that the Republic must be scourged—preferably by Dutch troops. But when the Republican government refused offers of Dutch military help—which would have been a wonderful opportunity to enter Republican territory—and proceeded to put down the rebels, Dutch annoyance soared. Instead of recognizing that the Hatta government had demonstrated strength and non-Communist character and thus was a suitable partner to a compromise, the Dutch refused American proposals for such a compromise and proceeded to erect their own, puppet-like interim government without Republican participation.

The American Proposals

The State Department proposals, presented by Merle Cochran, the U. S. delegate to the UN's Good Offices Committee, were not even disclosed officially to the GOC. A compromise aimed at conceding the Republican demand for political freedom and the Dutch desire to retain economic supremacy, they were a little more pro-Dutch than the Australian-American plan of last spring, which proposed an election before the establishment of a government. The new U. S. proposals followed the Dutch line by providing elections three months after, instead of before, the establishment of an interim regime that would have included the Republic.

Despite this leaning over backward to conciliate the Dutch, the Republic accepted the proposals as a basis for discussion with the Dutch. The Dutch, on the other hand, stalled and then amended the proposals drastically—even to eliminating the proposal for an early election. Then they insisted that they would not sit down with the Republic to discuss these proposals until violations of the January (1948) truce were cleared up. This was a bare-faced refusal to negotiate because truce violations occurred on both sides and the only way to end them was to bridge the main political differences of which they were but symptoms.

Semi-Puppet Show

While thus refusing to negotiate with the Republicans, who are the hard core of Indonesian nationalism, the Dutch "compromised" with a group of pro-Dutch Indonesians who head states established by the Dutch in areas retaken earlier from the Republic. Many like Dr. Mansur of East Sumatra or Sultan Hamid of Borneo are aristocrats who lean on the Dutch out of fear that a democratic Indonesian republic would mean the end of their privileged positions.

One or two, like Anak Agung Gde Agung, premier of East Indonesia, are less Dutch stooges than opportunist nationalists who hoped to spring to the top of the Indonesian heap by receiving concessions which the Dutch had granted only by compulsion of Indonesian nationalism's strength.

East Indonesia was established as a puppet state but nationalism was strong enough to make it resist complete Dutch domination. A brilliant and skillful politician, the 29-year-old Anak Agung tried to keep his hand in with both the pro-Republican and the pro-Dutch elements in his state. He was one of the most prominent participants in the Bandung conference where the non-Republican, predominantly pro-Dutch delegates—ably coached by Dr. Van Mook and his subordinates—were supposed to produce a constitution coinciding with Dr. Van Mook's plans for Indonesia.

At the strategic last moment, Anak Agung appealed over the head of Van Mook to The Hague to get a slightly more liberal concession. The Hague, always resentful of Van Mook's free-wheeling, independent behavior, snatched at this opportunity to deal directly with Anak Agung and other aristocratic Indonesians. Dr. Van Mook, miffed at being bypassed, resigned.

Actually, The Hague's proposed interim government differed only slightly from that planned by Van Mook. The Dutch hoped a Republican would be one of three Indonesians in the top directorate of the interim regime, but no real Republican could accept such a place. In the interim regime, the Indonesian army would remain under Dutch command, although it would require assent of the directorate for major actions. The economy would also remain largely in Dutch hands through the state secretaries who would be Netherlanders. Furthermore, both legislative chambers would be elected by states carved out by the Dutch.

Shotgun Wedding Proposal

Holland's Foreign Minister D. U. Stikker flew to Indonesia to "persuade" the Republic to accept the Dutch-loaded regime. But at best it was a shotgun marriage proposal because Dr. Stikker took with him the thinly-disguised threat that the Dutch would march against the Republic for "borde violations" or on a similar pretext.

Close observers felt long ago that the Good Offices Committee would be partly to blame if Dutch-Indonesian negotiations failed. It delayed reports to the Security Council, despite protests of the Australian delegate, who was overridden by the pro-Dutch Belgian delegate and the American delegate. The latter also bypassed the committee with behind-the-scenes proposals in the hope that he could persuade the Dutch to be "reasonable." Despite Cochran's current alignment with T. K. Critchley, the Australian GOC delegate, the former's earlier activities in effect served as a smokescreen behind which the Dutch kept the Indonesian question out of the Security Council while they perfected plans for their blitz invasion of the Republic.

War Between Races Can Spring From Indonesia

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg Pennsylvania 18f

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

NEW DELHI, India—As the Indian Government laid plans for an all-Asia conference to discuss methods of combatting Dutch military aggression in Indonesia, former Premier Ba Maw of Burma, declared in Rangoon, capital of the land which once was a part of Indonesia, that the Burmese intended to send an expeditionary fighting force into Indonesia to wage war on the Dutch forces there. The Burmese force will include one hundred women nurses and first aid workers. Ba Maw said: "We Asiatics must combine to end aggressive imperialism.' India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharial Nehru has called his cabinet for an early meeting to form plans to render active aid to Indonesia.

Sat. 1-8-49

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

While vicious Dutch imperial troops—operating with equipment made possible by U. S. dollars—continue to smash the lifeblood from 60,000,000 brown people of Indonesia, all the colored races of the world are standing by to see what the reaction of the white races will be to this infamous desecration of a nation's right to rule itself.

But the tread of Dutch troops—so reminiscent of Hitler's 1939-'40 invasion of the Low Countries—has not been without repercussions. The tempo of Asiatic resentment was swiftly stepped up.

PLEDGE GUERILLA WAR

L. N. Palar, head of an Indonesian UN delegation, stated that his countrymen will continue to wage guerilla warfare against the Dutch "until the complete exhaustion of Dutch military, economic and financial resources, both in Indonesia and Holland." His country is a member of the UN.

Australian workers have rebelled against handling any cargoes intended for the Dutch in Indonesia, since the Dutch capture of Batavia, Cheribon, Semarang and Surabaya, chief ports along the Java Sea, and Jogjakarta, main port on the Indian Ocean coast.

What is really happening is that a people—the Indonesians—who have been steeped in culture and tradition for hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, once again find the greedy avariciousness of the white man reaching out to take from them their richest and most highly prized possessions, as has happened periodically through the centuries during which their lands were snatched by these and other Caucasians.

WE ARE UNINFORMED

Negroes in the United States—unfortunately—know very little about this mysterious land far to the South between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but it is a land in which natives of the same hue as ours have been advancing culture and art through the paleolithic, mesolithic and neolithic periods af ancient civilization, while forefathers of present-day whites were in slavery in Middle and Eastern Eurone.

The forays into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1,500 and 1,600 A. D., to snatch the fine and intelligent natives of the Bantu tribes—rated by all historians as "by far the most intelligent of all the tribes on the African continent"—for the purpose of selling them into slavery here in America and elsewhere, was executed by these same Dutch and the Belgians, who have made a practice of enslaving natives of the darker races and tearing their riches and resources away from their hands.

OIL, COFFEE, RUBBER

The same thing is happening in Indonesia, where these same vicious Dutch are reaching out with one single thought in mind—to take the riches of the Indonesians which lie in their precious oil, coffes, rubber, etc. It is that word "oil" which stands between Saudi Arabia's rape in the Middle East and British desertion of hard-bargaining King Abdullah.

But unfortunately, the Indonesians have no "friend at court" to take their side with arms and weapons and trained fighting men, even though theirs is the just cause and the Dutch constitute the modern "Captain Kidd" in this debacle of history.

And now that the Dutch have cleared Java and Batavia, they have entered the final stage of their conquest by slashing into Sumatra, the remaining island of the Indonesian area. The UN has been ignored again. America and other "white" nations are showing nothing more than a token interest.

WHITES BEFORE JURY

But in the Far East there are many indications that what is happening in Indonesia will almost—of a certainty—lead to World War IV. between darker and white races, unless "white" races which prate of democracy do more than mere lip service to that "democracy," and help stop the rape of Indonesia. One day the dark races will get tired of this and rise against it.

India has flatly refused to allow Dutch aircraft to either land in or fly over her vast reaches. Communists of dark complexions in the Far East, Africa, Asia, and other lands are being given splendid ammunition for their attack on so-called Western "democracy" in the events in Indonesia, and the Indonesians themselves have sworn to fight on in guerilla style until the last man is dead.

But the rape goes on.

Rape of Indones a Stirs Colored Races

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg Pa

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

Sat 1-15-49

History's blackest rape—the rape of Indonesia—has stabbed the youngest Negro republic in the world squarely in the middle of its back, and now, as never before in its history, the United Nations Organization stands at its Rubicon and two-thirds of the world's population—the darker races—waits to see what it will do.

Future world history—and a potential World War IV between the dark and white races—hinges upon what is done to halt Holland's imperialist-minded militarists in their ruthless repudiation of the solemn agreement which the Dutch Government signed at Batavia, Java, on March 25, 1947, granting recognition to the Republic of Indonesia and its 60,000,000 brown citizens.

BREAKS AGREEMENT

This agreement, honored by member nations of the UN and the rest of the world, promised full independence to Indonesia and an equal status with the Dutch in a Netherlands-Indonesian Union by Jan. 1, 1949. Like the Treaty of Versailles in World War I, Holland has proved that agreement wasn't worth the paper it was written on, and today the white naitons of the world stand on trial before the jury.

The Courier

Dutch troops have again occupied practically all of the 218,365 square miles of Indonesia, composed of Java, Sumatra and Madura, with their wealth of natural riches and resources, of rubber, coffee, native tobacco, rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, soya beans and cinchona. Rich old fields which were prime targets of the Japanese during the war felt the full impact of the scorched earth policy as retreating Dutch forces put the torch to them.

AMERICA INVOLVED

Horrible in its implications to Negroes in the United States is the fact that Dutch troops—relentlessly crushing the 60,000,000 brown people fighting for the right to run their own country—are being supplied by their government with arms and equipment being purchased with dollars from our own country under the Marshall Plan. From all parts of America, Negroes are calling upon Washington to order the immediate stoppage of Marshall Plan aid to Holland.

Reaction of Asiatic peoples to this latest Dutch scourge was decisive and swift: At New Delhi the Indian Government issued orders barring Dutch planes from landing in that country; Pakistan's Foreign Minister acted likewise against Dutch planes and said further action would be taken if the Dutch did not halt their operations in Indonesia. At Sydney, Australia, a ban was placed on the shipping of goods to Indonesia for the Dutch, with Australian workers refusing to load Dutch ships. Demonstrations took place in Rangoon, Burma.

Pittsburg Pa

The Indonesian orbit or finally, was made up of the Malay Peninsula, the Sumatra group of the islands, the northern part of the Malacca Peninsula, Java, Madura, the colorful island of Bali, the Celebes, Borneo, the islands east of longitude 120 degrees east and—as few people know—the Philippines. This territory has been systematically raped and lopped off for a period of nearly 300 years.

Pa Sat.

UN IGNORED TWICE

Orders from the UN to "cease fire" have for the second time in two years been completely ignored by the Dutch as they continue their rampage to secure domination over the brown people of Indonesia and their wealth. Protests have been made in this country, with pickets marching before the Netherlands (Dutch) Consulate in New York City and a heated blast from the NAACP decrying the bombing and slaying of Indonesians in violation of the 1947 agreement.

For the sake of the record, it might be added that another of history's black rapes was also predominantly engineered by the Dutch, who in collaboration with the Belgians, enslaved Africans on their own continent in early 1600 and brought the first African slaves—forefathers of our American Negroes—to this country in Dutch ships in 1620.

Sat.

YET—NEGROES HELPED

Yet, in 1945, during World War II, descendants of these very slaves were encountering strictly "white" crisis as one which is "racial" crisis between the veteran 761st Tank Battalions and the 784th Tank Battalions aversus black." Fought on the soil of Holland to liberate these very same Dutch people who are today abusing the Indonesians, from the grip of the German Army which had taken all the food and milk of Holland, leaving the Dutch as "the hungriest people we ever saw," as one tanker put it after driving the Germans out.

Observers are tagging the present Indonesian war, in Indonesia, Java, Sumatra, Feb. 21 (U.P.) Continuing despite the United Nations Security Council cease-fire or-

Republican army communiques reported that Indonesia guerillas of the Republicanthy outskirts of five Dutch-occupied towns.

Major General Suharjo, inspec- were harassing Dutch forces on r the radio he hapded cities, Jogjakarta, Surkarta, the various fronts Madium, Kediri and Magelang. A he "outlook for us Dutch communique Sunday reported the Dutch continued Indo-Dutch eported Thurs. 2-24-49 lashes.

Suharjo reporte ring great difficulties finding Indonesians to administer Dutch-occupied

CAYTON

Dutch Ave Using United

States Money to Enslave People of Indonesia

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

IT'S A fine Christmas present that the Dutch are giving the Indonese. In Java the poorly armed native army is facing the modern mechanised might of the Dutch empire. It's the Christmas present and all of us have contributed to the crop of bitterness, death, and destruction which these native people, fighting for their freedom, are now enduring.

Mr. Cayton

We the people of the United States financed it. Financed it, my friends, out of your and my pocketbooks. Our Christmas will be just a little slimmer because out of our taxes we have given Benelux (Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg) during the period of April 1 to December 1 of this year, $426,800,000. Don't get me wrong: I am for the European aid program if it is used for its avowed purpose, the bolstering of the democratic force of the world. But when our money is used to subject colonial people by brute force and to prop up the sagging corners of the Dutch imperial empire, that's when I and the plan fall out. I would no more want to give our money to the Dutch than I would want to give it to the Chinese government. Even the so-called scare of Communist—which is used to justify everything from imperialism to corruption would not make me change my mind either.

• • •

HOW MUCH OF this war we are financing is hard to say. Drew Pearson estimated that two-thirds of the preparation for the war was made with American dollars. Dutch Ambassador Eelco van Kleffens stated: "This is on guilders, not on dollars." It's a little hard to believe the ambassador when all of the reports from Holland indicate that that country is dependent on Marshall aid even for its food. Of course, we have the word of an honest Dutchman, but when it comes to problems of colonial repression, an honest Dutchman is no more honest than an honest Englishman. As a matter of fact both England and Holland were recently exposed as gypping gullible Uncle Sam by making purchases of aluminum in Canada through Marshall aid finance at a very low cost while they were selling us scrap aluminum at about three times the amount they paid for the raw material. Apparently the Dutch can make more than one type of killing.

When the n[illegible] Dutch call "p[illegible]" which in reality [illegible] scale warfare, [illegible] over the wires last week [illegible] wide indignation [illegible] pledged undying allegiance to the little republic and prophesied that the Dutch might make temporary gains but that, like India, the Indonese would eventually win their freedom. The United States—let it be known to her credit—took prompt and vigorous action and called for a meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations. Later, being unsuccessful in this maneuver to stop the Dutch, the United States announced the withdrawal of further Marshall aid. It was a nice gesture, but it was like locking the barn door after the horse had been stolen. How could the Dutch mobilize 130,000 and equip them for war without American intelligence knowing and informing the State Department? Clearly our State Department had been caught napping.

• • •

WHY WOULD THE Dutch take such desperate action? The answer is to be found in oil and rubber. Oil production, it is estimated, may reach the peak of 4,500,000 tons for the year of 1948 in the area held by the Republic. There are also 301 rubber plantations in that territory. The bitter truth is that although Dutch imports from the islands constitutes only about 10 per cent of their total income, it is this extra 10 per cent which keeps them going. Without the virtual enslavement of the Javanese, Holland cannot continue to live in the manner she has been accustomed nor regain her strength in the world market.

Regardless of temporary setbacks, the Indonese must win. Their revolt is a part of the pattern of revolt which is sweeping Asia. Similarly republican movements have burst forth in India, Burma, Malay and Indo-China. Their purpose is the ending of all semblance of foreign rule in Asia and of giving native people their independence. It is also symbolic of the unrest of all colored people in all countries against all forms of economic and social oppression.

U.N. Is Asked To End Dutch Indonesia Rule

Asian Nations Demand That Military Action Be Stopped At Once

May Form Bloc

Way Left Open To Meet And Organize Union If No Action Taken

NEW DELHI, INDIA, Jan. 22 —(AP)—Asian nations demanded today that the United Nations call a halt on Dutch military rule of Indonesia.

The Asian conference called for immediate end of Dutch military action in the Indonesian islands, and swift steps to give the people self-rule.

The member nations agreed to leave behind them a foundation on which they could build a permanent Oriental bloc, and to reconvene if they don't like the way the United Nations handles the problem of Indonesia.

The resolutions, adopted in closed session today, will be entered in conference records at Sunday's final meeting.

Officially, the conference stopped short of a spoken call for economic sanctions to back up UN orders to The Netherlands. Delegates said they did not want to seem to threaten the world body, but that their desires are clear anyway.

Calls It Breach

Obliquely, they phrased a resolution which referred to Article 39 which does not deal with sanctions but does mention the article under which sanctions may be imposed.

One resolution called the Dutch conquest of Republican areas of Indonesia in December a "flagrant breach of the United Nations charter." It said the Security Council had "properly seized" the case.

Specifically the conference demanded that:

1. The Dutch release at once all political prisoners seized in the action, including Republican President Soekarno.

2. The Indonesian Republican government be restored to power March 15 in the areas it held in Java, Sumatra and Madoera before Dutch troops toppled it.

3. Jogjakarta be restored to the Republicans as their capital.

4. The Republicans have full permission to m[illegible] their own and other [illegible] Indonesia.

Complete W[illegible]

5. The Dutch [illegible]te by March 15 the withd[illegible] of their troops from conquered areas, and that this be supervised by an outside agency.

6. That Dutch-imposed trade restrictions be removed, and the Republicans have free access to communication with all the world.

7. That a time-table for granting self-rule to a United States of Indonesia, the same as that now pending before the UN Security Council, be met by Jan. 1, 1950.

This calls for Holland to establish an Indonesian interim government by March 15; free election of an Indonesian constituent assembly by Oct. 1, and transfer of complete sovereignty to an Indonesian government by next Jan. 1.

The conference wound up with a demand that the council use its powers to compel compliance with its orders if UN observers find violations.

To back up their resolution, the conferees agreed to ask participating governments to explore feasibility of a regional organization of Asian nations, created within the UN framework, and to urge inter-nation consultations through diplomatic and UN representatives to keep track of what happens in Indonesia.

The conference pledged its support to the Security Council if it applies the recommended measures.

Indonesia Aid At U.S. Says It Will Hold Gains

Sees Advances in Literacy, Labor and Social Welfare Retained Despite Dutch

Social gains made by the Republic of Indonesia during its first three years will be maintained, no matter what action the United Nations Security Council takes on that country's differences with the Dutch, a member of the Indonesian delegation to the U. N. declared last week.

"Suppose we lose this fight," Soedarpo Sastrosatoma said in the republic's office here at 350 Fifth Avenue, "the basic organization and concepts of such campaigns as our fight to stamp out illiteracy and our efforts to establish the right of labor, will survive."

The gains made by labor, he added, must be largely credited to Mrs. Maria Ulfah Santosa, the republic's first Minister of Social Welfare. A daughter of the nobility, Mrs. Santosa returned in 1937 from a brilliant scholastic career in Holland, to work for the nationalist cause and to join the fight against illiteracy.

The proudest achievement of the young republic, Mr. Soedarpo continued, has been the raising of the literacy rate from 7 per cent in 1945 to 12 per cent.

Cites School Handicaps

"This, of course, is only a beginning," he pointed out. The low level of literacy, he explained, was traceable to the educational system maintained by the Dutch before the war. "There were native-based schools in the villages, which offered three years of basic education. Then there were Western-based schools in the larger population centers which led to secondary and university training. None of these schools, not even the village schools, were free to Indonesians of any class.

"Further, there was the language difference. In the village schools Malay was the language. But in the secondary and Western-based schools Dutch was the official tongue. I myself, in 1939, was punished for speaking Indonesian with some classmates in a secondary school corridor."

Indonesians, Mr. Soedarpo explained, had an inbred inferiority about their native culture. "Dutch was the language for those who wanted to succeed in life," he said. "And those of us who went to Western-based schools knew little about our own country."

Literacy Drive Begun in '32

As early as 1932 Indonesian nationalists had begun to fight illiteracy in their efforts to unite the masses against the Dutch. They set up "wild" schools to train teachers for a nation-wide campaign. "The Dutch caught on," Mr. Soedarpo recalled, "and in 1938 ordered that all schools must be government-operated and all teachers licensed. They closed 60 per cent of the schools."

The campaign was again halted from 1942 to 1945 during the Japanese occupation. "But with the establishment of the republic," Mr. Soedarpo said, "we mobilized. All secondary-school students and graduates were required to teach reading and writing at least twice a week. Wives of prominent men, business men, even President Soekarno himself devoted time to teaching." These classes were visited and photographed late last summer by Alfred Fox, chief photographer for the United Nations.

Because of the Dutch blockade, the Indonesians were unable to import books, printing presses or paper. For the latter they made a rice-stalk substitute. "We use blackboards and teach in popular phrases," Mr. Soedarpo explained. "One of the first sentences we teach the classes of people of all ages, to read, is: 'Don't get shy, you have nothing to lose, you can succeed.'"

New Language Developing

A new Indonesian language is developing out of the many native dialects, a composite of Malay, Javanese, Sanskrit and Arabic.

So far only in some of the "richer" districts—"where child labor, minimum wages and free [illegible] for workers. [illegible] left the cabinet, Mrs. [illegible] promoted a successful [illegible] to liberalize the [illegible] a woman may seek a [illegible] grounds of desertion [illegible] Moslem rule of polygamy. She came to be known as "The Woman Who Fights Four-Wifery." She returned to the government as secretary to the cabinet.

[illegible] had herself taught in "wild schools." In addi[illegible] sponsibility for the support of his divorced wife and his children. After the liberation she launched another successful campaign, to win the women the vote, but failed in her opposition to the still existent Moslem rule of polygamy. She [illegible] osa, who had [illegible] one of the "wild" [illegible] tion to having [illegible] negotiations con[illegible] by her represen[illegible] guage in secondary schools now. But our emphasis is on literacy. I [illegible] tosa also establi[illegible] day, minimum [illegible] medical care for [illegible] work day to [illegible] Santosa promo[illegible] After she left [illegible] campaign to libe[illegible] law so that a w[illegible] divorce on grou[illegible] field workers sent out by Mrs. San[illegible]

BUT WOULD PAY WIFE'S, CHILD'S WAY TO U. S.

Aussies Reject MacArthur's Plea To Let Filipino Hero Join Family

TOKYO—(AP)—Australia insisted yesterday on refusing entry to a Filipino war hero, despite Gen. MacArthur's intercession. But it offered to pay his family's way to America instead.

The Filipino is Lorenzo Gamboa, a corporal in the U. S. Army, who served MacArthur throughout the war, and thereby gained American citizenship.

Last week the occupation commander came to Gamboa's aid in his effort to rejoin his Australian wife and two children in Melbourne.

The Australian Government declined yesterday to make an exception in its "White Australia" policy, considering Gamboa an Asiatic regardless of his citizenship.

Alva C. Carpenter, chief legal officer for MacArthur, disclosed the decision.

Gamboa, who joined the U. S. Army two days before Pearl Harbor, was injured as an ammunition passer on Bataan. Sent to an Australian hospital in January, 1942, he met and married his Australian wife.

After serving throughout the war, he took his discharge in Australia in October, 1945, but was ordered out of the country nine months later because he was an Asiatic.

Gamboa re-enlisted in the U. S. Army and since has served in the Tokyo Headquarters Motor Shops.

Applying for re-entry to Australia when his enlistment ends in June, he was turned down.

The unhappy corporal told an interviewer last Wednesday, "If Gen. MacArthur only remembers the Filipino boy who cleaned his desk every morning in Port Moresby while the General took his exercises in a corner, maybe he can do something for me."

Gamboa did not dare approach MacArthur personally, but the General learned of his story and said he did indeed remember Gamboa.

"He is a very able and efficient soldier I would be glad to help in any circumstances," declared the General.

MacArthur assigned his legal officer to the case. Patrick Shaw, head of the Australian mission in Tokyo, without waiting for official inquiry, requested his government to reconsider.

Yesterday the answer came back—negative, but with the modifying offer to send Mrs. Gamboa and the children to the United States at Australian Government expense.

Made Outcast by White Policy

Australian Chooses Exile With His Indonesian Wife

Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 9 (U.P.)—John O'Keefe, whose Indonesian wife and her eight children have been ordered to leave Australia under the "white Australia" policy, today announced he would follow the "wife of my choice" into exile.

"What sort of a man, what sort of a husband, what sort of an Australian would I be if I didn't follow her?" O'Keefe said.

"Because I married a good Christian woman from a neighboring continent I am to be made an outcast from my own land.

"In effect, an Australian may not continue to live in his own land if he marries a woman from Asia. If I were wealthy, I would spend my last penny fighting this case. Since I'm not, all I can do is follow the wife of my choice and her children into exile."

Mrs. Annie O'Keefe was a wartime refugee. Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell ordered her to leave by February 28 under a policy which prohibits immigration of Asiatics.

Calwell, during a debate in the House of Representatives today said, "I respect Asiatics but they have their own standards. We have ours."

Opposition Leader R. G. Menzies called Calwell's statement "shocking."

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, told the House, "During all my travels abroad I have not heard criticisms or protests against the 'white Australia' policy."

AUSTRALIANS FEAR ASIATICS; WANT "WHITE" POLICY CHANGED

At Last Discover Their Country Is Little White Spot in Yellow and Brown Sea

WOULD ESTABLISH LOW QUOTA SYSTEM OF ENTRY

CANBERRA, Australia — (ANP) — Australian citizens are clamoring for an "easing" of the country's 48-year-old "white only" policy, it was disclosed here recently. The policy, in force since 1901, is designed to "keep Australia safe for the white man."

Originally, the policy had been designed for economic protection aimed at prohibiting the admission of colored races to Australia on the belief that their entrance would lower both living and working standards. For a long time, Asiatic countries have protested vigorously and issued threats of reprisals against this policy.

The country, though a member of the British dominion does not permit blacks, yellows and browns from other sections of the empire to enter as citizens. It does, however, allow Negro entertainers from America to come in, but only for certain specified times.

Some Australians, even those who like the basic principle of the "white only" policy, are beginning to see that the country is a small white spot in a big yellow and brown sea. Many are of the belief that the policy should be "watered down." This belief is based on two points:

First, there is a widespread dislike for the interpretation of the policy given by Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell. Many think Calwell's deportation action against Asiatics is all wrong. Some Asiatics have married Australians and deportation means breaking up families. The idea prevalent among average Australians that a handful of Asiatics could hardly upset the country's economic balance.

Secondly, Australians are alarded over the antagonizing effects of the policy with respect to Asiatic countries, and their fears are heightened by threats of reprisal from Asiatic nationalists, bitter anti-Australian editorials in the eastern press and claims that Australia is racially biased. On this score, many point out that Asia's millions will come to Australia uninvited some day.

Many leading Australians propose as a remedy the establishment of a low-quota system for admission of colored races. This would take the "sting" out of the policy, but at the same time, give assurance that the country would remain pre-dominantly white. In addition, it would end the "inconsistency of supporting UN human rights principles, while excluding colored peoples."

Democracy: Hawaiian Style

The Afro American Baltimore, Md. 18 Sat. 1-22-49

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

LAND OF ETHNIC HASH

You soon learn that in Hawaii you can't tell an individual's ethnic origin by looking. Put most of the full-blooded Hawaiians and many of the part-Hawaiians on 47th St. in Chicago, Lenox Ave. in Harlem or Auburn Ave. in Atlanta and you'd bet your last dollar they were colored Americans.

The same goes for other peoples here including many Filipinos, some Samoans, and even a few mixed Japanese and Chinese who are aware of no African ancestry. And of course there's no doubt about the dark Puerto Ricans. Even a smattering of Portuguese will fool you.

In this rainbow land of beautiful color mixtures, it isn't always diplomatic to inquire about one's ancestry.

But if you go ahead and ask anyway, you're likely to be told, "I'm one third Chinese, one sixth Hawaiian, one sixth French, one sixth Portuguese and one sixth Puerto Rican." Sometimes it makes you wish you hadn't asked.

Prejudices Are Complex

And yet, despite this amazing and wonderful ethnic hash found here in the "crossroads of the Pacific," there are prejudices. These are much more complex than those on the mainland where feeling is directed primarily against colored people and Jews.

Out here many dark Puerto Ricans are insulted if they are mistaken for Japanese; the Portuguese bitterly resent being called "haole' 'or mainland white;

Many Koreans will let you know right away that they are not Chinese. Recently, I met the son of a white father and a Japanese mother who hates both haoles and Japanese.

There is sizeable prejudice against both Japanese and mainland whites.

Until the census estimate last year, the Japanese were the largest single group in these islands. Now, for the firt time, they are outnumbered by whites as a result of World War II.

Of the estimated 525,000 population, haoles now total about 173,000 with 170,000 Japanese and around 75,000 Chinese.

Full blooded Hawaiians are today only about 10,000 in number with part-Hawaiians totaling 65,000.

The rest of the sizeable groupings include Koreans, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans (both light and dark) and Portuguese. Colored Americans number only about 1,000. The population is predominantly oriental and Polynesian, thus making Caucasians a minority in the overall picture.

Anti-Japanese prejudice seems based mainly on a strong economic position. Anti-white feeling is caused by Caucasian migration here, bringing "foreign" customs and ideas, by the Caucasians economic strength and by the contempt which they so often show for non-Caucasians.

Even the groups that dislike Japanese will often join with Japanese against mainland whites or haoles.

Bad Treatment Resented

The fact that many white men have married oriental or Hawaiian women for "convenience," then mistreated or deserted them when they returned to the mainland has not created a feeling of deep love and affection for haoles.

The accompanying article on Hawaii, is the second in a series by Mr. Davis, who is executive editor of the Associated Negro Press, now on leave and vacationing and studying in Honolulu.

Hawaii's colored people have a shifting place in this complex mosaic of prejudice. As the last to arrive, they have yet to "prove" themselves as have other peoples.

Further, haoles had spread their usual propaganda to the effect that colored were "no good," then when black underworld characters showed up on the scene, they were pointed to as proof.

They also used the fable that "all colored people have tails" as one young colored woman, a graduate of a California university, found out personally to her utter amazement.

And yet the anti-colored prejudice is not static by mainland standards. It is flexible and, for that reason, can be eliminated or allowed to crystalize largely by the efforts of colored Americans themselves.

As one young white labor union organizer, a keen student of the color situation here, told me, prejudice against colored people exists not primarily because they are colored, but because they are for the most part "malihinis," or newcomers, and often are looked upon with the same contempt shown white malihinis from the mainland.

In other words, we have the strange paradox of colored and haoles being classed together!

This seems likely. I do not know that many colored Americans who have been here for long periods of time and who mingle with other peoples are fully accepted. There was anger when one colored man who had made friends all around married a white girl.

His oriental pals thought it disgraceful, wanting to know why he "did n't marry some nice Chinese or Japanese or Hawaiian girl instead of that haole."

However, his wife has since come to be accepted as "one of them" and she is no longer referred to as "haole."

Still another colored man has lived with a Chinese family since coming here nine years ago and goes along to every function to which the family is invited.

Hawaiians Feel Kinship

As for the Hawaiians, many of them feel quite close to the colored American. They vary in size as much as we do, coming both huge and little. (Most orientals here are small in stature.)

Shortly after arriving, I went to a dance given by a CIO union and almost on entering the hall, an elderly dark Hawaiian insisted on buying me both drinks and island food.

He explained in his broken English, "You black, me black, you my friend. We black people got to stick together, huh?"

Hawaiians have a private term of endearment corresponding roughly to both "brother" and "n——r," so used by colored people.

They can call each other "kanaka" but if anybody else calls them that, it means a fight. They call an outsider "kanaka" only when they are ready to accept him into their charmed inner circle.

On Christmas Eve at a cafe, a young Hawaiian came up to me, threw his arms around my shoulders and said, "You're kanaka, you. If any haole jump on you, you call me and I fight him. Mo' better I fight for my kanaka, huh?"

Yes, Hawaii is an amazing place.

DEMOCRACY—HAWAIIAN STYLE

Cleveland Herald Cleveland Ohio Wed. 1-25-49 18

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

HAWAIIAN STUDENTS STUDY THE NEGRO

HONOLULU — (ANP) — People here are interested in the Negro. Last week I talked before a sociology class of some 100 students at the University of Hawaii who all semester have concentrated on the pattern of Negro-white relations on the Main land. Such books as Myrdal's "American Dilemna" and the Cayton-Drake "Black Metropolis' were required reading.

It is not that there are enough Negroes here to constitute a problem. Only two or three of the 1,000 Dusky Mexican civilians attend the university. But since the majority of the people in these islands are non-Caucasian, the white attitude toward people of other colors is of primary importance.

These young people wanted to know whether Truman's civil rights program would be passed, about the inequalities of education in the south, about denial of the ballot, the influence of the Negro press and the attitude of organized labor. They were as alert as other students their age, and seemed genuinely glad to hear about these problems directly from a Negro rather than from a book.

In return, I added to my education on the complexities of inter-group relations in these islands.

For instance, even the social science department is not permitted to learn the ethnic composition of the university. The administration refused, even in the interest of science, to let anybody know just how many Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, etc., are in attendance.

The reason is that most of the students are Japanese, and the powers that be live in mortal fear of having the school referred to as "Little Nippon." Many whites already have sent their sons and daughters back to the Mainland for education; this would be the finishing touch.

This also highlights a peculiarity of island thinking. If, for an instance large numbers of Japanese begin attending a specific Christian church, the Chinese and Koreans will leave and go elsewhere. This clannishness has undoubtedly hampered the struggle of all the colored peoples here for complete equality. But the one good thing is that, despite these tensions between colored groups, they tend to join together to present something of a united front against the attitude of whites or "haoles."

In fact, haole is often a word of contempt. The Portuguese, who have been here a long time working on the plantations, resent being called haoles. One reason is that originally, haole meant any foreigner and only more recently has it been limited to whites, particularly those from the Mainland. Today the haoles are blamed—and justly—for most of the bad phases of island living.

Getting back to the university, virtually all the professors and instructors, except the teachers of Oriental languages, are haole. There are capable, even brilliant, non-Caucasians either teaching or otherwise employed in the states, but efforts to get the administration to hire them are fruitless. They will employ clerks and assistants and general personnel, but the top jobs are reserved for whites. That, incidentally, is a pattern that exists throughout the islands, but I'll have more to say on this subject later.

I learned also that few haole girls attend the university, most being sent back to the Mainland for college if at all possible. The reason is a practical one with their pale faces, they don't stand a chance in competition with the yellow and brown girls on the campus. They look washed out and unhealthy beside the dusky and sensuous beauty of the Oriental and Polynesian co-eds. A Caucasian girl has to be sensationally beautiful to get a play even from the white boys.

After you see some of these girls, you understand why. The Japanese are tiny and delicate as little brown dolls. The mixtures of many peoples are generally larger. Their lush loveliness is a tremendously effectively argument for miscegenation. Further, the open living, the sunshine and activity possible in this wonderful climate the year round gives a wondrous healthy glow to the complexion and an aliveness to carriage and actions not generally found among the ordinary mortals born and reared on the Mainland. It's something you can't fully appreciate until you see it for yourself.

World's Newest Nation

60 Million Indonesians Celebrate Independence

Courier Dec. 12-31-49

18f

JOGJAKARTA, Indonesia—Simultaneous ceremonies in this land of 60,000,000 brown people, and Copenhagen, Denmark, almost 10,000 miles away, marked the birth Tuesday of the United States of Indonesia, the world's newest independent nation. It was a goal sought for over 300 years by the natives of this. the fourth richest country on earth.

Carved out of bloody warfare between natives and Dutch military forces for the last five years, and the steadying influence of a United Nations Commission, the Indonesian Republic became a reality amid noisy fanfare and twenty-one gun salutes to the new Republic and its leaders, President Achmed Soekarno, who had been Prime Minister.

Long one of the most troublesome spots in the Eastern world, Indonesia has been a rich prize sought by many nations, but which has been under Dutch domination before and after World War II.

ONCE RICH IN OIL

The Japanese made use of what was left of its oil, when they forced natives and Dutch to retreat with a scorched earth policy in World War II.

Copper, tin, rubber, coffee and other resources made this country the fourth richest in the world, and when guns sounded and trumpets blared forth Tuesday it was an eventful dav. not only for Indonesia, but for all the dark-skinned races of the East which had been virtually concerned over the Indonesian fight for indepenence. All Asia had joined the fight.

Grudgingly, the Dutch finally yielded to the ultimatum of the UN, which was backed heavily by implied threats from the United States, and agreed to have the Indonesian Republic set up on Dec. 27, 1949. At the Dutch capital, The Hague, Queen Julianna said congratulations to the nation which her country had held in bondage for so manv vears.

INDONESIANS SIGN NEW CONSTITUTION

Draft of Charter Approved by Delegates of Two Groups at Ceremonies at The Hague

By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Oct. 29—A sudden last-minute hitch in the round-table conference on Indonesia developed today over the status of Dutch New Guinea, jeopardizing all the laborious work of the conference during the last two months.

Dr. J. H. Van Maarseveen, Dutch Minister of Overseas Territories, told the conference steering committee that New Guinea must remain within the Netherlands Kingdom. The Indonesians were equally insistent it had to be included in the new republic of the United States of Indonesia.

The steering committee met for three and a half hours in the afternoon and two more hours tonight without having made the slightest progress toward resolving the issue. Meetings will continue tomorrow, but both sides came out of tonight's session saying they had nothing new to offer.

Under the rules of procedure, the United Nations Conciliation Commission cannot intervene or suggest compromise proposals unless asked to do so by both sides.

While determined to have New Guinea included in the new state, the Indonesians said they were ready to make special arrangements to provide for Dutch economic development and a Dutch share in the administration there.

No one connected with the conference can bring himself to believe it would be allowed to fail because of New Guinea, but no one as yet can see a way out of the impasse. No change has been made yet in arrangements for the plenary session Wednesday, at which it is hoped the conference will be concluded.

The Dutch leaders are in a particularly tough spot over New Guinea. They are already being criticized strongly for having yielded too much and too often, and they are under mounting pressure to hold fast on this particular question. Indicative of the feeling in the country was a resolution adopted by the Liberal party in congress in Rotterdam today stating that the Government must reject "the abandonment of New Guinea."

The Liberals implied that Parliamentary support for the agreements reached by the Dutch delegation would depend upon this. Although they have only eleven seats in the combined houses of Parliament, their votes are vital if the Government is to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority for ratification of the agreements. Foreign Minister Dirk U. Stikker is a leader of the Liberal party.

New Constitution Signed

Meanwhile, in a simple, impressive ceremony the provisional constitution of the new republic, which will receive sovereignty over the Pacific archipelago from the Netherlands in late December, was initiated.

Premier Mohammed Hatta of Republican Indonesia and representatives of fifteen states comprising the present Federal Consultative Assembly in non-republican territory affixed their signatures to the historic document.

The provisional constitution will be filed with the round-table conference.

Federalism is the keystone of the provisional constitution, which has specific safeguards to see that the principle is not destroyed in Indonesia's future development. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights of the United Nations has been drafted literally into the document.

A constituent assembly of 150 deputies and thirty Senators will sit for one year or less while elections and a permanent constitution are being prepared. One-third of both houses will be from the present Republic, which is bound to be the dominant partner in the new state because of the personality of its leaders and its role in the struggle for independence.

Wide powers were reserved for the central government, including all matters relating to defense, and to assure its authority during the first year of statehood the central government's laws are not subject to contest before the Supreme Court.

The duties of the President are mainly symbolic, and in this respect the constitution is patterned after the French constitution.

The ceremony adopting the provisional constitution was opened with Dr. Hatta's reading of the preamble and closed with the delegates' singing of the new state's national anthem, in which the line "Great Indonesia, Freedom, Freedom," rings out repeatedly like a call to battle. The theme runs through the preamble itself. This reads:

President Of U. S. Of Indonesia Announces His Cabinet

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 20—(AP)—The government of the new United States of Indonesia today announced the appointment of its 16-man cabinet.

Among those appointed were the five members of the powerful "inner cabinet," all but one of whom were former officials of the republic of Indonesia.

Premier Mohamed Hatta added the job of minister of foreign affairs to his duties as head of the government.

The only appointee to the inner cabinet from the 15 federal states outside the republic was Anak Agung, former premier of the federalist state of Indonesia, who was made minister of home affairs.

A special committee appointed by President Soekarno also named 11 other cabinet members.

Other members of the "inner cabinet," which can act independently of the other ministers in cases of emergency, include:

Minister of finance, Amir Sjafroeddin, formerly head of the Republican emergency government that went into hiding in Sumatra after Dutch police action a year ago.

Minister of defense, Sultan Hamengku Buwono, of Jogjakarta, who held the same post in the Republican government before Indonesia gained its sovereignty.

Minister of economic affairs, Dr. Djuanda, who served as the Republican minister of economic

Indonesia Names First President

JOGJAKARTA, Java, Dec. 16 (AP).—Dr. Achmed Soekarno was elected Friday the first President of the United States of Indonesia—the independent nation for which he fought more than twenty years.

It took only fifteen minutes for electors from all sixteen states of the rich East Indian islands to choose him unanimously. He will be sworn in Saturday. He will formally take over when the republic comes into being as an equal partner of the Netherlands under the Dutch crown Dec. 27.

German, French and English are clear, though hesitant. He likes to quote from Lincoln and Washington and to compare Indonesia's struggle for freedom to the American revolution.

Looking younger than his forty-nine years, the new President talks easily, but hedges on controversial subjects. He is both a social reformer and an opportunist. To further the cause of Indonesian nationalism, he will take help where he can get it—in the past from the Japanese.

Conservatives, who had regarded him as an extreme radical, now must rely on him to keep Indonesia from falling into the hands of more rabid revolutionists.

A radical national movement was fostered in 1927 by Dr. Sukarno. He was jailed, then released in 1932, but kept up his agitation. The Dutch put up with it for two years, then exiled him to a remote island in the Flores and later held him in Sumatra. When the Japanese swept across Indonesia in 1942, Dr. Sukarno was freed.

Behind the Japanese flag, he revived Indonesian nationalism. He cooperated with the Japanese, preaching their doctrien of "Asia for the Asiatics."

After the Japanese capitulation, Dr. Su Karno and his followers declared their independence of the Dutch. He became President of the Indonesian Republic Aug. 17, 1945. Four years of a bloody, bitter struggle between the Indonesians and the Dutch followed.

A United Nations committee stepped in. While it brought brief cessation of hostilities, agreements were scrapped and military violations on both sides continued.

A year ago the Dutch opened a full scale miltary action, capturing Republican leaders and all their territory but the northern tip of Sumatra. The United Nations Security Council called for a halt in the fighting and for Dutch withdrawal from captured areas.

The Republicans, in the hills, continued Guerrilla warfare. The Dutc hfinally softened their policy to the point of reversing it. There followed a round-table conference at The Hague that arranged for transfer of the sovereignty

Indonesian Leaders Pick Sukarno As First President of New State

By The Ass

JOGJAKARTA, Java, Dec. 16—Dr. Sukarno was elected today the first President of the United States of Indonesia—the independent nation for which he fought for more than twenty years.

It took only fifteen minutes for electors from all sixteen states of the East Indian islands to choose him unanimously. He will be sworn in tomorrow. He will formally take over when the new country comes into being as an equal partner of the Netherlands under the Dutch Crown on Dec. 27.

Dr. Sukarno has been President since 1945 of the Indonesian Republic, a Jogjakarta-seated Government controlling parts of Java and Sumatra, two of the main islands. It is to have a major voice in affairs of the new nation.

Only a year ago, Dr. Sukarno was a prisoner of the Dutch. Parachute troopers had captured Jogjakarta and carried him off into exile under a decree issued from the Dutch Governor-General's palace in Batavia. Now the Republican leader is moving into the Dutch palace.

Like many Indonesians, Sukarno has no first name. A Moslem, he sips wine socially but sparingly. He speaks Dutch well, while his

Indonesian Leaders Pick Sukarno As First President of New State

President Sukarno with Mme. Sukarno and their son, Guntur, and daughter, Megawati.

The New York Times (United Nations)

16 INDIES STATES SIGN CONSTITUTION

Provisional Charter to Become Law When Dutch Turn Over Rule to Federal Republic

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 14 (AP)—A Provisional Constitution welding a new nation of 77,000,000 persons out of the Indonesian Islands was signed tonight by delegates of the sixteen states and territories.

The charter is to become effective in about two weeks, probably on Dec. 27, when the Netherlands Government turns its 300-year rule over to the new independent federal republic, the United States of Indonesia. The new republic is to remain a partner with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown.

The simple ceremony took place in an open pavilion at the former home of President Sukarno of the Indonesian Republic, where the Indonesians proclaimed their independence on Aug. 17, 1945.

About 200 persons, including representatives of the states and newspaper men, saw the fifteen-minute ceremony in the rear of the Dutch-type bungalow, where a draped green table had been arranged for the delegates. No American or foreign representatives were invited.

Mohammed Rum, chairman of the central committee which is preparing the future Government, declared that with the Constitution "we can prove to the world and to ourselves, that a sense of being one people and having one language and one country is a strong and invincible power."

The Parliament of the Indonesian Republic at Jogjakarta only this morning ratified the Constitution and the six-week-old Hague agreement with the Dutch for creation of the United States of Indonesia.

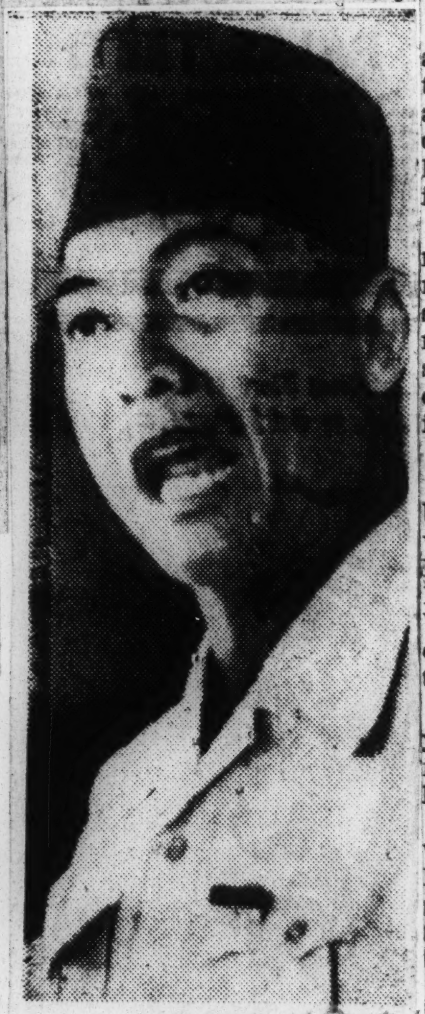
Even before the constitution becomes effective, however, the Federal structure it envisages shows signs of cracking. Sentiment in East Java, West Java, South Sumatra and the island of Madura is reporting swinging in favor of dissolving the Dutch-sponsored governments in those states and rejoining the republic.

These are areas occupied by the Dutch in their first "police action" of 1947. Now the state governments are showing weaknesses as Dutch troops withdraw. Several members of the legislatures and civic organizations are openly advocating an end to the state governments.

The provisional constitution calls for the preparation of a permanent constitution "as soon as possible" by a constituent assembly. Until then, there will be no direct elections.

An electoral body chosen by the state Legislatures will meet Saturday to choose the first President. He will choose three Cabinet members who, in turn, will pick two others. These five—the Premier and Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance and Economics—will form an Inner Cabinet with power to make decisions without consulting other members of the Cabinet who will be chosen later.

A Senate will consist of two members chosen by each of the sixteen state governments. Members of the House of Representatives will be chosen the same way.



SOEKARNO

SOEKARNO HEADS U.S. OF INDONESIA

New Indies Nation Elects First President

By KENNETH L. LIKES
(The Associated Press)

Jogjakarta, Java, Dec. 16 — Dr. Soekarno was elected Friday the first president of the United States of Indonesia — the independent nation for which he fought more than 20 years.

It took only 15 minutes for electors from all 16 states of the rich East Indian islands to choose him unanimously. He will be sworn in Saturday. He will formally take over when the US of I comes into being as an equal partner of The Netherlands under the Dutch crown Dec. 27.

Soekarno has been president since 1945 of the Indonesian republic, a Jogjakarta-seated government controlling parts of Java and Sumatra, two of the main islands. It is to have a major voice in affairs of the new nation.

Only a year ago, Soekarno was a prisoner of the Dutch. Parachute troopers had captured Jogjakarta and whisked him off into exile under a decree issued from the Dutch governor-general's palace in Batavia.

Now the tables are turned. The magnetic republican leader is moving into the Dutch palace. It symbolizes the birth of a new nation for 70,000,000 people who shout his name as their battle cry of freedom. Like many Indonesians, Soekarno has no first name.

Quotes US Leaders

A Moslem, he sips wine socially but sparingly. He speaks Dutch well. His German, French and English are clear, though hesitant. He likes to quote Lincoln and Washington and to compare Indonesia's struggle for freedom to the American revolution.

Looking younger than his 49 years, the new president appears neat and composed in the dripping heat that wilts those around him.

A radical national movement was fostered in 1927 by Soekarno. Educated as an architectural engineer in a Dutch school, he turned away from his profession to build a revolutionary party.

Soekarno shouted for Indonesian independence. But even whispering in those days was dangerous and young Soekarno was jailed. He was released in 1932, but kept up his agitation.

The Dutch exiled him to a remote island. When the Japanese swept across Indonesia in 1942, Soekarno was freed.

Worked with Japs

Behind the Japanese flag, Soekarno revived Indonesian nationalism. He co-operated with the Japanese, preaching their doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics."

After the Japanese capitulation, Soekarno and his followers declared their independence of the Dutch. Soekarno became president of the Indonesian republic Aug. 17, 1945.

Four years of a bloody, bitter struggle between the Indonesians and the Dutch followed.

A UN committee twice stepped in and brought brief cessation of hostilities.

Dr. Soekarno Named Chief Of Indonesia

He Will Officially Assume Presidency On December 27

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, Dec. 16—(AP)—Dr. Soekarno was elected today the first president of the United States of Indonesia—the independent nation for which he fought more than 20 years.

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Handsome and younger looking than his 49 years, the new president appears neat and composed in the dripping heat that wilts those around him. His unadorned uniform—usually white—is topped with a fez of black velvet. His dark and penetrating eyes are often relieved by a ready, open smile.

Soekarno talks easily, but hedges on controversial subjects. He is both a social reformer and an opportunist. To further the cause of Indonesian nationalism, he will take help where he can get it—in the past from the Japanese.

Conservatives, who had regarded him as an extreme radical, now must rely on him to keep Indonesia from falling into the hands of more rabid revolutionists.

Indonesia

Darker Races Give UN Mandate Calling for Indonesia Showdown

(By Staff Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, India—Asia and Africa joined hands here last week in their growing opposition to the continuance of white imperialism and drafted strong demands on the UN that Dutch forces be made to withdraw from Indonesia and that full transfer of the sovereignty of that country to its own people be completed by 1950.

Nineteen nations of Asia and Africa were represented in the closed conference held here at the instance of Premier Nehru of India and the conference set forth a seven-point agenda which calls for swift action from the UN Security Council, while holding any physical reprisals against the Dutch aggressors in abeyance pending UN action on the demands.

7-POINT AGENDA

The conference called upon the UN to order the Dutch Government to: (1) Withdraw its forces immediately from the Jogjakarta area and, progressively, from all other parts of Indonesia.

(2). Free all Indonesian Republic officials, political leaders and prisoners at once.

(3). Return to the Indonesian capital at once and refrain from further molestation of the Republic of Indonesian's own government.

(4). Lift any and all trade restrictions placed upon the Indonesian Republic at once.

(5). Form an interim government to represent the Republic and non-Republican territories by March 15, 1949.

(6). Complete the election of a Constituent Assembly of Indonesia by Oct. 1, 1949, without setting up any regional or illegitimate governments until this body is duly elected.

(7). Grant full control to the interim government of all its armed forces, withdrawing Dutch troops from all of Indonesia in order to assure this by a date to be set by designated representatives of the UN Security Council.

Every indication was apparent that these representatives of the darker races of the world—more than two-thirds of the world's total population—held little respect for the watered-down, weak proposal presented to the UN last week by the white powers of Europe and the United States.

However, the Asian and African leaders expressed their determination to work within the structure of the UN as far as possible, but that it was also certain that, as a last resort, they would act independently to insure the freedom of the small republic of brown people numbering more than sixty million souls, and rich in oil, rubber, tin, coffee and other natural resources coveted by imperialist nations.

Indonesians Sign First Constitution

The Hague, The Netherlands, Oct. 29 (AP).—A provisional constitution of the United States of Indonesia was signed here today, but an authoritative Indonesian source said disagreement over New Guinea might still threaten final success of negotiations.

Unless there is a hitch, the Dutch plan to transfer sovereignty over the former Dutch East Indies to the U. S. I., in mid-December. The islands, rich in rubber, tea and tin, are inhabited by 70 million persons, more than seven times the number living in Holland.

The provisional constitution was drafted by Dutch and Indonesian delegates at a conference here since August 22. If the New Guinea problem is settled the document is expected to be approved formally next Thursday.

An informant said J. N. Maarseven, Dutch minister for overseas territories, declared that Holland will not yield sovereignty over New Guinea. East Indonesian Premier Anak Agung said any other agreement would be unacceptable.

The committee resumed its discussions of the subject tonight.

Agreement has been reached on virtually all other matters, although the delegate from East Sumatra was reported to have signed the provisional charter with one reservation. He said his signature will be withdrawn unless the question of the South-Asahan and Labuha-Batu districts is settled. Jurisdiction over these two areas is disputed by East Sumatra and the Indonesian Republic.

Delegates from the following 16 states and autonomous areas signed the document: Indonesian Republic, the states of East Indonesia, East Sumatra, Pasundan, East Java, Madoera and South Sumatra, and the autonomous areas of Central Java, Bangka, Billiton, Riouw, West Borneo, East Borneo, Southeast Borneo, Central Borneo and Bandjar.

The constitution, yet to be ratified by the state legislatures, is intended to serve as a charter for the Indonesians for a year. An elected constituent assembly then will fix the permanent form of government.

The Constitution provides for a nonparty president, a cabinet headed by a prime minister and a parliament consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate will have two members from each State. Its veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives elected on a population basis.

The Republic of Indonesia, which has fought for independence since the liberation from the Japanese occuption, will have one-third of the seats in the House.

A NEW NATION IN THE EAST

Today is the birthday of the United States of Indonesia. The transfer of sovereignty to this new federal republic is an act of great historic significance and consequence. It vindicates the declaration of Queen Wilhelmina in 1942 that the age of colonialism is dead. It adds another vitally important area and group of peoples to the impressive list of those that have changed from a dependent to an independent status during and since the war. The Indonesians join the Philippines, Ceylon, Burma, India, Pakistan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Israel in the community of states that have achieved independence through the processes of deliberation, negotiation and agreement.

Once more it has been proved that it is among the free democracies that the great forces of liberation and change are at work. One more great ally has been added to those who strive toward freedom through the instruments of independence. Once more peaceful means and good counsels have prevailed.

Our deep felicitation goes out today to the Indonesians who are attaining their goal of self-government. Our sincere congratulation goes to the Dutch whose skill and imagination have made this attainment possible. Our good wishes go to both for many years of happy and mutually profitable association under the union to which they have subscribed.

The word imagination is used because the political structures that have been worked out are frankly experimental in character and somewhat different from any that have been tried hitherto. The closest parallel, perhaps, is the relationship of India to the other commonwealths that were achieved early this year, but that parallel is not precise. What has been conceived is a working cooperative union between a federated republic and a democratic monarchy. It required unusual processes to meet the unusual needs of the situation, and those processes have been found.

In the character of the settlement that has been reached there is a recognition both of the value of "independence" and of the validity and importance of "interdependence." It was imperative that the legitimate emotional desire for complete self-government be fully recognized and met. At the same time it was the part of prudence likewise to recognize that both Indonesia and the Netherlands had much to gain by continued close association and that each had much to lose if that association were broken.

The prompt rehabilitation of the great archipelago will require substantial investment, revitalized trade and much technical help. The Dutch are in the position to provide a substantial part of the latter two and to aid in sustaining the conditions that will invite the former. These things can be done if there is a continuing framework of good faith and good-will within which to operate.

The rest of the world can assist by adding to that framework. A good example of what can be done is the vigorous last-minute effort to get the authorized ECA shipments into Indonesia. When Indonesia is no longer eligible for such assistance there should be an effort to find other sources of supply. Certainly there should be the immediate inclusion of Indonesia in all Point Four planning.

Likewise there should be sincere and prompt action to bring the new nation within the whole international family. That means a concerted drive for United Nations membership in spite of Soviet objection, early establishment of normal international relationships, inclusion of the new state in various organizations and conventions and, above all, real recognition that the new United States of Indonesia has hard problems to solve. Friendliness and help will be needed, and they can be extended with a whole heart.

INDONESIA GAINS FREEDOM TODAY

Juliana to Sign Document in Amsterdam Rites Creating Union With Netherlands

By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Dec. 26—Indonesian Premier Mohammed Hatta arrived here today to accept his nation's independence from Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. The ceremony transferring sovereignty will take place tomorrow at the Royal Palace in Amsterdam.

The formal event will place the final stamp of legality on the new United States of Indonesia, which

has already begun to function with a President, a Cabinet, a flag and an anthem.

The document to be signed tomorrow also will create a Netherlands-Indonesian union with Queen Juliana at its head. This is the instrument that will govern the new relationship of cooperation based on "free will and equality" and replacing Indonesia's former colonial status.

For the Dutch the anniversary of the signing will become a day of defeat but one to which they already are resigned. For Indonesia it will be a national holiday representing the triumph of four years of bitter fighting after the end of the war with Japan.

The Dutch hope for the best but fear the worst in their relations with the new republic. On the whole they have confidence in its present Government but they lack faith in its ability to maintain a stable political life and bring the resources of the rch islands back to the years of prosperity the war has denied them.

Still, the authority that the new Indonesian Government has shown in taking the intermediate steps toward the exercise of sovereignty augurs well, the Dutch believe.

The main problems of the Indonesians, which their leaders freely admit, will be the extremists among their own people and their country's grave and immediate economic needs. Premier Hatta and President Sukarno have pledged themselves to a clear and firm line of opposing the guerrillas who may still attempt to disrupt the nation. They look to foreign aid, particularly from the United States, to help them over the initial period of economic distress.

In foreign relations the Indonesians have declined to take an open decision in the "cold war," pointing out that they have greater difficulties at home. But they have made it clear they will closely follow the path marked by India.

New Guinea Fate Still in Doubt

The quarrels with the Dutch are not yet over, for the future of New Guinea must still be settled before the end of 1950. It has been left in Netherland hands temporarily, the only territory of the former Netherlands East Indies outside the United States of Indonesia. The year's deadline for settlement was the compromise solution reached at the round-table conference, which paved the way for the agreement transferring the sovereignty over the rest of the territory.

Other problems have been left open between the two countries. The most important pertain to the terms of repayment of Indonesia's debt to the Netherlands. The sum has been agreed upon—4,003,000,000 guilders [$1,056,792,000]—but there remains the question of the rate of interest, the number of years of payment and whether there can be a moratorium until Indonesia's economy gets back on its feet.

Dutch troops already have begun withdrawing from Indonesia. A target date of six months has been set for the evacuation of the last forces.

There will be celebrations and ceremonies in Indonesia tomorrow to mark the end of Dutch rule and the beginning of nationhood. In the main centers Dutch troops have been ordered confined to barracks for a week to prevent any incident.

Indonesians Celebrate

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Enthusiastic Indonesians tonight thronged the streets of this city, which changes its name to Jakarta and becomes the capital of the new United States of Indonesia when the Dutch hand over sovereignty tomorrow.

The city was a blaze of red and white—the Republican colors—with every house displaying a flagstaff ready to hoise the national flag, called Dwiwarna, half an hour after dawn.

Huge gateways lined with floral arches were being built in the narrow bazaars and thoroughfares.

Tomorrow and the day after are public holidays.

Among the Dutch could be noticed an undercurrent of nervousness. Ostensibly to allay this, both the Defense Minister, Sultan Hamencku Buwono of Jogjaharta, and Dr. Mohamed Rum, chairman of the National Committee, have reiterated in broadcasts that the Dutch remaining in Indonesia will be their honored guests and friends

Sultan at Ceremony

The assumption of power ceremony tomorrow will start with the Sultan of Jogjakarta leaving the former residence of President Sukarno for the Dutch Crown representative's palace. The Crown representative, A. H. J. Lovink, and the Sultan will speak, after which the protocol transferring authority to the new state will be signed.

Among the guests will be foreign representatives and members of the consular corps.

After signature of the protocol the gathering will hear by radio from Amsterdam Queen Juliana's speech at the handing over there of the Charter of Sovereignty to Indonesian Premier Hatta. Then the Dutch flag on the palace lawn will be lowered and the Indonesian flag hoisted.

Troops on the Alert

BATAVIA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States of Indonesia deployed troops tonight and maintained a state of siege in wide areas to prevent trouble when the country formally become free tomorrow.

Communists and some die-hards are expected to try to embarrass the world's newest sovereign state by creating disorders, officials warned. Streets were patroled by 6,000 Republican troops armed with machine guns in open trucks. Machine gun posts were set up at street intersections and armed sentries were posted in front of foreign consulates.

Similar precautions have been taken throughout the islands. Sultan Hamengku, who as security co-ordinator has full authority over the islands during the transfer of sovereignty, has appointed military representatives in possible trouble spots. These included Batavia, West Java, Middle Java, East Java, oil-producing South Sumatra and the tin islands of Bangka and Billiton. A state of siege prevailed in all these areas.

U. S. Diplomat Delayed

Delegations from Australia, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Belgium, Afganistan the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Britain and Nationalist China have arrived for the ceremonies.

United States diplomat Merle Cochran, who more than any other one man is credited with having brought about the peaceful settlement of Dutch-Indonesian disputes, has been delayed by bad weather. He is flying from Washington.

Mr. Cochran was chief of a United Nations Commission for Indonesia and is expected to be named United States Ambassador to that new state.

The United Nations Commission set up a truce in these islands, which ended the fighting between Indonesian Nationalists and Dutch troops.

Britain Represented

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26—Britain will be represented at the ceremonies tomorrow in Batavia by Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner General for Southeast Asia, it was learned today at the Foreign Office. Britain, it was said, intends to grant full de jure recognition to the new country immediately upon transfer of sovereignty. A note asking diplomatic recognition of the new regime was delivered to the Foreign Office Friday by the Netherlands Ambassador.

Pakistan Establishes Ties

KARACHI, Pakistan, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Pakistan Government recognized the new United States of Indonesia today and arranged for an exchange of Ambassadors. The Government sent a message of felicitations to Indonesian President Sukarno.

INDONESIA WAITS FORMAL FREEDOM

Troops Ready to Prevent Disorder During Rites

By KENNETH LIKES
(The Associated Press)

Batavia, Dec. 26 — The United States of Indonesia deployed troops Monday night and maintained a state of siege in wide areas to prevent trouble when the country formally becomes free Tuesday after more than 300 years of Dutch rule.

Communists and some die-hards are expected to try to embarrass the world's newest sovereign state by creating disorders, officials warned.

Sultan Hamengku Buwono, deputy premier and minister of defense, set 6000 Republican troops armed with machine guns to patrolling Batavia streets in open trucks. Machinegun posts were set up at street intersections and armed sentries were posted in front of foreign consulates.

The Sultan, hereditary ruler of Jogjakarta and a leader in the independence movement, is to accept the authority of Indonesia's central government from Dutch High Commissioner A. H. J. Lovinks. The ceremony will take place at the governor's palace at 6 p. m. Batavia time Dec. 27 (3 a. m. EST).

Netherlands Rites Set

Premier Mohammad Hatta of the United States of Indonesia is in The Netherlands to receive the transfer of power direct from Queen Juliana at a similar ceremony starting an hour later.

Despite its new independent status, Indonesia will remain linked with Holland in a close union Juliana will be queen of Indonesia as well as Holland.

Precautions similar to those in Batavia have been taken throughout the rich Southwest Pacific islands where 77,000,000 Indonesians will be celebrating their newly won independence.

The Sultan, who as security coordinator has full authority over the islands during the transfer of sovereignty, has appointed military representatives in possible trouble spots. These included Batavia, West Java, Middle Java, East Java, oil producing South Sumatra and the tin islands of Bangka and Billiton. A state of siege still prevailed in all these areas.

Some of these representatives had the title of military governor and will exercise power until the sultan revokes their authority.

Dutch troops throughout the country were confined to barracks for two days to prevent any clashes with the Indonesian troops they were fighting five months ago.

They are scheduled to return to Holland soon.

Foreign Envoys Arrive

Delegations from Australia, India, Pakistan, Thailand (Siam), Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Belgium, Afghanistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Britain and Nationalist China have arrived for the ceremonies.

United States Diplomat Merle Cochran, who more than any other one man is credited with having brought about the peaceful settlement of Dutch-Indonesian disputes, has been delayed by bad weather. He is flying from Washington.

Cochran was chief of a United Nations commission for Indonesia and is expected to be named US ambassador to that new state.

Under terms of The Hague convention, signed Nov. 2, the Dutch agreed "unconditionally and irrevocably" to give the Indonesians independence and promised to back Indonesia for membership in the United Nations.

The agreement was approved by the 16 Indonesian state and territorial parliaments and the Dutch parliament.

It ends the absolute rule by Holland over these East Indian islands — rich in food, tin, rubber, oil and spices — which began in 1602.

In Bermuda, Where Colored Out-number Whites, All But AME Church Discriminate

New York (NNPA)—Bishop D. Ward Nichols charged last Saturday that the African Methodist Episcopal Church is the only church in Bermuda which does not practice racial segregation.

Attacking the Church of England and the Wesleyan Church for their discrimination against colored people in the islands, Bishop Nichols, who has just returned from Bermuda where he headed a preaching mission of twenty AME ministers, said these two churches segregate colored people, forcing them to set in the rear of the congregations during services.

He also charged the Wesleyan Church with holding Jim Crow Sunday Schools for colored youth. Such services, he said, are held for colored children in the afternoon, while white children attend Sunday School in the morning.

'Separation'

This policy, the Bishop said, is referred to by the church as one of separation and not segregation.

Charging that this impairs Christian efficiency, Bishop Nichols expressed deep concern over the religious situation in Bermuda.

He reported that despite such circumstances he had found colored people thriving economically in Bermuda and said nine of them are in the House of Parliament there. Of these nine, he pointed out, several are members of the AME church.

Pointing out that tne AME Church opposes racial segregation in all its forms, Bishop Nichols said he looks forward to the day when Bermudians will be treated as equals in the islands.

Four to One

He took notice of the widespread reading of colored American newspapers by the natives of Bermuda and said editorial opposition to British policy of segregation by papers do much to aid the plight of the Bermudians.

Bishop Nichols also observed that colored people outnumbered white people in Bermuda in a ratio of four to one and said, in view of the strategic location of Bermuda from a military standpoint, the State Department of the United States has a responsibility in the welfare of the Bermudians.